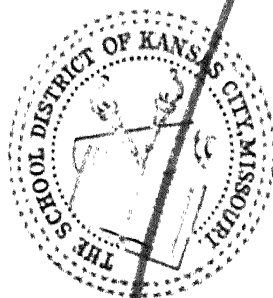


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SOBRIQUETS AND NICKNAMES

BY

ALBERT R. FREY

AUTHOR OF "WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE AND ALLEGED SPANISH PROTOTYPES,"
"A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JUNIUS," "A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
PLAYING CARDS," ETC.

You jig, you amble, and you lisp, and nickname God's creatures.—
SHAKESPEARE.

THIS time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters
only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a
contempuble nickname.—BEN JONSON.



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P R E F A C E.

WE are informed that in the fourteenth century the word *sobriquet* was employed to express a sound of contempt, "half whistle and half jeer," and that in pronouncing it the chin was slightly and rapidly elevated. In the course of time the term has undergone some modifications, and the reader of to-day, no matter to what especial branch of literature or history he may devote himself, must have encountered these peculiar nicknames. Not infrequently their origin is difficult to determine, and consequently their application is lost in the majority of instances. It was only a few weeks ago that I read of "Doctor Inkpot." Now, who was the personage thus quaintly dubbed? Search in your encyclopædia and of course you will not find him. And who would think of seeking for the answer in that great storehouse, the *Athenæ Oxoniensis*?

It appears somewhat strange that no book has as yet been issued which is devoted to the explanation and derivation of these witty, and, in some instances, abusive, appellations; and to remedy this defect the present work was undertaken.

The writer begs to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Edward Denham, of New Bedford, Mass., without whose valuable assistance this book would never have reached its present size. This gentleman is to be credited with the exhaustive paper on "The Man in the Iron Mask" and the majority of the lengthier entries.

ALBERT R. FREY.

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SOBRIQUETS AND NICKNAMES.

A.

Abdael. This character, in Dryden's poem of *Absalom and Achitophel*, stands for General George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who was mainly instrumental in furthering the restoration of Charles II. *Vid.* DAVID.

Absalom, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, is James, Duke of Monmouth, the rebellious son of Charles II.

Absolute Wisdom, The. A nickname given to Sir Matthew Wood. In 1821 he was a staunch supporter of the unhappy Queen Caroline, and nearly all the wits of the time made him the butt of their attacks. Being, at one time, reproached with having ill-advised the Queen, he diffidently admitted that his conduct might not be "absolute wisdom," a distinction by which he was for a considerable time jocularly known. He had the unusual honor of being twice the Lord Mayor of London. Shortly after her accession, Queen Victoria created him a baronet, in acknowledgment, it was said, of his liberality in making large money advances to her father, the late Duke of Kent, when greatly distressed by debts and hunted by creditors.

Abyssinian Bruce. A nickname given to James Bruce, the African traveller.

Abyssinian Prince, The. A sobriquet conferred on George Augustus Polgreen Bridgetower, a mulatto, "who made his first appearance in 1790 at Drury Lane Theatre, where he played a violin solo between the parts of the *Messiah*." He gave many concerts at the beginning of the present century, and in 1803 played the *Kreutzer Sonata* with Beethoven.

Acante. A nickname given to Racine by his friends, who formed a literary club of kindred spirits, and met at the house of Boileau-Despreaux.

Accomplished, The. A sobriquet conferred on John Gaetano Orsini, Pope Nicholas III., and the name IL COMPIRITO, "the accomplished," implied that in him met all the graces of the handsomest clerks in the world, but he was likewise a man of irreproachable morals, great ability, and of vast ambition.

Accusative, The. So John Calvin was called by his college companions.

Achates of the General's Fight, The. So Dryden, in his poem, *Annus Mirabilis* (line 690), calls Sir Robert Holmes, rear-admiral.

Achilles of England, The. A name bestowed on Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington.

Achilles of Germany, The. A title given to Albrecht III., Elector of Brandenburg in the fifteenth century.

Achilles of Rome, The. So Scipinius Dentatus, who flourished in the fifth century before Christ, is called.

Achilles of the North, The. A name given to Beowulf. Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, says of him:—

The exploits of Beowulf are of a supernatural cast; and this circumstance has bewildered his translator amid mythic allusions, and thus the hero sinks into the incarnation of a Saxon idol,—a protector of the human race. It is difficult to decide whether the marvellous incidents be mythical, or merely exaggerations of the Northern poetic faculty. We, however, learn by these that corporeal energies and an indomitable spirit were the glories of the hero-life; and the outbreaks of their self-complacency resulted from their own convictions after many a fierce trial.

Achitophel. This character, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for the Earl of Shaftesbury, who abetted the rebellion of ABSALOM (*q. v.*). Of these (*i. e.*, the rebels), the false

Achitophel was first;

A name to all succeeding ages curst;
For close designs and crooked counsels fit;

Sagacious, bold, and turbulent of wit;

Restless, unfixed in principles and place;

In power displeased, impatient in disgrace.—(Part i.)

Achmet Pasha. A title bestowed on Claude Alexandre Bonneval. *Vid.* Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*.

Ada! Sole Daughter of my House and Heart. An allusion, by Byron, in *Childe Harold* (Canto III., line 2), to his only child, Lady Augusta Ada Byron. The name Ada was selected from the early ancestry of the poet, being quite common in the family under the Plantagenets. She was born only a month before her father and mother

separated, and never consciously looked into his face. Her father always, however, loved her, and often spoke of her in his correspondence, at one time begging for her miniature, at another acknowledging a lock of hair, which he says is "soft and pretty, and nearly as dark as mine was at twelve," and again calling her "the little Electra" (*q. v.*). She did not much resemble him, and it is said no one would have recognized the Byron features—the finely chiselled chin, the expressive lips and eyes of the poet—in the daughter; yet some who saw her on her wedding morning, when, in 1835, she married the Earl of Lovelace (then Lord King), fancied they saw more traces of the poet's countenance in the bride than at any other time. But dissimilarity of looks was not the only dissimilarity. She cared little about poetry, her favorite study being mathematics, which she studied under Babbage, and at one time translated from the Italian into English a very elaborate defence of that philosopher's Calculating Machine, enlarging it to three times its original length, with notes and problems which required a great knowledge of the science of Algebra and kindred subjects. Her understanding was thoroughly masculine in solidity of grasp and firmness, yet she had all the delicacies of the most refined female character. Her manners, tastes, and accomplishments (in many of which, music especially, she was proficient) were feminine in the nicest sense of the word. The superficial observer would never have divined the strength and knowledge that lay hidden under her womanly graces, while proportionate to her distaste for the frivolous and commonplace was an enjoyment of true intellectual society. She eagerly sought the acquaintance of all who were distinguished in science, art, and

literature. She died in London, and was buried beside her father, in a vault in Newstead Abbey, leaving two sons and one daughter.

Adam, the college tutor in Arthur Hugh Clough's poem of the *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, is probably intended for the author himself. He is described as

White-tied, clerical, silent, with antique square-cut waistcoat,
Formal, unchanged, of black cloth,
but with sense and feeling beneath it.

Addison of America, *The*. A title bestowed upon Joseph Dennie, on account of his two series of essays, *The Farrago* and *The Lay Preacher*.

Addison of the North, *The*. Henry Mackenzie, author of *The Man of Feeling*, is so called on account of the purity and correctness of his style.

Adjutant, *The*. William Maginn is referred to by this name in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*.

Admirable, *The*. A title bestowed on James Crichton, of Cluny, an extraordinary Scottish scholar, who gave such early proofs of his learning that he obtained the degree of M. A. when only fourteen years of age. He is said to have been stabbed by his pupil, Vincenzo Gonzaga, son of the Duke of Mantua.

The *London Telegraph* called Captain Richard Burton, author of *The Book of the Sword*, and reported to be the master of twenty-nine languages, the Modern Admirable Crichton (1884).

Admirable Crichton, *My*. So Lady Carbery called Thomas De Quincey. *Vid.* Masson, *De Quincey*, in *English Men of Letters* (p. 23).

Admirable Crichton of Arabia, *The*. A nickname given to Abdallah ibn Sina, known to Christians by the name of Avicenna, for the variety and extent of his precocious attainments.

Admirable Crichton of Germany, *The*. A nickname given to King Frederick II. of Germany for the variety of his attainments. He was perfect master of six languages; understood the anatomy, structure, and habits of birds and beasts; was the author of a work on falconry, which proved him a thorough master of the subject; was a practical surgeon, and encouraged the medical school of Salerno; founded the University of Naples, and patronized learning and art, and surrounded himself with men of thought; was famed for his talents as a minnesinger; and, with all his literary taste and fine genius, was so active and manly that no one could excel him in athletic feats or knightly exercise.

Admirable Crichton of his Day, *The*. So Craik, in his *Compendious History of English Literature* (ii. 414), calls Sir William Jones.

Admirable Doctor, *The*. Roger Bacon. *Vid.* DOCTOR MIRABILIS.

Admiral, *The*, in "The Wedding," one of Lamb's *Essays of Elia*, is Admiral James Burney, who is described as "in fine wig and buckle on this occasion—a striking contrast to his usual neglect of personal appearance."

Admiral of the Lake, *The*. A name given to John Wilson, whose residence was situated on the shores of Lake Windermere.

Adonais. So Shelley, in a poem of the same name, calls John Keats. He probably adopted this word to call attention to the similarity between Keats's untimely death and that of Adonis.

Adonais of the French Revolution, *The*. A name given to André Chénier by Henri van Laun, who says:—

The bough that is snapped might have grown straight; Apollo's wreath might have budded into its

expected glories ; and, at all events, that which Adonaïs has done is seldom the best of which he was capable. The French Revolution had its Adonaïs in André Chénier.— *History of French Literature* (iii. 161).

Adversity Hume. So William Cobbett nicknamed Joseph Hume, "in contradistinction to Prosperity Robinson (*q. v.*), owing to his constant presages of ruin and disaster to befall the people of Great Britain." *Vid.* Sir Henry Bulwer's *Historical Characters*.

Æolus. A nickname given to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, by Lord Chesterfield, who, in a letter written in 1763, says :—

I should naturally think that this session will be a stormy one ; that is, if Mr. Pitt takes an active part ; but if he is pleased, as the ministers say he is, there is no other Æolus to blow a storm. The Dukes of Cumberland, Newcastle, and Devonshire have no better troops to attack with than the militia, but Pitt alone is *ipse agmen* (an army in himself).

Æolus. So William Cobbett called George Canning. *Vid.* Sir Henry Bulwer's *Historical Characters*.

Æschylus of France, The. An epithet given to Prosper Jolyot de Crebillon, on account of the strength and vigor of his characters. His great forte was in portraying the passions of rage and terror.

Æschylus of Spain, The. Bouterwek, in his *History of Spanish Literature* (p. 249), says that this title might have been borne by Cervantes.

Æsculapius. A nickname under which John Radcliffe, an English physician, figures in *The Tatler* (No. 50).

Æsculapius of that Age, The. A sobriquet conferred by Fuller on Dr. Butler, the physician to James I. *Vid.* Larwood and Hotten, *History of Signboards* (cap. ii.).

Æsop of Arabia, The. A nickname given to Lokman, an Arabian philosopher, whose name is prefixed to a chapter in the Koran, in which Mahomet puts into his mouth those maxims concerning the unity of one God. It shows the high degree in which he was held by the Arabs at the time the Koran was made, and he still retains that high esteem at the present day. He was a slave, and noted for his personal deformity and ugliness, as well as eloquence and wisdom, and a peculiar talent for composing moral fictions and short dialogues. Some writers assert that he embraced the Jewish religion, and entered the service of King David, who had a high esteem for him. He is said to have died in Judea, and was buried at Ramlah, a small town in Syria. The relics of his fables were first published in 1636 in Arabic and Latin. A French translation was published in 1714 and again in 1778 and 1799. From a similarity of many of them to Æsop some have inferred that Lokman and Æsop were different names for the same person, while others think it more likely that the compiler had seen those of Æsop and chose to insert some of them in his collection. Whoever was the writer, the fables afford no inelegant specimen of the moral doctrine of the Arabians.

Æsop of Arabia, The. A nickname given to Nasser Ben Har-eth, an Arabian merchant, who lived in the time of Mahomet. For several years he traded in Persia, and when he returned to his native country he brought many fables, romances, and stories of the exploits of the heroes of other countries. These so delighted the Arabians that when Mahomet gathered together the histories of the Old Testament the people said the stories of Nasser were more beautiful. That preference drew upon Nas-

ser the malediction of Mahomet and his disciples in such a degree that from that time to the present his name has been held in contempt by the followers of the prophet.

Æsop of England, The. John Gay.

Æsop of France, The. Jean de La Fontaine.

Æsop of Germany, The. Gott-hold Ephraim Lessing. This writer, and the two preceding ones, derived their sobriquets from the inimitable collections of fables they have produced.

Æsop of India, The. Bidpay, or Pilpay, an Oriental fabulist, who is said to have flourished about three centuries before the Christian era.

Ætion. This character in Spenser's pastoral of *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* is generally supposed to represent Shakespeare. Mr. Flesy, however, suggests that it may refer to Drayton, who published his *Idea* in 1593, and his *Idea's Mirrour* in 1594. "What more natural," says he, "than to indicate Drayton by Ætion, which is the synonym of Idea?"

And there, though last, not least, is Ætion;

A gentler shepherd can nowhere be found,

Whose muse, full of high thoughts' invention,

Doth like himself heroically sound.

Affable, The. A nickname given to Charles VIII., of France, on account of his amiability and kindness. He was greatly beloved, and his reign was not without its advantages to his country, but no one ever reigned who knew less of the actual duties of a great sovereign.

African Roscius, The. A title given to Ira Aldridge, a mulatto actor of considerable merit. Born at Bellair, near Baltimore, Maryland, in his youth he was apprenticed to a ship-carpenter,

but picked up a fair education. In 1826, he became a body-servant to Edmund Kean, whom he accompanied to England, where he studied for the stage. He subsequently made an unsuccessful debut at the Theatre in Baltimore, but returned to England, where, at the Royalty Theatre, London, in such plays as *Othello*, *The Merchant of Venice*, etc., he met with striking success, and was regarded as an able and most faithful interpreter of Shakespeare's best characters. At Belfast he played *Othello* to Kean's *Iago*, and also *Orozembra* to his *Alboin*. He acted in various countries on the continent, where he received tokens of high approbation. The King of Prussia wrote him an autograph-letter and sent him a medal, and the Emperor of Austria conferred on him the grand cross of Leopold. He died in Lodz, Poland.

Agag. Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*. He is the magistrate before whom Titus Oates made his declaration, but was afterwards found barbarously murdered in a ditch near Primrose Hill. *Vid.* 1 Sam'l xv.

And Corah (*q. v.*) might for Agag's murder call,

In terms as coarse as Samuel used to Saul. — (Part i.)

Aged Man, The, in *The Chaldee MS.* (i. 39), is intended for Henry Mackenzie. The passage about the mirror in his hand refers to *The Mirror*, a periodical he once edited.

Agrilupo. A name conferred upon Giulio Trissino, by his father, in the latter's work, *Italia Liberata*. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy*. (Pt. ii. cap. xiii.)

Ahasuerus. This title is equivalent to "Lion-Hearted," and is common to several kings of Persia. Ezra styles Cambyzes so (iv. 6), but the Ahasuerus of

Scripture may be simply a classic way of spelling Gushtasp, or Kishtasp-Darawesh, a king. Darius the Great assumed this title. Ahasuerus is a character in Racine's tragedy, *Esther*, and is there intended to represent Louis XIV., King of France.

Aigle de la France, L'. Pierre d'Ailby. *Vid.* LE MARTEAU DES HÉRÉTIQUES.

Airedale Poet, The. A nickname given to John Nicholson, an English poet, on account of his poem, *Airedale*, the name of the place where he attended school.

Airlie, in Arthur Hugh Clough's poem of the *Bothie of Tober-na-Kuolich*, is intended for J. Deacon, of Oriel College.

Ajax Flagellifer, An. A nickname given to the Abbé Jean Joseph Rive, the French bibliographer, who was the terror of his acquaintances and the pride of his patron. Though a learned man, he could lend his name and give the weight of his example to the propagation of coarse and acrimonious censure. His *Chasse aux Bibliographes* will be found to contain almost every kind of gross abuse and awkward wit which could be poured forth against the respectable characters of the day.

Alan Fairford, a character in Scott's *Redgauntlet*, is drawn to represent himself. Lockhart, in his *Life of Scott* (Boston, 1837, i. p. 129), says:—

I have no doubt that William Clerk was in the main Darsie Latimer, while Scott himself unquestionably sat for his own picture in young Alan Fairford.

Alaric Cottin. So Voltaire nicknamed Frederick the Great, who was both a warrior and a poet. The Abbé Cottin was satirized by Boileau and Molière.

Alastor. So Heinsius, in a letter to Gronovius, Dec. 10, 1652, calls Claudius Salmasius. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iv. 465).

Albert with the Tress. An appellation by which Albert III., Duke of Austria, is frequently mentioned. There are two reasons for this name. He wore a lock of hair, which he received from his wife or some other distinguished lady, entwined with his own, and formed a society of the Tress, not unlike the Order of the Garter.

Albertus Magnus, in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, is intended for Albert Cay, a wine-merchant of Edinburgh.

Alcæus. So Byron, in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, calls James Montgomery:—

With broken lyre and cheek serenely pale,
Lo! sad Alcæus wanders down the vale.

The name had been used as a pseudonym in *The Poetical Register* (1801).

Alceste. Claude de St. Maure, duc de Montausier, is regarded by some authorities as the original of the "warm-hearted Duke" in Molière's *Misanthrope*, while others believe that the author drew his own picture when he created the character. Certain it is, however, that the Duke went to see the performance of the play, and remarked: "I have no ill-will against Molière, for the original of Alceste, whoever he may be, must be a fine character since the copy is so."

The misanthrope, Alceste, loves a coquette Célimène almost against his will; and we can imagine the feelings with which Molière himself took the rôle of Alceste to his wife's Célimène.—Van Laun, *Molière* (i. xxxiv.).

Vid. CÉLIMÈNE.

Alcibiades of his Time, The. A nickname given to George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham.

Alcidas. A character in Molière's *La Mariage Forcée*. Tradition says the original of this over-polite personage was a cer-

tain Marquis de la Trousse, killed at the siege of Tortosa in 1648, and who was so polite that he always used compliments when fighting a duel, and expressed his great sorrow while killing his opponent.

Alderman Medium. A nickname applied, in the broadsides of the day, to William Abell, an alderman of London, and the master of the Vintners' Company. *Vid.* Stephen, *Dictionary of National Biography* (I.).

Aldiborontiphoscophornio. A nickname given by Sir Walter Scott to his friend John Ballantyne, the publisher, in allusion to his pompous and dignified manner. The word also occurs in Henry Carey's burlesque *Chrononhotonthologus*.

Alexander Fairford, the elderly lawyer in Scott's novel, *The Red-gauntlet*, was drawn by the novelist as a portrait of his father, Walter Scott.

Alexander of the North, The. Charles the Twelfth of Sweden is so called from his military achievements:—

Repressing here
The frantic Alexander of the North.
Thomson, *Seasons*, "Winter."

Alexander the Corrector. A name assumed by Alexander Cruden, the compiler of the celebrated *Concordance to the Bible*. The first edition of this work appeared in 1737, and a second and revised one in 1761. In the interval between the publication of the two editions he was twice confined in a lunatic asylum, where he seems to have been treated with great cruelty. His chief delusion was that he had received a special divine commission to reform all manner of abuses, and he accordingly assumed the title above mentioned. He was in the habit of carrying a sponge with which he effaced all inscriptions that seemed to

him contrary to good morals, and in particular he showed his detestation of Wilkes by obliterating the number 45 (the offensive number of the *North Briton*) wherever it met his eye.

Alexander's Tutor. So Dr. John Wolcote, in his *Epistle to the Reviewers*, calls Aristotle.

Allan Ramsay of Sicily, The. So Theocritus is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxvi.).

Allworthy, Mr., in Fielding's novel of *Tom Jones*, is intended for Mr. Ralph Allen, of Bristol, who was also praised by Pope in his *Epilogue to the Satires* (i. 136):—

Let humble Allen, with an awkward
shame,
Do good by stealth, and blush to find
it fame.

Almanack-Maker, The. A nickname given to Richard Harvey, by Nash, in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, where he says:—

O eternal jest (for God's sake
help me to laugh), what a grave
Doctor, a base John Doleta, the
Almanack-Maker, Doctor Deuse-ace
and Doctor Mery-man? Why, from
this day to proceed, Ile never goe
into Powles Church-yard to enquire
for anie of his works, but (where
ever I come) looke for them behinde
the doore, on the backe-side of a
screene (where Almanackes are usu-
ally set); or at a Barber's or Chan-
dler's shop never to misse of them.
Vid. ASTROLOGICAL RICHARD.

Almanzor. A nickname given to Thomas Ashton. *Vid.* OROSMANES.

Almighty Nose, The. One of the numerous epithets bestowed on Oliver Cromwell by Marchmont Needham, in the latter's periodical, the *Mercurius Pragmaticus* (circa 1649).

Alonzo. So Byron, in his poem, *Childish Recollections*, calls the Hon. John Wingfield, of the Coldstream Guards.

Alte Dessauer, Der. A popular nickname in Germany, for Leopold, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau,

who is "distinguished as the creator of the Prussian army."

Alte Fritz, Der. The popular name by which Frederick the Great is known to the Germans.

Alter Ego of Richelieu. A name sometimes given to François Leclerc du Tremblay, better known as "Father Joseph," a man whose chief merit was his intriguing proclivities, and who, whatever he did, showed a most meddlesome disposition, but was the firm friend of Richelieu.

Amanda. A lady, the impersonation of love in Thomson's "Spring," was Miss Young, afterwards married to Admiral Campbell. She inspired, among other pieces, the following beautiful song:—

Unless with my Amanda blest,
In vain I twine the woodbine
bower;
Unless I deck her sweeter breast,
In vain I rear the breathing flower:

Awakened by the genial year,
In vain the birds around me sing,
In vain the freshening fields appear,
Without my love there is no
Spring.

Amarylhis, in Spenser's *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, was intended for the Countess Dowager of Derby, for whom Milton wrote his *Arcades*.

Amazia, in Samuel Pordage's satirical poem of *Azaria and Hushai*, is intended for King Charles II., who is described as flying "over Jordan":—

Till God hath struck the tyrant Za-
bad dead;
When all his subjects, who his fate
did moan,
With joyful hearts restored him to
his throne;
Who then his father's murderers
destroy'd
And a long, happy, peaceful reign
enjoy'd,
Belov'd of all, for merciful was he,
Like God in the superlative degree.

Ambassador, The, from the East India Company to the court of the Teesho Lama, in Tibet, in Be-

loe's *Sexagenarian* (ii. cap. xiii.), is intended for Samuel Turner.

Ambitious Thane. So Dr. John Wolcot, in his *Epistle to James Boswell*, calls the latter.

Amelia. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu says: "Henry Fielding has given a true picture of himself and his first wife, in the character of Mr. and Mrs. Booth, some compliments to his own figure excepted; and I am persuaded several of the incidents he mentions are real matters of fact."

"Amelia," says Thackeray, "pleads for her husband, Will Booth; Amelia pleads for her reckless, kindly old father, Harry Fielding. . . . They say it was in his own home Fielding knew and loved her; and from his own wife that he drew the most charming character in English fiction."

American Bewick, The. A nickname given to Alexander Anderson, the first engraver on wood in America. At the age of twelve he made quite successful attempts at engraving on copper and type-metal; and in 1793, when employed in copying drawings on wood after Bewick, for an American edition of *The Looking-Glass*, he discarded the type-metal upon which he had been working and cut the rest of the illustrations upon boxwood, with tools of his own invention. He signed his name to the first wood-cut published on this continent, and thus gained for himself the title of the American Bewick. The vast number of American books illustrated by him attest the skill and industry of this pioneer of the art of wood-engraving, who continued in the daily practice of his profession till a few months before he died.

American Cato, The. So Samuel Adams was called by the newspaper press in 1781.

American Charles Lamb, The. So C. F. Richardson calls George William Curtis. *Vid. Primer of American Literature.*

American Cruikshank, Our. A name given to David Claypole Johnston, by Prescott, in his *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies* (p. 174), who says, speaking of a book entitled *Scraps*, "It is, moreover, adorned with etchings by our American Cruikshank, Johnston—some of them original, but mostly copies from the late edition of Smollet's translations."

American Fabius, The. A name bestowed on George Washington by the newspapers of 1775-85, because his military policy in wearying the British troops by harassing them, without coming to a pitched battle, was similar to that adopted by Fabius against Hannibal.

American Goldsmith, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Samuel Woodworth, author of *The Old Oaken Bucket*. Like Goldsmith, he was strong and ardent in his attachments; early in life he had a weakness for visionary projects; a strange taste for wandering in search of a good fortune, which he never found; he was always pursued by ill-luck, and had great literary readiness and versatility. He was fond of rural pictures and simple domestic themes; was generous, impulsive, possessed of little worldly prudence, and the victim of disappointment. He, however, had none of that amusing vanity of Goldsmith, but was distinguished for great modesty.

American Montaigne, The. Ralph Waldo Emerson is frequently thus termed.

American Richard Savage, The. So Edgar Allan Poe has been called, probably due to his irregular methods of living.

American Socrates, The. A name given to Benjamin Franklin, by Sir James Mackintosh, who says:—

An independence of thought, a constant and direct reference to utility, a consequent abstinence from whatever is merely curious and orna-

mental, or even remotely useful, a talent for ingeniously betraying vice and prejudice into an admission of reason, and for exhibiting their sophisms in that state of undisguised absurdity in which they are ludicrous, with the singular power of striking illustrations from homely objects, would justify us in calling Franklin THE AMERICAN SOCRATES. — *Life* (ii. 203).

American Stuart, The. An epithet used in Great Britain to distinguish Gilbert Charles Stuart, the American artist, who resided several years abroad, from James Stuart, the Scotch artist.

American Tupper, The. Josiah G. Holland has been so called, from the proverbial expressions in his writings.

Ami du Peuple, L'. — Jean Paul Marat, the French revolutionist, is popularly known by this title.

Amiel, in Dryden's satire of Absalom and Achitophel, is intended for Sir Edward Seymour, the speaker of the House of Commons. *Vid.* 2 Sam'l xxii. 34.

Who can Amiel's praise refuse?
Of ancient race by birth, but nobler yet

In his own worth, and without title great.

The Sanhedrim long time as chief he ruled,

Their reason guided, and their passion cooled.

The word is an anagram of Eliam, *i. e.*, "the friend of God."

Amoret, who figures extensively in the poems of Edmund Waller, is probably Lady Sophia Waller. In his song *To Amoret*, the poet "compares the different modes of regard with which he looks on her and Sacharissa" (q. v.).

Amorous, The. A name given to Philippe I., King of France, because he obtained a divorce from Berthe, his wife, to espouse Bertrade, who was already married to Foulques, Count of Anjou.

Amri, in Dryden's satire of Absalom and Achitophel, is Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham and Lord Chancellor, who obtained

the title of *THE FATHER OF EQUITY*, from his high reputation for integrity.

Our list of nobles next let Amri grace,

Whose merits claimed the Abeth din's (*i. e.*, Lord Chancellor's) high place.

To whom the double blessing does belong,

With Moses' inspiration, Aaron's tongue. — (Part ii.)

Amyntas. Nash, in his *Pierce Penilesse his Supplication to the Devill* (p. 91, ed. 1592), says, "None but thou, most courteous Amyntas, [should] bee the second muscical argument of the Knight of the Red-crosse." Collier thereupon remarks that "it is not easy to decide whom Nash here and before means by 'Amyntas.' Watson had given that name to Sir F. Walsingham, but he had died in 1590; and Nash's 'Amyntas' was obviously living, and pointed out as a fit person to be Spenser's second hero. . . . Malone (Shakespeare by Boswell, ii. 267) contends that Nash by Amyntas meant Ferdinando, Earl of Derby. Possibly the Earl of Southampton, to whom Nash dedicates several tracts, was the nobleman intended."

Anacharsis Clootz. Johann Baptiste, Baron von Clootz, an eccentric individual, born in 1755. After adopting the above name, he travelled through various portions of Europe, and at the French National Assembly of June 19, 1790, he appeared as the representative of various nationalities, adopted the Revolutionary principles, and styled himself *THE ORATOR OF THE HUMAN RACE*. In 1793 he became involved in the *Hébert affaire*, was accused, and guillotined March 23, 1794.

Anacreon Moore. Thomas Moore is so called because he not only translated Anacreon into English, but also wrote original poems in the same style.

In that heathenish heaven
Described by Mahomet and Anacreon Moore. — *Byron*.

Anacreon of Ancient Scottish Poetry, The. So Pinkerton calls Alexander Scot, a Scotch poet of the sixteenth century, whose productions partake of an amatory character.

Anacreon of Germany, The. A name sometimes given to Paul Fleming (1609-1640). His *Geistliche und weltliche Poemata* (1642) contain many exquisite love-songs, which for more than a century remained unequalled in finish and sweetness.

Anacreon of his Day, The. A nickname given to Oliver Basselin, who flourished during the latter half of the fourteenth century. He lived at Vire, in lower Normandy, where he was a cloth manufacturer, but he had a strange propensity for rusticating in the valleys and rocky recesses, or near the running streams. To such places he resorted with his boon and merry companions, and there poured forth his ardent unpremeditated strains, which savored of the jovial tastes and pastimes of their author. In his later days he became poor, probably from the profusion of his expenditures and his free mode of life. His poems are of a gay and joyous character, and sing the praises of wine (or of cider, the national beverage of Normandy) while they speak of love, that frequent theme of the poetry of the age, only to depreciate it by comparison with the superior charm of the joys of Bacchus.

Anacreon of Painters, The. Francesco Albano, a noted painter of voluptuous female figures.

Anacreon of Painting, The. A name given to François Boucher, a French artist. He gave his attention chiefly to the light and agreeable. His works did not justify the name.

Anacreon of Persia, The. Hafiz. *Vid.* THE PERSIAN ANACREON.

Anacreon of the Guillotine, The. Bertrand Barère de Vieux, the President of the French National Convention, is so called on account of the flowery language and jesting demeanor employed by him towards those whom he condemned to be executed.

Anacreon of the People of Quality, The. A name given to L'Abbé Guillaume Amfrye de Chaulieu, of whom John Morley, in his *Voltaire* (p. 44), says:—

The Abbé Chaulieu, a versifier of sprightly fancy, grace, and natural ease, was the dissolute Anacreon of the people of quality, who, during the best part of the reign of Louis XV., had failed to sympathize with its nobility and stateliness, and during the worst part revolted against its gloom. Voltaire at twenty was his intimate and his professed disciple.

Anacreon of the Temple, The. Guillaume Amfrye, Abbé de Chaulieu. He is also called THE TOM MOORE OF FRANCE.

Anacreon of the Twelfth Century, The. Walter Mapes, also called THE JOVIAL TOPER. His best known piece is the drinking-song *Meum est propositum in taberna mori*, which has been translated by Leigh Hunt under the title of *The Jovial Priest's Confession*.

Anatomist of Humanity, The. A name sometimes given to Jean Baptiste Poquelin Molière, the greatest of French comic dramatists. His model was the Greek Menander, and his great excellence is delineation of character. He studied men for the purpose of attacking folly, and his comedies may be termed photographic portraits of the age in which he lived.

Anaxagoras. A nickname by which Frederick the Great, in his letters, frequently alluded to Jean d'Alembert, the French philosopher.

Andrew the Chief Physician, who occurs in *The Chaldee MS.* (iv. 25), is intended for Andrew Duncan, an eminent Edinburgh physician. ANDREW HIS SON, who is also mentioned in the same work, was the author of *A New Dispensatory* (1803).

Angelic Doctor, The. Thomas Aquinas. *Vid.* DOCTOR ANGELICUS.

Angelica, the heroine of Congreve's comedy of *Love for Love*, is supposed to represent Mrs. Bracegirdle.

VALENTINE, in the same play, is probably Congreve himself, who was Rowe's rival in her affections.

Angel of Assassination, The. A title which Lamartine bestows upon Charlotte Corday, who assassinated Marat.

Anglicorum Poetarum nostri seculi facile princeps. A title given to Edmund Spenser. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 344).

Angry, The. So Christian II. of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden was called, on account of his ungovernable temper.

Annabel, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for the Duchess of Monmouth. Her maiden name was Anne Scott, Countess of Buccleuch, and she was the richest heiress in Europe. Her husband was faithless to her, and after his death the handsome widow married again.

Annibale Caracci of the Eclectic School, The. Bernardino Campi, the Italian painter, is so called by Lanzi.

Another Diana. A name given to Juliana Berners, supposed author of the *Book of Hawking* (1486). *The Biographia Britannica* says she was "another Diana in her diversions, in short, an ingenious Virago."

Another Joseph. So Dryden, in the dedicatory letter to his

fables, calls the Duke of Ormond. The latter, while a prisoner at Namur, distributed the money which was sent to him among his fellow-sufferers.

Another Machiavel. So Churchill, in his poem *The Candidate* (line 286), calls Lord Bute.

Another Philip the Second. An epithet given to George III. of England by William Taylor, who says, in *Memorials of William Taylor* (ii. 206) :—

The Church of England is less consistent and not more merciful than popery. George III. is another Philip the Second, notwithstanding two centuries of progressive light and humanization.

Another Proteus. A name given to C. A. Sainte-Beuve, on account of his paradoxical intellectual and moral character.

Another Proteus. A nickname given to Francis Rous. *Vid.* OLD JEW OF ETON, THAT.

Another Pythagoras, a name given to the English divine, astrologer, alchemist, and mathematician, John Dee.

Then he rambled to Paris to lecture on his favorite Euclid, explaining the elements not only mathematically but by their application to natural philosophy, like another Pythagoras.—Disraeli, *Amenities of Literature*.

Another Reynolds. So Gifford, in the *Mæviad* (line 380), terms John Hoppner, the portrait painter.

Another Roger Bacon. An epithet given to Thomas Allen, an eminent mathematician. His great skill in mathematics made the ignorant look upon him as a magician or conjurer, and accuse him of using his art of figuring to bring about the Earl of Leicester's schemes, and endeavoring, by the use of the black art, to effect a match betwixt Leicester and Queen Elizabeth.

Another Roscius. So Camden calls Richard Burbage, the Elizabethan actor.

Another Tully and Virgil. So Anthony Wood calls William Cartwright, the poet, and adds that "if the wits read his poems they would scarce believe that he died at a little over thirty years of age."

Antenor, in Katherine Philips' poem of the same name, represents her husband, James Philips, who suffered in the Civil War.

Anthroposophus. A nickname given to Thomas Vaughan, who wrote a work called *Anthroposophia Theomagica* (1650), to show the condition of man after death. In this he reflected upon Dr. Henry More, who, in his answer, according to the controversial spirit of the time, called Vaughan a Momus, a mimic, an ape, a fool in a play, a jack-pudding, etc. Vaughan answered this in a work called *The Man Mouse, taken in a trap, and tortured to death for gnawing the margins of Eugenius Philalethes*. To this More again replied, but was afterwards ashamed of the controversy, and suppressed the book in the collected edition of his works. Thomas Vaughan, a twin brother of Henry, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and after officiating at St. Bridget, Brecknockshire, returned to Oxford, where he became famous as a disciple and teacher in the school of Cornelius Agrippa, and was the author of many publications of the alchymical kind, replete with the grossest absurdities. He was something of a chemist, an experimental philosopher, a zealous brother of the Rosicrucian fraternity; understood several Oriental languages, and was a tolerably good English and Latin poet. In his works he styles himself *Eugenius Philalethes*. His death was occasioned

by accidentally inhaling some mercury with which he was experimenting. *Vid.* also *Hudibras* (Pt. I. i. 541).

Antichrist, The. A name given by Catholics to Gustavus Adolphus.

But the Antichrist, as Gustavus was called by the priests of Spain and Italy, the Saviour of Protestantism, as he is called by England and Sweden, whose death caused so many bonfires among the Catholics that the Spanish court interfered lest fuel should become too scarce at the approaching winter—Gustavus fell—a fit hero for one of those great events which have never happened.—Disraeli, *Curiosities of Literature*.

Antichrist of Wit, The. So Alexander Pope, in the *Dunciad* (ii. 15), calls Camillo Querno, who sung his verses to Pope Leo X.

Antiquarian Poet, The. So Wood frequently terms John Lealand. *Vid.* *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, art. "Cox," "Hardyng," etc.

Antiquary of Poetry, The. A name applied to Joseph Ritson, by Disraeli, in his *Calamities of Authors* :—

Ritson, the late antiquary of poetry, not to call him poetical, amazed the world by his vituperative railing at two authors of the finest taste in poetry, Warton and Percy.

Antonio, in Otway's Venice Preserved, is said to represent the Earl of Shaftesbury. The character is now generally omitted in the representation.

Ape, An. So John Dennis, in his review of Alexander Pope's *Homer*, in the *Daily Journal* (1728), designates the translator :—

Alexander Pope hath sent abroad into the world as many bulls as his namesake Pope Alexander. Let us take the initial and final letters of his name—*viz.*, A. P.—and they give you the idea of an ape. Pope comes from the Latin word *Popa*, which signifies a little wart, or from *Popysma*, because he was continually popping out squibs of wit.

Ape Gabriel, The. A nickname given to Gabriel Harvey by Nash in his *Strange Newes of the Intercepting of Certain Letters* (London, 1593), where he says :—

Like him that having a letter to deliver to a Scottish Lorde, when hee came to his house to enquire for him, found nobodie at home but an ape that sate in the Porch and made mops and mows at him; so he, delivering his unperused papers in Powles Churchyard, the first that took them up was the Ape Gabriel, who made mops and mows at them, beslaving the outside of them a little, but could not enter into the contents, which was an ase beyond his understanding.

Ape of Envie, The. So Harvey calls John Lyly. *Vid.* THE GENTLEMAN RAGAMUFFIN.

Ape of Euphues, The. A nickname given to Robert Greene by Harvey. *Vid.* THE GENTLEMAN RAGAMUFFIN.

Ape of Genius, The. A name given by Victor Hugo to Voltaire, in one of his early works, *Rays and Shadows (Rayons et Ombres)*. In the poem *A Glimpse into an Attic* he says :—
That ape of genius, sent as the devil's missionary to men.

De Maistre says very much the same thing :—

Un homme unique à qui l'enfer avoit remis ses pouvoirs.

Ape of Greene, The. An epithet conferred on Thomas Nash. *Vid.* THE GENTLEMAN RAGAMUFFIN.

Ape of Scarron, The. A nickname given to Charles Coyneau, Sieur d'Assouci, on account of his imitating the *FATHER OF FRENCH BURLESQUE* (q. v.). He was far more a buffoon than a wit. There are in his works a thousand instances of dulness, and a thousand more of indecency, for one lively and ingenious turn of wit.

Ape of Tully, The. A nickname given to Gabriel Harvey by Nash in his *Strange Newes of the*

Intercepting of Certain Letters (London, 1593), where he says:—

From this day forward shall a whole armie of boies come wondring about thee, as thou goest in the street, and cry *kulleloo, kulleloo, with whup hoo*, there goes the Ape of Tully! tih he he, steale Tully, steale Tully, away with the Asse in the Lion's skinne. Nay, but in sadnesse, is it not a sinfull thing for a Schollar and a Christian to turne Tully? a Turke would never doe it.

Apollo of Portugal, The. Luis Camoëns, author of the *Lusiad*. He was so called for his poetry, and not for any personal attractions. He was allowed to perish in poverty on the streets.

Apollo's Messenger. So Sir Aston Cokaine, in his commendatory verses prefixed to Philip Massinger's *Emperor of the West* (1632), terms the latter.

Apollon de la Source des Muses, L', i.e., THE APOLLO OF THE FOUNTAIN OF MUSES. This epithet was given to Pierre de Ronsard by Mary Stuart, who sent to him, from her prison, a silver *beaufet*, on which was chased the mountain of the Muses, with the inscription:—

À Ronsard, l'Apollon de la Source des Muses.

Apologist for the Quakers, The. A sobriquet sometimes applied to Robert Barclay, of Urie, on account of his numerous works written in the interests of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member.

Apostate, The. The Roman emperor Flavius Claudius Julian is so called, because he forsook Christianity, and returned to Paganism.

Apostate, The. So Samuel Parr called Sir James Mackintosh, who had written in defence of the French Revolution, and then accepted an Indian judgeship from Pitt, who was an enemy of the cause espoused.

Apostle of Andalusia, The. A nickname given to Juan d' Avila,

a Spanish priest, who for the space of forty years journeyed through the Andalusian mountains and forests enforcing by his precepts and example the doctrines of the Gospel.

Apostle of Ardennes, The. St. Hubert, Bishop of Maestricht and Liege, is frequently thus called, "from his zeal in destroying remnants of idolatry."

Apostle of Cheerfulness, The. So the companionable and kind-hearted John Kenyon was called by his friends. *Vid.* Fields, *Yesterdays with Authors* (p. 367).

Apostle of Enlightenment, The. A nickname given to Christian Thomasius, a German philosopher and jurist. Early in life he commenced to lecture on law in a style perfectly free from the pedantry of the schools, and adopted the German language as the vehicle of his expositions, to the astonishment of his Latin-speaking colleagues. He also commenced a monthly journal in Leipzig which excited so much opposition that he was forced to go to Halle, where, under the patronage of the Brandenburg court, he was the means of establishing a university, since famous. His great aim was to harmonize and blend science and life; hence his contempt for hair-splitting subtleties, of which nothing could be made. He was no mediator between the old and the new ideas like Leibniz, but an innovator, a champion of so-called enlightened views, and an intellectual liberator. He wished to vanquish prejudices, pedantry, hypocrisy, to give to the learned classes a practical secular training, and to break down the barriers of intellectual aristocracy.

Apostle of Free-Trade, The. Richard Cobden is so called, on account of his labors and triumphs in the interests of free-trade.

Apostle of Gaul, The. A name frequently given to St. Martin,

Bishop of Tours, France, who strenuously resisted the persecution of heretics, and was eminent for his self-denial and works of charity.

Apostle of Germany, The. So St. Boniface is termed, because he devoted a great portion of his life towards civilizing the barbarian nations of Germany.

Apostle of Infidelity, The. Voltaire is so called, on account of his endeavors to overthrow the Christian religion.

Apostle of Ireland, The, is St. Patrick, who introduced Christianity in that country, and built many religious edifices.

Apostle of Liberty, The. A nickname given to Henry Clay, who, in Congress, by his eloquence, roused the country for the War of 1812 with England, advocated the recognition of the independence of the Spanish American states and of insurgent Greece, and exerted his influence for the exclusion of European authority on this continent.

Apostle of Scottish Reformers, The. A name applied to John Knox, the founder of the Reformed Church in Scotland.

Apostle of Temperance, The. Father Theobald Mathew, so called because of his urgent appeals for the cause of temperance.

Apostle of the English, The. A name given to St. Augustine, who was sent by Pope Gregory I. to introduce Christianity into England, and was very successful.

Apostle of the French, The. So St. Denis, the first bishop of Paris, was called, on account of his labors in the cause of Christianity in that country.

Apostle of the Frisians, The, is St. Willibrod of Northumbria, who spent a long time among the Frisians and made many Christian converts.

Apostle of the Gauls, The. So Bunsen calls St. Irenæus, the Bishop of Lyons, in the second century, who "possessed the apostolical patience, as well as the fiery zeal, of Polycarp."

Apostle of the Goths, The. An epithet conferred on Ulfilas or Uphilas, Bishop of the Goths of Dacia and Thrace, who so far succeeded in civilizing these barbarians that they became the most polished and enlightened of all the Teuton tribes. He translated the Scriptures into the Gothic tongue.

Apostle of the Highlanders, The. So St. Columba, who preached the Gospel in Scotland and Iona in the sixth century, is frequently termed.

Apostle of the Indians, The, or THE INDIAN APOSTLE, is a title bestowed both upon Bartolomé de Las Casas and upon the Rev. John Eliot, who did much towards propagating the Gospel among, and in other ways advancing the condition of, the natives of America.

Apostle of the Isle of Ely, The. A name given to William Sedgwick, a whimsical fanatic preacher. *Vid.* Butler's *Hudibras* (Pt. II. iii. 477) and Wood, *Athenæ Oxoniensis*.

Apostle of the North, The. Ansgar, who introduced Christianity into Scandinavia in the ninth century, is so called.

The title is also given to Bernard Gilpin, who taught the doctrines of the Protestant church to the inhabitants of Scotland.

Apostle of the Peak, The. So William Bagshaw, a non-conformist, who preached in Derbyshire, England, is termed.

Apostle of the Picts, The, is St. Ninian, who converted the Teutonic inhabitants of Cumbria in the fifth century.

Apostle of the Slavs, The. A name given to St. Cyril, who in the ninth century preached the

Gospel in Bulgaria, Moravia, and Bohemia, and translated the Scriptures,—his version being still in use among the Greek-Catholics.

Apostle of the Sword, The. Mahomet is so called, because he enforced his creed at the point of the sword.

Apostle of Virginia, The. A nickname given to Samuel Harris, who was born in Hanover Co. of that state. When he was thirty-four years of age, the Baptists were holding frequent meetings in his neighborhood, and were exciting much attention by the simplicity and earnestness with which they presented the Divine truth. This deeply affected his mind and he joined that denomination, and the next year commenced his ministerial course, but was not ordained till ten years later. He soon became known as one of the most laborious and effective preachers throughout the state. As a doctrinal preacher his talents were below mediocrity, but he had winning manners, and his excellence consisted in addressing the heart, and when animated himself he seldom failed to animate his audiences. Being in easy circumstances when he became religious, he devoted not only himself but almost all his property to religious ends; he maintained his family in a very frugal manner, and distributed his surplus income to charitable purposes. His pious zeal caused him to be persecuted, knocked down, pulled from the stand while preaching, and dragged by the hair. He was once arrested as a disturber of the peace, and the court ordered that he should preach no more in that county for a year, or be committed to prison. He accepted the former alternative, but a short time afterward he was in the same neighborhood, where some young ministers were preaching, and

when they had finished he arose and said, "I partly promised the devil a few days ago, at the Court House, that I would not preach in this county again during one year. But the devil is a perfidious wretch, and a covenant with him is not to be kept; therefore I will preach." He preached a lively, animating sermon, and the court disturbed him no more.

Apothecary, An. A name applied to Alexander Pope, by Colley Cibber, who speaks of the poet as an apothecary who did not mind his business.

Appius, in Pope's *Essay on Criticism* (iii. 26), represents Sir John Dennis, the critic, whose tragedy of *Appius and Virginia* was damned in 1709. The same personage was the SIR TREMENDOUS of Pope and Gay's farce of *Three Hours after Marriage*.

Aquila Aquilonius. So Come-nius, in the introduction to Part ii. of his *Opera Didactica*, calls Count Axel Oxenstierna, the Swedish Chancellor.

"I was," says he, "sent to Stockholm to the most illustrious Oxenstiern, Chancellor of the Kingdom, and Dr. Johannes Skyte, Chancellor of the University of Upsal. These two exercised me in colloquy for four days; and chiefly the former, that Eagle of the North (*Aquila Aquilonius*)."

Aquinian Sage, The. Juvenal, the Latin poet, is so called. *Vid.* THE LIGURIAN SAGE.

Arch-monarch of the World, The. So Napoleon III. has been called.

Archangelo. A name given to Angelo Corelli.

Archdiavolo. So Corelli called Strunck, the German composer. *Vid.* Crowest, *Musical Anecdotes* (i. 241).

Archicarnifex. A name given to Thomas Norton, the persecutor.

Archimagus, An. A nickname given to George Dyer by Charles Lamb. *Vid.* AN ARCHIMEDES.

Archimedes. A name under which John Rennie, the English civil engineer, figures in Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, where the author says of him : —

See yonder! — a very Archimedes paces the room. His bibliomaniacal appetite is as keen as his professional knowledge is unrivalled. . . . No man makes less parade in his book-acquisitions; yet Archimedes hath a library of which the foundation was laid from the spoils of the Pinelli and Paitoni Collections.

Archimedes, An. An epithet given to George Dyer by Charles Lamb, in a letter to Thomas Manning. Talfourd, in his *Life and Works of Charles Lamb* (ii. p. 99), gives the letter: —

George Dyer is an Archimedes, and an Archimagus, and a Tycho Brahé, and a Copernicus; and thou art the darling of the Nine, and midwife to their wandering babe also.

Argonaut. So Captain Basil Hall is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xlvi.).

Argyllus, in Lord Lytton's poem, *Glenaveril, or the Metamorphoses* (1885), is intended for the Duke of Argyll.

Ariel. So Shelley was nicknamed by his friends at Pisa, during his stay there in 1820-21.

Ariel of the Italian Renaissance, The. A name given to Antonio Allegri Correggio by J. A. Symonds, in his *Renaissance in Italy* (iii. 312, 340), of whom he says: —

Correggio is the Ariel or Faun, the lover and light-giver; he has surprised laughter upon the face of the universe, and he paints this laughter in ever varying movement. . . . He created a world of beautiful human beings, the whole condition of whose existence is an innocent and radiant wantonness.

Ariosto of Germany, The. A name given to Goethe by Sir

Walter Scott, in his *Journal*, Feb. 20, 1827, where he says : —

But Goethe is different, and a wonderful fellow, the Ariosto at once and almost the Voltaire of Germany.

Ariosto of the North, The. Sir Walter Scott is thus called by Lord Byron. *Vid.* *Childe Harold* (iv. 40).

Aristarch of British Criticism, The. A name given to J. G. Lockhart by Prescott, who says, in his *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies* : —

A prying criticism may discern a few of those contraband epithets and slipshod sentences, more excusable in young *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, where indeed they are thickly sown, than in the production of the grave Aristarch of British Criticism.

Aristarchus of Cambridge, The. A name given to Richard Bentley. Disraeli says, in his *Quarrels of Authors* : —

The ostensible cause of the present quarrel was inconsiderable; the concealed motive lies deeper; and the party feelings of the haughty Aristarchus of Cambridge and a faction of wits at Oxford, under the secret influence of Dean Aldrich, provoked this fierce and glorious contest.

Aristarchus of his Day, The. A name given to Gabriel Harvey, a man of much learning.

Aristarchus of the Edinburgh Review, The. So Francis Jeffrey has been termed. *Vid.* *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. iii. 364).

Ariste. A nickname given to Boileau-Despreaux by his friends. As soon as his father died he inherited a competence, and immediately made himself the centre of a literary club, assembling at his own house a little circle of harmonious spirits. Each member had a nickname, and he was known as ARISTE.

Aristotle of China, The. Te-huê (*circa* 1200), also called THE PRINCE OF SCIENCE.

Aristotle of the Nineteenth Century, The. George Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, is frequently thus called.

Aristus. A name under which Chrétien François Lamoignon, French president of the Parliament of Paris, figures in Boileau-Despréaux's *Lutrin*, *A Mock-Heroic Poem*.

Armed Soldier of Democracy, The. A sobriquet not infrequently applied to Napoleon Bonaparte.

Armida. A nickname which Napoleon gave to Louisa, the young Queen of Prussia, wife of Frederick-William III. She rode about the streets of Berlin in military costume to rouse the spirit of the people, and he said "she was Armida in her distraction setting fire to her own palace." He drew the parallel from Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*.

Armida, the heroine of one of Dryden's poems, is designed for Frances Stuart, the wife of Charles, Duke of Richmond.

Arod, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel* (ii.), is intended for Sir William Waller.

Artegal. *Vid.* SIR ARTEGAL.

Artemisia. A name under which Lady Mary Wortley Montagu has been satirized by Pope.

Arthur, in Arthur Hugh Clough's poem of the *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, is intended for H. W. Fisher of Christ Church.

Artist of the Revolution, The. An appellation given to Jacques Louis David, a French artist, and founder of the modern French school of painting. He was the artistic superintendent of the grand national fêtes and solemnities of the revolution, was a warm Jacobin, and voted for the death of Louis XVI., for which, in 1816, he was banished. To the period of the revolution belong his *Murder of Marat* and

Oath taken in the Tennis Court.

Asaph, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, represents Dryden.

While Judah's throne and Sion's rock stand fast,
The song of Asaph and the fame shall last. — (Part ii.)

Ascræan Poet, The. Hesiod is so called because he was born at Ascræ, in Bœotia. Virgil, in his *Eclogues* (vii. 70), calls him THE OLD ASCRÆAN, and Sir John Cotton, in his lines *In Memory of Mr. Waller*, THE ASCRÆAN SHEPHERD.

Aspasia of Lyons. A nickname given to Louisa Labe. She was the wonder of all the learned of her time, understood Latin, Spanish, and Italian, and wrote *Le Débat de Folie et d'Amour*, which is supposed to have led Erasmus to write his *Folly* and La Fontaine his *Love and Folly*.

Aspasia of the Seventeenth Century, The. A name given to Anne de Ninon de l'Enclos, a French courtesan, who retained her beauty in old age.

In the incomparable animation of his countenance: in his smile, full of grace, archness, menace, and attraction: in his eye, beaming with lightnings that pierced to the depths of the soul,—the aged Aspasia of the seventeenth century foresaw a great destiny.—Henri Martin, *History of France*.

Astarbé, in Fénelon's *Télémaque*, represents in part Madame de Maintenon, the mistress of Louis XIV. Spence, in his *Anecdotes*, says:—

After Madame de Maintenon and her creatures insinuated it into the king that Monsieur Fénelon had the insolence of designing his majesty under the character of IDOMENEUS (q. v.), in his *Telemachus*, and both him and the lady in part under those of PYGMALION and ASTARBÉ, this finished his disgrace.

Astræa. A name applied to Mrs. Aphra Behn, a popular English

dramatic author of the seventeenth century. Pope refers to her in the line

The stage how loosely does Astræa tread.—*Imitations of Horace* (II. i. 290).

Astræa. A name given to Queen Elizabeth by Sir John Davies in his twenty-six acrostics called *Hymns of Astræa* (1599). The sixth hymn is:—

Royal Astræa makes our day
Eternal, with her beams! nor may
Gross darkness overcome her!
I now perceive why some do write,
No country hath so short a night
As England hath in summer.

Astrologer, The. A nickname given to Albert III., Duke of Austria, on account of his fondness for judicial astrology. He was also a student of theology and mathematics, and preferred the quiet of his study, or to work with his own hands in his garden, to the pomp and splendor of his court.

Astrological Richard. A nickname given to Richard Harvey, who was at first a student of astronomy, then published an almanac giving predictions that were not fulfilled, and ended in being an astrologer. This was not forgotten during the quarrel between the Harveys and Nash, and the latter, in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (London, 1596), says:—

And besides, a devine vicarly brother of his, called Astrological Richard, some few years since (for the benefit of his country) most studiously compyled a profound Abridgement upon beards, and therein copiously dilated of the true discipline of peakes.

Vid. THE ALMANACK-MAKER.

Astronomer, The. A nickname given to Alfonso X. of Spain, who sought to improve the Ptolemaic planetary tables. For this purpose he assembled at Toledo upwards of fifty of the most celebrated astronomers of the age, and the results are known as the Alfonsine tables,

which, however, are no more accurate than the older ones.

Astrophel. John Oldham is thus called in the poems published shortly after his death.

Astrophel, in Edmund Spenser's elegy of the same name, is Sir Philip Sidney. The word is compounded of *Phil. Sid.*, an abbreviation of Sidney's name and at the same time a contraction of *Philos Sidus*. By changing the Latin *Sidus* to the Greek *Astron*, we obtain *Astron-philos*, a lover of a star. The "star" in question was Sidney's lady-love Stella, or Penelope Devereux, daughter of the Earl of Essex. Sidney has celebrated her in his poem entitled *Astrophel and Stella: Wherein the Excellence of Sweet Poesie is concluded*. The lady married Lord Rich, and Sir Philip transferred his affections to Frances, the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham.

Atheist, The. "Hobbes, called 'the Atheist,'" says Masson, in his *Life of Milton* (vi. 280), "as long ago as 1646, . . . had become more and more 'the atheist Hobbes,' with all who found advantage in that style of epithet, by his *Human Nature* and *De Corpore Politico* of 1650, his all-comprehensive *Leviathan* of 1651, and some subsequent writings, while this dreadful fame of his for general atheism had been fringed latterly by a special reputation for mathematical heterodoxy."

Atheist, The. A nickname bestowed on Percy Bysshe Shelley by his school-mates at Eton College. Hogg explains this by saying that "the Atheist" was an official character among the boys, selected from time to time for his defiance of authority, but Symonds affirms that "it is not improbable that Shelley's avowed opinions may even then have won for him a title which he proudly claimed in after-life."

Vid. also the *Metricum Symposium*, in *Blackwood's* for July, 1822.

Atheist Tamburlan, That. An epithet given to Christopher Marlowe, by Robert Greene. The latter had been severely satirized from the boards of the stage, and he was envious of Marlowe's success as a dramatist, though the two were afterwards reconciled. He bestows the above sobriquet in his introduction to *Perymedes, The Black-Smith* (London, 1588), where he says:—

I keep my old course to palter up something in Prose, using mine old poesie still, *Omne tulit punctum*, although lately two Gentleman Poets made two mad men of Rome beate out of their paper bucklers: and had it in derision for that I could not make jest upon the stage in tragicall buskins, everie worde filling the mouth like the faburden of Bo-Bell, daring God out of heaven with that Atheist Tamburlan, or blaspheming with the mad preest of the sonne.

Athénais, a character in a novel of the same name, written by Mme. de Genlis in 1807, represents Frederick Augustus, Prince of Prussia.

Athenian Aberdeen. George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, is so called by Byron, in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (line 510), and in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxxvii.), on account of his book entitled *An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture* (1822).

Athenian Bee, The. So Plato is called, because of the sweetness of his style. Sophocles has also been called THE BEE OF ATHENS and THE ATTIC BEE.

Athenian Sage, The. So Warburton, in *The Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated* (ii.), calls Socrates, who was a native of Athens.

Atlantes of the Mathematical World. A name given to Thomas Allen, Thomas Harriot,

John Dee, Walter Warner, and Nathaniel Torperley, who were the constant companions of Henry, ninth Earl of Northumberland, when the latter was in the Tower of London, and devoted their time to mathematical studies.

Atlas, An. So Byron, in his poem *On the Death of Mr. Fox*, calls William Pitt. Garrick is similarly named. *Vid.* Fitzgerald, *New History of the English Stage* (ii. 316).

Atlas of America, The. A sobriquet applied at times to George Washington.

Atlas of Poetrie, The. A name given to George Peele, the English dramatist and poet, by Thomas Nash, in his introductory epistle prefixed to Greene's *Menaphon* (London, 1589), where he says:—

I dare commend him to all that know him, as the chiefe supporter of plesance now living, the Atlas of Poetrie, and *primus verborum Artifex*; whose first encrease, the *Arraignement of Paris*, might plead to your opinions his pregnant dexteritie of wit, and manifold varietie of invention; wherein hee goeth a step beyond all that write.

Atlas of Scotch Antiquaries, The. A nickname given to George Chalmers, by Dibdin, in his *Library Companion*, where he says:—

This gentleman is the Atlas of Scotch Antiquaries and Historians: bearing on his own shoulders whatever has been collected, and with pain separately endured by his predecessors, whom neither difficulties tire, nor dangers daunt.

Atossa, in Pope's Moral Essays (Epistle ii.), was long supposed to be intended for Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. There seem to be no grounds, however, for entertaining such a supposition, and the character is probably intended as a satire upon the then Duchess of Buckingham. Pope probably bestowed the name upon her because she was

the friend of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whom in his satires he calls SAPPHO. The sobriquet is made plain when we compare Herodotus, who says that Atossa, the Queen of Cambyases and of Darius Hydaspes, by whom she begot Xerxes, was a follower of Sappho. *Vid.* SAPPHO.

Attic Bee, The. Sophocles. *Vid.* THE ATHENIAN BEE.

Attic Muse, The. A name bestowed on Xenophon, the Athenian historian, on account of the elegance of his style of composition.

Atticus. A character drawn to represent Richard Heber, the famous English bibliomaniac, by Dibdin, in his *Bibliomania, or Book-Madness*, where he says:—

If, like Darwin's whale which swallows "millions at a gulp," Atticus should, at an auction, purchase from two to seven hundred volumes, he must retire, like the Boa Constrictor, for digestion; and accordingly he does, for a short season, withdraw himself from "the busy hum" of sale rooms, to collate, methodize, and class his newly acquired treasures—to repair what is defective, and to beautify what is deformed.

Atticus, in Pope's *Epistle to Arbuthnot*, is intended for a satirical portrait of Addison, in revenge for a fancied slight. The history of this affair may be found in Thackeray's *Lectures on the English Humorists*, and Disraeli's *Quarrels of Authors*. It may be worthy of mention that the concluding couplet (line 213), which now stands

Who but must laugh, if such a man there be?

Who would not weep, if Atticus were he?

originally stood

Who would not smile if such a man there be?

Who would not laugh if Addison were he?

Since that time Addison is frequently referred to as THE ENGLISH ATTICUS.

Attila of Authors, The. A name given to Gaspar Scioppius by

Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*:—

Scioppius was a critic, as skilful as Salmasius or Scaliger, but still more learned in the language of abuse. This cynic was the Attila of Authors. He boasted that he had occasioned the deaths of Casaubon and Scaliger. Detested and dreaded as the public scourge, at the close of his life he was fearful he should find no retreat in which he might be secure.

Attorney-General of the Lantern. A nickname given to Camille Desmoulins, one of the earliest instigators of the French Revolution, in reference to the summary executions in the streets, at which he presided, where the mob, taking the law in their own hands, hanged those whom they considered their opponents, by means of the long ropes which were suspended from the lamps.

Attorney-General of the Republic of Letters, The. A name given to Nicolas Claude Fabi de Peiresc, a man famous for his large correspondence, and the advice and assistance he gave to men of literature.

Audacious, The. A title bestowed on Charles, fourth Duke of Burgundy. *Vid.* THE BOLD.

Audacious Gaul, The. An epithet applied by Disraeli to Voltaire, for his criticism on Shakespeare. *Vid.* MINERVA.

Augusta, to whom Lord Byron addressed several stanzas and epistles in 1816, was his half-sister, who afterwards married a Colonel Leigh.

Augustus is not a proper name, but simply a title bestowed on Octavian, because he was head of the priesthood. In the reign of Diocletian both emperors were styled Augustus, *i.e.*, sacred majesty. Sigismund II., King of Poland, is sometimes called Augustus, and so is Philippe II. of France, the latter simply because he was born in the month of August.

Augustus. So Hannay, in his *Satire and Satirists* (p. 105), styles Louis XIV., King of France.

Augustus, to whom Alexander Pope dedicates Epistle i. of the second book of the *Imitations of Horace*, is intended for George II., King of England.

Augustus of Arabian Literature, The. A nickname given to Al-Mamoun. He had books translated into the Arabic, made Bagdad a resort for poets, philosophers, and mathematicians from every country and creed, founded astronomical observatories, and did much to encourage learning in all branches.

Auld Laird, The. A name under which Lawrence Oliphant, of Gask, Perthshire, figures in his daughter's — Baroness Nairne's — poem, *The Auld House*, where she says:—

Oh, the auld laird, the auld laird
Sae canty, kind, and crouse,
How mony did he welcome to
His ain wee dear auld house!

Auld Robin Gray, the principal personage in Lady Anne Barnard's ballad of the same name, was a real personage, a shepherd in the service of Lord Balcarras.

The "Jamie" of the song is Sir James Bland Burges, in love with Lady Margaret Lindsay, the sister of the author. She married General Fordyce, but after his death became Lady Burges, in 1812.

Aulicus. So Erasmus called William Thynne. *Vid.* Wood, *Athenæ Oxoniensis*.

Auratus. Jean Dorat. *Vid.* THE GOLDEN.

Aurelius. A name under which George Chalmers, the English antiquary and historian, figures in Dibdin's *Bibliomania, or Book-Madness*, where the author says:—

Just so it is with Aurelius! He also keeps up a constant fire at book auctions; although he is not personally seen in securing the spoils

which he makes. Unparalleled as an antiquary in Caledonian history and poetry, and passionately attached to everything connected with the fate of the lamented Mary as well as with that of the great poetical contemporaries, Spenser and Shakespeare, Aurelius is indefatigable in the pursuit of such ancient lore as may add value to the stores, however precious, which he possesses.

Aurora Raby, the "rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded," in Byron's *Don Juan* (Canto xv.), was Miss Millbank, as she appeared to the author when he first became acquainted with her. After her marriage we find her spoken of in the same poem as MISS MILLPOND, and in Canto i. she is described under the name of DONNA INEZ. Lord Byron describes himself in the first instance under the character of DON JUAN, and in the last as DON JOSÉ.

Austrian, The. An appellation given to Marie Antoinette, during the French Revolution.

Authentic Doctor, The. Gregory of Rimini. *Vid.* DOCTOR AUTHENTICUS.

Autocrat of Austria, The. A nickname given to Prince Clemens Wenzel Lothar Metternich, the Austrian statesman, who vigorously repressed all popular institutions, tried to prevent freedom of speech and act, and was in favor of establishing thorough despotism.

Autocrat of Strawberry Hill, The. So Mrs. S. C. Hall, in her *Pilgrimages to English Shrines* (p. 120), calls Horace Walpole.

Avaro, in Churchill's poem *The Ghost* (ii. 457), is intended for Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester:—

Avaro, by long use grown bold
In every ill which brings him gold,
Who his Redeemer would pull down
And sell his God for half a crown.

Ayrshire Poet, The, is Robert Burns, so called from the county in which he was born. He

is also frequently alluded to as
THE AYRSHIRE PLOUGHMAN,
THE AYRSHIRE BARD, and THE
BARD OF AYRSHIRE.

Azaria, in Samuel Pordage's satirical poem, *Azaria and Hushai*, is intended for James, Duke of Monmouth.

Azo, Marquis of Estë, whose wife Parisina fell in love with Hugo, a natural son of Azo, and whose

story is told in Byron's *Parisina*, was Niccolo of Ferrara. Frizzi, in his *History of Ferrara*, states that Parisina Malatesta was his second wife, and that her infidelity was revealed by a servant named Zoese. Both Hugo and Parisina were beheaded, although Lord Byron's poem leaves us in doubt as to what fate befell his heroine.

B.

Baby Charles. So James I. called his son Charles, who was afterwards King Charles I. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 269).

Baby Cornwall. So Bryan Waller Procter is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (ii.).

Bacchus. A nickname frequently applied to Leigh Hunt in *Blackwood's Magazine*, he having translated Redi's *Bacco in Toscana*.

Bachelor Painter, The. A nickname given to Sir Joshua Reynolds, the English artist, by Timbs, in his *Anecdote Biography* (ii.), where he says:—

Of Reynolds, how many delightful traits are written in letters of gold!—how the bachelor painter loved children, and how he preferred their artless graces to the accomplishments of the high-born beauties and noble forms that made up his gay bevy of sitters.

Bacon of Theology, The. A name given to Bishop Joseph Butler, author of *The Analogy of Religion*.

Bacon-fly, The. A name given to Macveigh Napier, who published a work on *The Scope and Tendency of the Writings of Lord Bacon*, which the wits of *Blackwood's Magazine* lost no opportunity to ridicule.

The Bacon-fly opened his mouth and uttered one of those sounds which pass for speech in the North. — *Maginn*.

Bactrian Sage, The. So Zoroaster is called, because he was a native of Bactria.

Bad, The. The name given to Charles II. (le mauvais) of Navarre.

Bad, The. A nickname given to William I., King of Sicily. He

was the grandson of Roger, the Great Count (q. v.), and, while altogether not unworthy of his Norman blood, was still a far inferior man to his grandfather. When roused to arms from danger and shame he showed the valor of his race; but his temper was slothful, his manners dissolute, and his passions headstrong and mischievous. He was responsible for his own personal vices and also those of his admiral, Majo, who conspired against the king's life; for the private feuds that arose from the public confusion and want of confidence in the king; and for the various forms of calamity and discord which afflicted his country.

Bad Old Man, The. A nickname given by the Confederate troops to General Jubal A. Early.

Badebec, the wife of Gargantua, in Rabelais' romance, *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, is intended for Claude, the Queen of Francis I. of France.

Badinguet. A nickname sometimes applied to Napoleon III.

Bahis, one of the physicians in Molière's *L'Amour Médecin*, seems to be intended for a Dr. Esprit, whose real name was André, and who spoke very rapidly.

He had been one of the physicians to Cardinal Richelieu, . . . and was a declared partisan of emetics. According to Raynaud, *Les Médecins au temps de Molière* (1683), the physician Brayer is meant by Bahis, because Bahis is in French *brailleur* (shouter) and therefore there is a similarity in the name; and also because he was one of the four physicians who held a famous consulta-

tion at Vincennes when Cardinal Mazarin was dying.—*Van Loun.*

Vid. also DESFONANDRES, MACROTON, and TOMÈS.

Balaam, in Dryden's poem of *Absalom and Achitophel*, represents the Earl of Huntingdon, one of the rebels in Monmouth's army:—

And, therefore, in the name of dulness, be

The well-hung Balaam.

Balaam of Baron, The. An epithet given to Lord Byron by Maginn, in his *Idyl on the Bottle*, where he says:—

Byron may write a poem, and Hazlitt a *Liber Amoris*,

Nobody cares a fig for the Balaam of Baron or Cockney.

Balaam of Modern History, The. A nickname given to Sigismund, King of Germany, who, knowing what was right, nevertheless seemed bent on doing wrong. He gave safe conduct to Huss and Jerome, then deserted them, and finally sat on his horse's saddle gazing at the burning pile of these betrayed Bohemians.

Balafré, Le. Henri, second Duke of Guise. *Vid.* THE GASHED.

Balak, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for Bishop Gilbert Burnet.

Bald, The. Charles I., King of France (le chauve), is so called.

Bald-coot Bully, The. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (xiv. 88), calls Alexander I., Emperor of Russia.

Balio della Lingua. Pietro Bembo. *Vid.* THE FOSTER-FATHER OF OUR LANGUAGE.

Ballad-Monger, The. So Byron, in the *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (202), calls Robert Southey.

Balloon Tytler. A nickname given to James Tytler, an industrious but eccentric and unfortunate miscellaneous Scotch writer, who was the first in

Scotland who ascended in a fire-balloon upon the plan of Montgolfier.

Banzu-Mohr-ar-Chat. A Gaelic expression, meaning The Great Lady of the Cat, and used as a nickname by Scott, in his *Diary*, to represent Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland. She was the only surviving child of William, the eighteenth Earl of Sutherland, and, succeeding her father when little more than a year old, a sharp contest arose for the title, her right to the earldom being disputed by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, on the ground that it could not legally descend to a female heir. A case was drawn up by Lord Hailes for her, and ultimately decided in her favor, in 1771, by the House of Lords. She married the eldest son of Earl Gower, who was later created Duke of Sutherland, and she became known as Duchess-Countess and held the earldom till her death. Her granddaughter married the eighth duke of Argyle, and the eldest son of this marriage is the present Marquis of Lorne, husband of Princess Louise (daughter of Queen Victoria), and recently governor-general of Canada.

Barbarossa, i. e., "The Red Beard." A nickname given to Frederick I., Emperor of Germany, on account of the color of his beard. A prince of intrepid valor, consummate prudence, unmeasured ambition, justice which hardened into severity, the ferocity of a barbarian, somewhat tempered with a high chivalrous gallantry; and, above all, endowed with a strength of character which subjugated alike the great temporal and ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and prepared to assert the Imperial rights in Italy to the utmost. He was to Germany what Hildebrand was to Popedom. *Vid.* RUFUS.

Barber Poet, The. A name bestowed on Jacques Jasmin, the last of the Troubadours, who was a barber of Gascony.

Barca, or "Lightning," was a sobriquet conferred on Hamilcar of Carthage, on account of the rapidity of his march and the severity of his attacks.

Bard Nantglyn. A title bestowed upon the Welsh author, Robert Davies, by his admirers.

Bard of Arthurian Romance, The. A name given to Alfred Tennyson, from his numerous poems founded upon the legends of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.

Bard of Avon, The. So Shakespeare is called, because he was born and buried at Stratford-upon-Avon. He has also been designated as the "Bard of all times."

Bard of Ayrshire, The. Robert Burns. *Vid.* THE AYRSHIRE POET.

Bard of Chivalry, The. So Lord Byron, in his poem *The Prophecy of Dante* (iii. 149), calls Torquato Tasso.

Bard of Corsair. A name given to Lord Byron by Maginn, in his poem *Lament for Lord Byron*, which says:—

Yet, bard of Corsair,
High-spirited Childe.

Bard of Erin, The. A name given to Thomas Moore, on account of his Irish songs.

Bard of Hope, The. Thomas Campbell, author of *The Pleasures of Hope*, which poem realized him £900.

Bard of Hyde, The. A nickname frequently given to John Critchley Prince, who, though born at Wigan, was for a long time a resident of Hyde in Cheshire. He was a thorough Bohemian of the shabbiest type. He was born in the midst of the deepest poverty, with a drunken

brute for a father, who thrashed him for reading, and brought him up as a reed-maker. He nourished his poetic fancies on Byron, Keats, Southey, and Wordsworth, and the influence of these poets is seen in his works. In 1830 he paid a visit to France and thus learned that language in a fruitless search for employment. He then returned to Hyde, and while a factory operative published his first volume of poems. This brought him a troop of friends, and he became intemperate. After that he sometimes worked at his trade, and frequently tramped about the country in search of employment, but his chief dependence appears to have been the five successive volumes which issued from his pen, and later he largely depended upon what he could obtain from begging letters, which he addressed to all who he thought would befriend him. Occasional windfalls were spent in Bohemian revelry, and when he died he was living in almost abject poverty, depending on his second wife, who labored for the comfort of the poor broken-down paralytic with heroic devotion and assiduity.

Bard of Martial Lay, A. A name given to Sir Walter Scott, by Sir James Mackintosh. *Vid.* *Life of Mackintosh*, by his son (ii. p. 81).

Walter Scott is a *bard of Martial Lay*. The disposition to celebrate the chivalrous manners and martial virtues of the middle ages arose principally from a love of contrast, in the refined and pacific period which preceded the French Revolution. Dr. Percy and Tom Warton began it; it was brightened by a ray from the genius of Gray; it flourished in the seventeen years war, which has followed; you read it in the songs of Burns; it breathes through *Hohenlinden* and *Lochiel*. Walter Scott is a poet created by it.

Bard of Memory, The. Samuel Rogers, author of *The Pleasures*

of Memory, is so called by Sir Walter Scott.

Bard of Mulla's Silver Stream, The. So Shenstone calls Spenser, because his Irish home was situated close by the Mulla, or Awbeg, a tributary of the Blackwater.

Bard of Olney, The. A name bestowed on William Cowper, who resided at Olney, in Buckinghamshire, for many years.

Bard of Prose, The. So Byron calls Boccaccio, "He of the Hundred Tales of Love."—*Childe Harold* (iv. 56).

Bard of Rydal Mount, The. A name given to William Wordsworth, because Rydal Mount was his mountain home.

Bard of Sheffield, The. So James Montgomery, the poet, is sometimes called, he being a native of that city.

Bard of the Bay, The. Robert Southey is thus termed in the *Metricum Symposium* in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1822).

Bard of the British Navy, The. A sobriquet conferred on Charles Dibdin, who produced nine hundred sea songs.

Bard of the Imagination, The. Mark Akenside, author of *Pleasures of the Imagination*, is frequently thus called.

Bard of the North. So William Hayley, in one of his poems, alludes to James Beattie.

Bard of Twickenham, The. A sobriquet conferred on Alexander Pope, who resided at Twickenham for thirty years.

Bardello, Il. A nickname given to Antonio Naldi Bardella, chamber-musician to the Duke of Tuscany at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, and, according to Arteaga, inventor of the Theorbo.

Baroccio. A character drawn to represent John Dent, in Dibdin's

Bibliographical Decameron. He was a bibliomaniac, and his collection was sold in 1827. It was rich in classics and large paper copies of county histories, and contained the celebrated Missal which was presented to Isabella, Queen of Spain, by Francisco de Roias, and at the sale was sold for 360 guineas.

'Tis only Baroccio, who hath fired his gun—which, however, is but feebly shot. The report of his bibliomaniacal gun was oncelouder; but of late years Baroccio hath rarely exercised his engineering skill at book auctions. And, indeed, he may well rest satisfied by staying away; for his own library is exceedingly precious, as by means of a capacious and richly furnished purse, he hath leapt at once, as it were, into the possession of a very book-garden of anemones, polyanthuses, ranunculuses, and roses of all colours and fragrance.

Baron, The. A name given to the Italian baron Ricasoli by his countrymen. "I know lands," said he, in the Italian parliament, "which Italy has to conquer, but I know no one in Italy who either can or will give up."

Baron Bradwardine, the generous and pedantic nobleman in Scott's *Waverley*, is said to represent Alexander Forbes, Lord Pitsligo, who was devoted to the cause of Charles Edward Stuart.

Barrel-Mirabeau. This nickname was given to Boniface Riquetti, Viscount de Mirabeau, a brother of the great Mirabeau, on account of his great body and the immense quantity of drink usually within it.

Bartoline, a character in Crowne's play, *City Politics* (1675), is said to be intended for Sir William Jones. Bartoline has the same lisping imperfect enunciation which distinguished the original.

Basket-Maker, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Thomas Miller, a native of Gainsborough,

who, while thus obscurely laboring "to consort with the muse and support a family," attracted attention by his poetical effusions. He was the author of *A Day in the Woods* (1836), *Gideon Giles, the Roper* (1841), *Fair Rosamond*, *Lady Jane Grey*, and other novels, poetical effusions, etc.

Bass John. A name given to John Spreull, a Scotch Presbyterian, who was for non-conformity twice tortured and sent to prison at Bass, where he lay six years. After his release he was frequently spoken of with the above appellation. The Duke of York said Spreull was more dangerous than five hundred common people.

Bastard of Orleans, The. A name given to Jean Dunois, a natural son of Louis, Duke of Orleans, and one of the greatest of French generals.

Bastardina, La. A nickname given to the celebrated vocalist Mme. Colla, *née* Lucrezia Agujari.

Bat, in Sir Charles Hanbury Williams' *Political Squib*, is intended to represent Allen, Earl Bathurst.

Batavian Buffoon, The. A name given by the Catholics to Erasmus.

The Jesuit Raynaud calls Erasmus the Batavian Buffoon, and accuses him of nourishing the egg which Luther hatched. These men were alike supposed by their friends to be the inspired regulators of Religion. — Disraeli, *Curiosities of Literature*.

Bath Roscius, The. A title commonly conferred on John Henderson. *Vid.* Davies' *Genuine Narrative of the Life and Theatrical Transactions of Mr. John Henderson* (1777).

Bathsheba, in Dryden's poem of *Absalom and Achitophel*, represents the Duchess of Portsmouth, a favorite court lady of Charles II. The allusion is to the wife of Uriah the Hittite,

who was criminally beloved by David (2 Sam'l xi.). The Duke of Monmouth says: —

My father, whom with reverence I name,
Charmed into ease, is careless of his fame;
And, bribed with petty sums of foreign gold,
Is grown in Bathsheba's embraces old.

Bayes, Mr. The name of a character in Marvell's *The Rehearsal Transposed* (1672), which was written against the works of, and to represent the incoherent and ridiculous character of, Dr. Samuel Parker, afterwards Bishop of Oxford.

Bayes, the principal character in George Villiers the Duke of Buckingham's burlesque of *The Rehearsal*, first appears under the name of Bilboa, intended as a satirical portrait of the dramatist Sir Robert Howard. Afterwards the conception was altered so as to form a satirical portrait of Dryden, passages from whose plays are admirably parodied in the burlesque.

Prior, in his *Satire on the Modern Translators*, calls Dryden by the name of Bayes.

Bayes the Younger. So Gildon, in his remarks upon the plays of Nicholas Rowe, calls the latter.

Bear, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Albrecht, Margrave of Brandenburg, from his cognizance. He is also called **THE FAIR**. In 1880 a skeleton was discovered in St. Nicolai Chapel, in the Castle of Ballenstedt, which has been variously ascribed to be that of Albrecht above mentioned, or of his father, Otto the Rich, Earl of Ascania and Ballenstedt.

Bear, The. A nickname given to Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher, by his companions, on account of his ferocious manner and his habit of swearing.

The witts at Court were wont to

bayte him; but he would make his part good, and feared none of them. The King would call him the Beare: Here comes the Beare to be bayted. —Aubrey, *Letters* (vol. ii.).

Bear, The. A name given by the ancient British to Arthgal, the first Earl of Warwick, in the time of King Arthur, for having strangled such an animal in his arms. The Warwick family carry the emblem of a bear on their crest. *Vid.* Shakespeare, *Henry VI.* (Pt. ii. v. i.).

Bear, The, in *The Chaldee MS.*, is intended for James Cleghorn.

Bear-Leader. So Dr. John Wolcott, in his postscript to *Lord Auckland's Triumph*, calls William Gifford.

Bear-Leader, The. A nickname sometimes given to James Boswell, on account of his being the constant companion of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Bearded, The. Persius calls Socrates the bearded master, in the belief that the beard is the symbol of wisdom.

Constantine IV., Emperor of Rome, was called Pogonatus—the Bearded.

Geoffrey the Crusader and Bouchard of the House of Montmorency were also called the Bearded.

Johann Mayo, the German painter, was called Johann the Bearded. His beard touched the ground when he stood upright.

Vid. HANDSOME-BEARD.

Béarnais, Le. So Henri IV. of France was called, from Le Béarn, his native province.

Beau Brummel. A nickname given to George Bryan Brummel, a man famous in his day for being the arbiter of fashion, and the perfection of taste in matters of dress. No anecdotes of his very early years are known except that he cried because his juvenile stomach was not infinitely distensible, so that he could eat more of his aunt's damson tarts. He first came to

notice at Eton, as a student aged twelve, where he was called Buck Brummel. There he distinguished himself not at cricket-playing, rowing, or fighting, but as the introducer of a gold buckle in a white stock, by never being flogged, and by his ability in toasting cheese. Then he went to Oriel College, where he made his mark by a studied indifference to the discipline, a dislike of study, and an aversion to steel forks long before silver ones were common at the tables of the middle classes, to which his parents belonged. He became one of the competitors for a prize to be given for the best poem, failed, and in disgust left college, at the age of seventeen, having been there less than a year. However, if he had little learning, he had learned two things; how to gain well born friends, and how to cut any of his acquaintances who ceased to be of benefit to him. By the death of his father he received twenty-five thousand pounds, which he spent in living, and when that was gone he subsisted on what he obtained by gambling, borrowing, or begging. He obtained a cornetcy in the 10th Hussars, of which George, Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., was colonel; a regiment of fops, the most expensive, best-dressed, and worst-moraled in the British army. A walk he chanced to take on the terrace at Windsor was a lucky circumstance to him. The Prince-Colonel observed him, asked who that exceedingly well dressed person was, and the beau was introduced. An acquaintanceship was followed by an intimacy which lasted till the vanity of the coxcomb developed into unbounded impudence. By this step his reputation was made, which he kept up for some years. He had an immense fund of good-nature, and was the author of many good but not witty sayings. His friends pronounced

him a charming companion, he entered the highest circles of England, and his rise in his regiment was rapid. In three years he was at the head of a troop, to the disgust of older officers, who enviously admired while they deeply cursed him. In 1798 he sold his commission. His reasons for doing so have never been thoroughly explained, but the unsettled state of Europe at that time rendered it highly probable that his regiment might be sent into active service, and he preferred a drawing-room to a battle-field. He commenced the profession of a beau, and became known as "The Prince of Beaux" while his patron was called "The Beau of Princes." At this time he was perfect in point of figure, an intelligent but not handsome face, had light brown hair, a nose somewhat Roman, eyes full of fun and wit, and a beautifully shaped hand. Dress at that time had become very untidy. Many of the leading men of the day affected a supreme contempt for all outward adornment, and the mode of a gentleman's appearance was to be as slovenly as possible. Brummel, who had been conspicuous from boyhood for the neatness of his attire, now determined to be the best dressed man in London. He took care to display to the fullest advantage his fine figure, in a perfectly fitting coat. But his chief *forte* lay in his cravat. Before his time neck-cloth consisted of a piece of limp cambric, loosely fastened around the throat. He took care to have them slightly starched. Standing before his glass, with shirt-collar erect, and of a prodigious height, he gently applied the cravat to the throat. At first it measured a foot in width. Then bending down with artistic hand the collar, followed by his chin, with slow and regular movements, the twelve inches were reduced to four, and the tying of the knot followed. He

never tried the same cloth but once; if he failed, off it came, was thrown aside, and another tried. He may be excused for being vain, for he was flattered by kings, or their representatives; the Prince often spent hours in the morning in the beau's room, watching the progress of the toilet; a duchess thought it necessary to warn her daughter to be careful of her behavior when the "celebrated Beau Brummel was present"; a creditor was satisfied with a bow from a club-house window; and a word from him would ruin a tailor. He sacrificed his manners to his appearance, for he would not remove his hat in the street, after it had been placed in the correct position, to bow to a lady. He had a famous collection of snuff-boxes, and was celebrated for the grace with which he opened the lid of the box with the thumb of the hand that carried it and delicately took a pinch with the fingers of the other. This, with his bow, was his chief acquirement, and his reputation for politeness was based on the distinction of his manner. He was, in short, a well dressed snob, but he was courted, flattered, and invited everywhere to such a degree that he thought himself a great man. He boasted that he had but to beckon to the Dukes of Argyle and Jersey, and they would come, and he held all but the peerage in disdain. It seems strange that a man of his disposition should be tolerated even at a club, if any of the many anecdotes told of him are true. The houses of the British nobility he regarded as inns, to be visited by him with valet and portmanteau, with or without invitation, and to be spoken of afterward as "good houses to spend one night in." He boasted of the Prince: "I made him what he is, and I can unmake him," just the sort of saying to irritate a brainless Prince, and

one not forgotten. Brummel dined with the Prince, and, carrying his impudence a little too far, he requested the Regent to ring the bell. He did so, and, when the servant came, he ordered "Mr. Brummel's carriage." Various versions of the quarrel have been given. It may have been the remark made some time before about the beau's having made the Regent, or it may have been his sarcasm on the Prince's corpulency; but at any rate the bell was rung and it sounded the knell of Brummel, who, however, had a little revenge. The Prince prided himself on his figure, and, as he grew broad with years and good living, resorted to stays to preserve it. The beau, meeting him in company with another gentleman, inquired very coolly, but loud enough for the Prince to hear, "Who is your fat friend." The coolness, presumption, and impertinence of the question, perhaps the very best thing the beau ever said, cut the Prince, who took care not to meet him again, but gave him the nickname of "Dandy-killer." For a while Brummel patronized the Regent's brother, the Duke of York, but he got deeper and deeper in debt. He struggled long and often, with some success, to keep his place among dandies and wits. Creditors became troublesome, he received the nickname of "George the Less" in contradistinction of the Prince, who was called "George the Greater," and he came to the conclusion that it would be better to cross the Channel. His London glory lasted from 1798 to 1816, when he went to France and quartered himself on a Mr. Leleux at Calais. For a while he supported himself by gambling, and wrote letters to his friends in England asking for remittances, and borrowed when and where he could. It was hoped that when the Regent be-

came king he would assist him, but he even passed through the town without noticing him. His friends had him appointed consul at Caen, but he wrote to England that the place was a sinecure, and that it ought to be abolished, hoping thereby to attain an appointment in a gayer city. Lord Palmerston, wishing to save expense, abolished the office, but gave no other to Brummel. About this time he received a paralytic shock, and his English friends raised him a life annuity of one hundred and twenty pounds, which he spent and was placed in jail for debt. The debt was paid by his friends and he was again free. At the age of sixty he lost his memory and his power of attention; his ill-manners became positively bad ones; he became slovenly; was reduced to one pair of trousers, and had to remain in bed till they were mended; what little money he obtained he lost in gambling or spent in foolish luxuries; to the end he went down to the grave a fool and a fop; in his last days a half-witted old creature, jeered at by children in the street. His friends succeeded in procuring admission for him into the *Hôpital du Bon Sauveur*, and when the landlord of the inn where he lived entered his room to induce him to go, he found him lathering his peruke, as a preliminary to shearing it. He resisted every proposal to move till he had made his preparations, was carried downstairs kicking and shrieking, and as he rode into the yard he exclaimed "A prison, a prison!" In the hands of the excellent Sisters of Charity, he recovered his spirits, and in some measure his reason.

Though Brummel was a fool he was not revengeful. After his death were found several packets of letters, tied up with different colored ribbons, and carefully numbered. He had kept the

letters from his admirers, but he had kept them sacred. No provocation had worked on him to publish them, or use them to extort money from the writers. Besides these he left a miniature, which, with the letters, was taken possession of by the vice-consul; a silver shaving-dish, a gold ring, and a few silver spoons, which his landlord took in liquidation of his debt for board. Beau Brummel has been made the hero of a two-act comedy of the same name, written by William Blanchard Jerrold, in 1858.

Beau Brummel of Language, The. A nickname given to Martin Opitz, a German author, and founder of a school of poetry in which high-sounding words and phrases supplied the place of living thoughts. He was a Protestant but was much pampered by Catholic princes. Ferdinand II. ennobled him. At his best he is only an imitator of the Italian poets.

Beau Brummel of Living Authors, The. A nickname given to Thomas Frognall Dibdin, by some of his critics, on account of the glossy splendor and the luxuriousness of some of his works. His *Bibliographical Decameron, or Ten Days' Pleasant Discourse upon Illuminated Manuscripts and Early Engraving, Typography and Bibliography* was a remarkably fine work. After it was printed, the blocks from which the engravings were made were destroyed by the author and his friends, to prevent the work being reprinted.

Beau Fielding. A nickname given to Robert Fielding, a very handsome man who flourished during the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary, and disappeared from public notice in the reign of Queen Anne. His father was a cavalier squire of Warwickshire, who claimed relationship

with the Earls of Denbigh, and therefore with the Hapsburgs, from whom the Emperors of Austria descended. At an early age the son was sent to London for the purpose of studying law. Vanity and a taste for dissipation weaned him from his professional pursuits, and when, on an occasion of his appearing at court, Charles II. spoke of him as "the handsome Fielding," the circumstance stamped him as a fop. If we are to judge from the notices of him by his contemporaries, he was uncommonly beautiful, turning the heads of the fair sex, both old and young, by his good looks; and a tolerable evidence of his self-love is shown by his having his portraits painted by the three greatest artists of his time, Lely, Wissing, and Kneller. When the royalties of Scotland visited the South, they were lodged in a court convenient to Whitehall Palace, which became known as Scotland Yard, and was the most fashionable part of London. To this place Fielding removed, after discovering he was not fitted for the law. The king made him a Justice of the Peace, and to this slight means of subsistence he added that of a gamester, at which he is said to have been immensely successful. On the accession of William and Mary he was accounted of no religion, and his friends had no difficulty in getting him nominated as Major-General. For a series of years he figured as the best and most extravagant dresser of London. His lackeys were arrayed in bright yellow liveries with black sashes and feathers, the Hapsburg colors, and when he passed down the Mall at the fashionable hour there was a universal flutter and sensation. He had a carriage that is described as being shaped like a sea-shell, being smaller than carriages usually were, to show the largeness of

his limbs and the grandeur of his personage to the best advantage. He gloried in the strength of his arm and leg, and, indeed, his whole body was firm and strong, while at the same time he was tall in stature, fair of complexion, and had a manly beauty. His costume had all the graces of the Stuart period. A well cut lace doublet, the finest of ruffles, and the heaviest of swords. His wig was combed to perfection, and in his pocket he carried a little comb with which to arrange it from time to time. He drank, swore, swaggered, was a good fighter as well as a bully, for which the snobs of the day proclaimed him "a complete gentleman," and he numbered among his intimates half the officers and gallants of the town. His impudence, which was unbounded, was not always tolerated. In those days it was the habit for a part of the spectators in a theatre to stand upon the stage, while the actors played like mountebanks, in a crowd. The young gallants chiefly occupied these positions, from which to make remarks upon the ladies in the boxes, in no very refined strain. One evening the actors, enraged at being unheeded by the audience, who laughed at Fielding's wit, kicked him off the stage in spite of his strength, and warned him not to come again. He was, however, amply compensated for such rough treatment by favors dealt to him by officers and gentlemen. He was often in debt, and, being pursued at one time by bailiffs sent after him by tailors whom he had ruined, his legs being long, he gave them a fair chase as far as St. James' Palace, where the officers on guard rushed out to save their pet, and drove off the creditors at the point of the sword.

His first wife was the daughter and sole heiress of Barnham Swift, Lord Carlingford. Upon

her death, trusting to retrieve his fortunes, he looked about for a woman of wealth. He heard of a widow, a Mrs. Delean, who was reported to have been left with a large fortune. He resolved to woo her, and visited the Doctors' Commons to see that the report was true. Neither he nor any of his companions was acquainted with her, but he found a Mrs. Villars, a hairdresser to the widow, to whom he promised a great reward if she would bring about an introduction. Various schemes were tried without success. He even called at the widow's country-house and was permitted to examine her garden, when he saw a lady at the window, to whom he bowed, and went away thinking he had made an impression. Next he addressed a letter to her, which the servants, knowing the writer, dropped into the fire. Mrs. Villars, by no means disposed to lose the reward, persuaded Fielding that the widow would pay him a visit, and appeared one evening with a pretty, young, and apparently modest creature. The beau, delighted, flung himself at her feet, swore that she was the only woman he ever loved, and pressed her to be married at once. But the maiden was shy and said she would call again. He wrote little poems to her, serenaded her, invited her to suppers, and upon her third visit prevailed upon her to marry him then and there. This was the evening of the 9th of November, 1705. He brought a priest, the ceremonies were performed, she stipulating that, for family reasons, the marriage should be kept secret for a short time. The beau was convinced he had married a widow with sixty thousand pounds, when in fact he had been duped by Mrs. Villars and a certain Mary Wadsworth, both women of the worst char-

acters. About this time Fielding had espoused the famous Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, formerly the dazzling and scornful mistress of Charles II., who at that time must have been in her sixty-sixth year. It seems strange that she, who had formerly enslaved a powerful sovereign, should so far demean herself as to become the wife of a needy adventurer. The marriage took place on the 25th of November, 1705, and the beau removed to his new home, Cleveland House. Then commenced his new trouble, for by providing two stools for his dignity he fell to the ground. The dupers became exorbitant in their demands, and even pretended that he was about to become a sire. At last, wearied with their importunities, he sent for Mrs. Villars, and, on her refusing to deny his marriage with Mrs. Wadsworth, he not only gave her a severe beating, but told her, if she still persisted in declining to comply with his demands, he would slit her nose, and get two blacks to break her bones. The wife claimed him on the street as her husband, and even presented herself at Cleveland House, when he beat her with a stick and made her nose bleed. In the meantime, his extravagances were so great that the Duchess could not or would not supply him with money, and he barbarously ill-treated her, so that she was obliged to seek refuge from his violence in a court of law. She had been married about a year when the former wife presented herself and maintained the priority of her claim. Her friends determined to prosecute Fielding for bigamy, and he was placed at the bar of the Old Bailey. The Duchess offered Mrs. Wadsworth a pension of one hundred pounds a year and two hundred pounds in ready money to prove the previous

marriage. Fielding patched up a story to prove that his supposed widow was already married, and produced a forged certificate to support it. He was found guilty and sentenced to be burnt in the hand, but was pardoned by Queen Anne. The marriage with the Duchess was annulled, and she died of dropsy in 1709. The beau fell into distress. All his effrontery could not keep him afloat, and what became of him, and where or when he died, is not known. Steele, in *The Tatler*, has described him under the name of "Orlando the Fair," and Bulwer Lytton, in his novel *Devereux*, has his hero pay Fielding a visit, after the beau had lost favor and was fallen in fortune and influence.

Beau Law. A nickname given to John Law, the Scotch financier, and famous as the founder of the Mississippi Scheme, who in his youth was celebrated for his handsome appearance.

Beau Nash. A nickname given to Richard Nash, a fashionable character of the last century. His father was a partner in a glass manufactory; a man so little known to the world that it used to be hinted to the son that he never had a father. In after years Richard was sometimes rallied on the inferiority of his origin, and the least obnoxious answer he ever made was to the Duchess of Marlborough, who had told him he was ashamed of his parentage, when he replied: "I seldom mention my father in company, not because I have any reason to be ashamed of him, but because he has some reason to be ashamed of me." In his youth he attended school at Carmarthen, from which place he was sent to Oxford, and entered at Jesus College. There he was distinguished for his idleness, dissipation, and a love of fine clothes. At the very outset

he made an offer of marriage to a miss of the academical city, and, the affair being discovered, the young beau, not then seventeen, was removed from the University, leaving behind him a pair of boots, two volumes of plays, a violin, and a tobacco-box, to pay his many debts. His father bought him a commission in the army, in which position he did everything but his duty. He dressed superbly, but was never in time for parade; spent more money than he had; disobeyed orders, and finally found it convenient to sell his commission, and return home after spending the proceeds. The disgusted father sent the son to shift for himself, who turned to the gaming-table, made money, and was soon blazing about in gold lace, and a new sword, the very delight of dandies. One half the night was spent at balls and assemblies, the other half at dice, and he was in bed all day. Entering his name at the Inns of Court, he became a student of the Temple. He was born with few personal attractions, and had neither a good face nor a good figure; but he had elegant manners, an insinuating address, and he contrived to make many so-called friends, among whom were, perhaps, some dupes. Little by little his reputation as a man of cultivated taste and fine discernment in ceremonial usages spread among his brother Templers, and when, on the accession of William III., it was resolved by the Middle Temple to give an entertainment to the king, Nash was selected to manage the ceremonies. He conducted himself so ably that the king offered to knight him, but, as the preferment would carry some pay with it, he respectfully declined, saying: "Please your majesty, if you intend to make me a knight, I wish it may be one of your poor knights of Windsor, and then I shall have a for-

tune, at least able to support my title." The king did not see the force of the argument, and Nash remained plain Richard till the end of his life. Later in life, when Queen Anne offered the same honor, he declined, and said: "There is Sir William Read, the mountebank, who has just been knighted, and I should have to call him brother!" In money affairs he was more generous than just, never paying a debt if he could help it, but would give the very amount to the first friend that begged it. There is an interval in his life which may have been filled up by a residence in a sponging-house, or upon some kind of work, but he accounted for his disappearance by saying he had been asked to dinner on board a man-of-war, and then the officers made him drunk. While in this state the ship weighed anchor, set sail, and carried him away to the wars. The ship went into action, he performed great feats of valor, and was wounded. This is, however, doubtful, as Nash was given to bragging. He next appears at Bath, a place already famous as a health-resort. Here were found sharpers, gamblers, invalids, and doctors in abundance. The people laughed, talked scandal, and smoked without etiquette; played without honor; and the place lacked comfort, elegance, and cleanliness. In 1702 Queen Anne visited the town, and the sulphur-springs chanced to operate successfully upon her complaint, which brought it into more notice. In 1705 a doctor named Radcliff, in a fit of disgust at some sight, threatened to destroy its reputation, or, as he expressed it, "to throw a toad into the spring." Nash saw the consternation of those who had invested in property there, stepped forward and offered to render the doctor impotent, or, as he said, "We'll charm his

toad out again with music." The management of everything was placed in his hands. He got up a band in the Pump-room, brought thither the healthy as well as the sick, and soon raised the renown of Bath as a resort for gayety as well as for mineral waters. He displayed a surprising talent for setting everything and everybody to rights. The dull town bloomed with the beauty, wealth, and fashion of all England; grew in population and brought money into the pockets of speculators, and he was therefore called "The King of Bath." The music was furnished by subscription, an official was appointed for the Pump-room, and, finding that the bathers would gather under a booth to drink tea and talk scandal, he induced one Thomas Harrison to build assembly-rooms, guaranteeing him three guineas a week to be raised by subscription. All this demanded great impudence, but he possessed it to a liberal extent. He layed down rules which the visitors obeyed most obsequiously, and as he became more influential he became more despotic. Knowing the value of early hours to invalids, he would not destroy the healing reputation of Bath for the sake of a little more pleasure, and had all dances stopped at eleven. On one occasion the Princess Amelia implored him for one more dance, and he assured her royal highness that, like the laws of Lycurgus, "the laws of Bath would admit of no alteration, without utter subversion of all his authority." His laws were not confined merely to professional arrangement, but in a short time his impudence gave him the undenied right of interference with the coats and dresses, the habits and manners, and even the daily actions, of his subjects, for such the visitors were compelled to become. Peo-

ple were so delighted with the improvements which he made that he was soon a victor when he made war on the white aprons, boots, or swords of the ladies and gentlemen. Society was in a barbarous condition. The ladies lounged in their riding-hoods or morning dresses, and the gentlemen in their boots and with pipes in their mouths. When the Duchess of Queensberry appeared in an apron, he coolly pulled it off, and told her it was fit only for a maid-servant. Whenever a gentleman appeared in the assembly-rooms in boots, he would walk up to him and in a loud voice remark: "I think you have forgot your horse." In his onslaught upon carrying swords he was a benefactor, for people who could not keep their tempers when playing cards or asking a lady's hand for a dance already won by a rival, invariably settled the matter by a duel. Gaming-tables were thronged in the evenings, and it was there that Nash made the money which sufficed to keep up his state, which was vulgarly regal. He drove from Bath to Tunbridge, another health-resort over which he held sway, in a coach drawn by six horses, with outriders, footmen, French horns, and every appendage of expensive parade. His dress, which was magnificent, with an unlimited amount of gold lace, and coats ever new, was a combination of the fashions of two centuries; but he always wore a white hat, a fashion he introduced, and he did so, he said, that it might never be stolen. Though he lived by gambling, it is due to him to say he always played fair. He patronized young gamblers; after fleecing them, he advised them to play no more. Finally, by an act of parliament, gaming was stopped in England, *except in a royal palace*; but Nash swore that, as he was a *king*, Bath came under the exception. Finding this would not

do, he and the sharpers who infested the town found means to evade the law by inventing new games, which lasted for a time, but his fortune and power went with the death of the cards and the dice. He was immensely fond of money, not to hoard it but to spend it on dress and be called *Le Grand Nash*. His delight was to display his great thick-set person to the most advantage, and, while he was as vain as any fop, he was always blunt and free-spoken. He had much generosity. He collected a subscription for a poor curate who came to Bath to regain his health, and then used his influence to get him a richer parish. He assisted in founding a hospital which has since proved of great value to those afflicted with rheumatic gout. When at the zenith of his power the adulation he received from the high and low, from such women as Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, down to the Grub Street poets, was a parody on the flattery of courtiers. The city of Bath placed his statue between that of Newton and that of Pope. After gaining was prohibited he lived on to the patriarchal age of eighty-seven, and in his old age was garrulous and bragging, till people doubted his stories. The city gave him a pension, and at his death his funeral was as glorious and showy as that of any hero. His life was not without advantages to the public. He diffused a desire of society and an easiness of address among a people who were formerly censured by foreigners for a reservedness of behavior and an awkward timidity. He taught familiar intercourse among strangers at Bath and Tunbridge, which still subsists among them. Vanbrugh's comedy *Æsop* contains an anecdote of Nash, and Douglas Jerrold, in 1834, produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London, a comedy en-

titled *Beau Nash*, founded upon his career.

Beau Nasty, A. An epithet given to Samuel Foote, the English comedian and dramatist. Peake, in his *Memoirs of the Colman Family* (i. 395), says:—

Foote's clothes were, then, tawdily splashed with gold lace; which, with his linen, were generally bedaubed with snuff; he was a Beau Nasty. They tell of him that, in his young days, and in the fluctuation of his finances, he walked about in boots, to conceal his want of stockings, and that, on receiving a supply of money, he expended it all upon a diamond ring, instead of purchasing the necessary articles of hosiery.

Beau of Princes, The. A nickname given to George IV. of England, when he was Prince of Wales and Prince Regent. He had at the time great personal attractions, considerable intellectual ability, and a fine address; he was a good story-teller; had the power or ability to enjoy every day without thinking of the next; but his life supplied more material for scandal than any person who ever sat upon the English throne.

Beau Sabreur, Le, or THE HANDSOME SWORDSMAN, was a title bestowed upon Joachim Murat, who was distinguished alike for his handsome appearance and for his accomplishments as a cavalry-officer.

Beauclerc, i. e., "a good scholar," is a sobriquet applied to Henry I., King of England, who had clerk-like accomplishments, which were rarely to be met with during the period in which he flourished.

Beautie of oure Tongue, The. Chaucer is so called in *The Institution of a Gentleman* (1555).

Beautiful Corisande, The. *Vid.* LA BELLE CORISANDE.

Beautiful Parricide, The. *Vid.* LA BELLE PARRICIDE.

Beautiful Rope-Maker, The. Louisa Labe. *Vid.* LA BELLE CORDIÈRE.

Beautifyer, The. A nickname given to William Hogarth by his enemies, on account of his *Analysis of Beauty*, a work in which he shows that a curve is the most natural and pleasing line.

Bee of Athens, The. Sophocles. *Vid.* THE ATHENIAN BEE.

Bee of France, The. A name conferred on Charles Rollin by Montesquieu, on account of the special care which he devoted to the collation and accurate citation of ancient authorities. His *Ancient History* and *History of Rome* are still consulted and admired even after the labors of many more illustrious successors.

Bee-lipped Oracle, The. A nickname given to Plato on account of the beauty and sweetness of his style. T. W. Parsons, in *The Intellectual Republic*, *Poems*, says:—

Then Epicurus taught his gentle train
The dulcet musings of a doubtful brain,
And Plato — bee-lipped oracle! —
beguiled
His loved Lyceum, listening like a child.

Beethoven of the Flute, The. So Friedrich Daniel Rodolph Kuhlau, one of the most voluminous authors on this instrument, has been termed.

Bègue, Le, i. e., THE STAMMERER, is a sobriquet applied to Louis II. of France; Michael II., Emperor of Constantinople; and Notger of St. Gall.

Bel, Le. Charles IV. and Philippe IV. of France are thus called. *Vid.* THE FAIR.

Belinda, the heroine of Pope's heroi-comical poem *The Rape of the Lock*, is intended for Miss Arabella Fermor, whose lover, Lord Petre, by cutting off a lock

of her hair, created a feud between the two families. It was in praise of the same lady that the poet penned the famous compliment:—

If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.—(Canto ii.)

Bellair, a character in Etherege's comedy of *The Man of Mode*, in which the author is supposed to have drawn his own portrait. The same is said, however, of Medley, another person in the same piece.

Belle Cordière, La, i. e., "THE BEAUTIFUL ROPE-MAKER." A nickname given to Louisa Labe, a woman of no extraordinary beauty, but of much fascination, and a knowledge of the classics, who was admired by the learned of her time, and who married Ennomond Perrin, a rope-maker of Lyons, and the street in which they lived is still called, after her, *La Belle Cordière*.

Belle Corisande, La. A nickname given to Diana d'Andouins, Comtesse de Guiche, at one time the favorite of Henri IV. of France. During the life of her husband she refused to listen to the king's overtures. After his death she received his advances.

Mrs. Forbes Bush, in *Memoirs of the Queens of France*, says:—

Instead of pursuing the enemy after the victory of Coutras, 1588, Henry left his army, in opposition to the entreaties of the Prince de Condé, to go and lay his standards, banners, colors, and other trophies, at the feet of LA BELLE CORISANDE.

Belle Gabrielle, La. A sobriquet bestowed on the daughter of Antoine d'Estrées, grand-master of artillery, and governor of the Ile de France. In the latter part of the year 1590, Henri IV. happened to sojourn for a night at the Château de Cœuvres, and fell in love with Gabrielle, who was nineteen years of age at the time. To

ward off suspicion, he married her to Damerval de Liancourt, created her Duchess de Beaufort, and took her to live with him at court. *Vid.* MON SOLDAT.

Belle Indienne, La. A name given at the French court to Madame de Maintenon. Though she was born at Niort, in France, she spent a part of her youth in Martinique.

Belle Lumière des Pasteurs. So De Garençières terms the Huguenot minister, Jean de l'Espagne. *Vid.* Southey, *The Doctor* (cap. 177).

Belle Parricide, La. A sobriquet bestowed on Beatrice Cenci, who is said to have murdered her father for his cruelty and brutality towards her.

Bell-the-Cat. A name bestowed on Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, from the following circumstance. James III., who made favorites of masons and architects, created a mason, named Cochrane, Earl of Mar. The Scottish nobles held a council in the church of Lauder for the purpose of overthrowing these upstarts, when Lord Gray asked, "Who will bell the cat?" "That will I," replied Douglas, and he fearlessly put to death the obnoxious minions in the king's presence.

The allusion is to the fable of the cunning old mouse who suggested that a bell be hung on the cat's neck to give notice of her approach to all mice.

Belliqueux, Le. Henri II. of France. *Vid.* THE WARLIKE.

Belphebe, in Spenser's *Faërie Queene* (book iii.), represents the womanly character of Queen Elizabeth, as Gloriana, "the greatest glorious Queene of Faërieland,"

is intended to personify her queenly attributes. Belphebe is a contraction of *belle Phœbe*, the beautiful Diana, and she ac-

cordingly figures as a huntress. *Conf.* Ben Jonson's "Queen and huntress, chaste and fair." *Vid.* also TIMIAS.

Belted Will. William, Lord Howard, warden of the Western Marches. Scott, in *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* (v.16), describes him:—

His Bilboa blade, by Marchmen felt,
Hung in a broad and studded belt;
Hence, in rude phrase, the borderers
still

Called noble Howard "Belted Will."

Vid. Notes and Queries (1st. ser. x. 341).

Ben Jochanan, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for the Rev. Samuel Johnson, who was persecuted for his defence of the right of private judgment.

A Jew of humble parentage was he;
By trade a Levite, though of low degree. — (Part ii.)

Ben Jonson's Servant and Pupil. So Southey, in *The Doctor* (cap. 86), terms Richard Brome, the dramatist.

Ben Sidonia, in *Anti-Coningsby*, an anonymous novel published in 1845, is intended for a portrait of Benjamin Disraeli, the author of *Coningsby*.

Benaiah, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for General George Edward Sackville, a zealous partisan of the Duke of York. *Conf.* 1 Kings ii. 35.

Nor can Benaiah's worth forgotten lie,

Of steady soul when public storms were high;

Whose conduct, while the Moors fierce onsets made,

Secured at once our honor and our trade. — (Part ii.)

Benevolus, in Cowper's poem *The Task*, is the prototype of John Courtney Throckmorton, of Weston Underwood.

Berecynthian Hero, The. So Midas, the Phrygian king, has been called; from Mount Berecynthus, in Phrygia.

Bernardo. A character drawn to represent Joseph Haslewood, the English bibliographer, in Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, where the author says:—

You point to my friend Bernardo. He is thus anxious, because an original fragment of the fair lady's work, which you have just mentioned, is coming under the hammer; and powerful indeed must be the object to draw his attention another way. The demure prioress of Sopewell Abbey is his ancient sweetheart; he is about introducing her to his friends, by an union with her as close and as honorable as that of wedlock.

Bessus. So Dryden, in his *Essay on Satire* (line 242), calls John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester. The name is borrowed from a cowardly character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play, *A King and No King*.

Bessy. A nickname given by Tom Moore to his wife, in his poems and letters. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Dyke, and the poet was married to her in 1811, when she was very young. She is not the Bessy, however, of the poem "Fly from the World, O Bessy," for that was published in 1802, when Miss Dyke could have been only five years old.

Best Abused Man in England, The. So John Dennis is called, because Swift and Pope both satirized him.

Best of Cut-throats, The. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (ix. 4), calls Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington.

Best Poet of England, The. So Voltaire terms Alexander Pope.

Best Vitruvius, The. So Dryden, in his *Epistle X.* (line 15), calls William Congreve, the dramatist.

Bestiale. A title bestowed on Giovanni Alberto Albicante. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (Part ii. cap. xv.).

Betisian Menander, The. A sobriquet conferred on the Spanish poet Malara, in allusion to the Betis or Guadalquivir. *Vid.* Bouterwek, *History of Spanish Literature* (p. 205).

Betrayer of the Fatherland, The. Henrik Arnold Wergerland. *Vid.* THE HOLBERG OF NORWAY.

Betty. So Dr. James Beattie is alluded to in *Christopher in the Tent*, contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* (1819).

Bewildered, The. Carlo Dati. *Vid.* SMARRITO.

Bezaliel, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, represents the Marquis of Worcester, afterwards Duke of Beaufort.

Bezaliel with each grace and virtue fraught,
Serene his looks, serene his life and thought;
On whom so largely Nature heaped
her store,
There scarce remained for arts to give him more.— (Part ii.).

Bibbiena, Il. A name given to Cardinal Bernardo, who resided at Bibbiena, in Tuscany. He was the author of a comedy entitled *Calandra*.

Bibliomaniacal Hercules, A. An epithet given to Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, an eminent English benefactor to the elegance, taste, and literature of his time, by Dibdin, who says, in his *Bibliographical Decameron*:—

There are few names pronounced with more unfeigned respect than that of the Bibliomaniacal Hercules. . . . The reader will, in the first place, be pleased to consider that in designating Mr. Cracherode as a Hercules, it is by no means intended to convey any extraordinary ideas of the gigantic or muscular construction of his figure, but simply to impress upon him a notice of the Herculean powers of his head, heart, and purse—in matters of Alduses, Giunti, Jenson, and Schoiffers.

Biblioteca Animata, II, *i. e.*, "The Living Library." A nickname given to Antonio Magliabecchi, the Italian bibliographer. He was an omnivorous reader, and had such a remarkable memory that he acquired the esteem of all the principal men of Florence, and his name became celebrated among the learned men of the age, he being consulted by them upon all occasions, and his opinions received as the best authority.

Bibliotheca Ambulans. So Sir Henry Wotton, in his *Reliquiæ* (p. 475), calls John Hales.

Bien-aimé, Le, or The Well Beloved. A nickname given to Louis XV., King of France. The country had grown tired of the long reign of Louis XIV., and his death was welcomed with real joy. The popularity of his successor is the occasion of the sobriquet. Charles VI. was similarly named.

Bien Fortuné, Le. A sobriquet conferred on Philippe VI., King of France, and remarkable for its inappropriateness. He was defeated at Sluys and Cressy, lost Calais, and one-fourth of his subjects were carried off by the plague.

Bien Servi, Le, or The Well Served. A nickname given to Charles VII. of France, who introduced into the internal regulations of his country many important and effective reforms.

Big, The. A nickname given to Leopold II., Duke of the Swiss branch of the House of Austria, on account of the height of his stature and the largeness of his person.

Big O. So William Cobbett addressed Daniel O'Connell. *Vid.* Sir Henry Bulwer's *Historical Characters*.

Bigot, A. So Pope, in his *Moral Essays* (i. 91), calls Philip V., King of Spain.

Bilboa. Sir Robert Howard. *Vid.* BAYES.

Bilious Bale, an epithet given to John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, by Fuller.

Billy the Butcher. A nickname bestowed on William, Duke of Cumberland.

Billy-the-go-by Boaden. A nickname given to James Boaden, an English littérateur and dramatic author, of whom Peake, in his *Memoirs of the Colman Family* (ii. 425), says:—

The play of *The Italian Monk* had a ghost in it, and Mrs. Gibbs looked and acted like an angel. It was of this very play that Mr. Boaden was said to have said he had given Billy (meaning William Shakespeare) the go-by; and which ever after obtained for him the sobriquet of Billy-the-go-by Boaden.

Birmingham Poet, The. A name conferred on John Freeth, a publican of Birmingham. He was a poet, wit, and song-writer, and sang the melodies he had composed.

Bite 'em. A sobriquet given to André Morellet, a French satirist.

Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (iii. p. 211), says:—

He belonged to the school of economists which had Turgot for one of its ablest exponents, and Voltaire amongst the champions. He was the friend of both; and the latter bore witness to the independent moral courage of his friend by attaching to him the sobriquet of *Mords les — Bite 'em*. He deserved the name by his controversial force, and by the eagerness with which he undertook the cause of justice, of common-sense, of the oppressed, in the face of all opposition and personal danger.

Black, The. Sir Evan Cameron. *Vid.* THE ULYSSES OF THE HIGHLANDS. *Vid.* also THE BUTCHER.

Black Agnes. A nickname given to Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and March, on account of her swarthy complexion. In 1337,

during her husband's absence, she defended the Castle of Dunbar against the English commander, the Earl of Salisbury. She performed all the duties of a bold and vigilant commander, and set at defiance the most formidable attempts to beat down the walls, compelling Salisbury to retire with ignominy after a siege of nineteen weeks. By the death of her brother Thomas, Earl of Moray, she inherited his estate. On her death she left two sons, one of whom became Earl of Dunbar and March, and the other tenth Earl of Moray.

Black Baron, The. A nickname given to Robert Monro of Foulis, a Scotch noble, on account of his swarthy complexion. He was engaged in the wars with Gustavus Adolphus, and died at Ulm from a wound in the foot.

Black Dick. A nickname given to Richard, Earl Howe, the English admiral who was sent to operate against the French commander, D'Estaing, during the war of the American Revolution.

Black Douglas, The. A nickname given to Sir James Douglas, on account of his swarthy complexion.

Black Douglas, The. A nickname given to James Douglas, ninth and last earl of one branch of the Douglas family in Scotland. He early in life engaged in schemes against James II., and then fled to England, where he had a pension from the crown and was made knight of the garter. In 1484 he leagued himself with the exiled Duke of Albany, and invaded Scotland, when he was taken prisoner at Lochmaben. On being brought before the court he turned his back upon the king. The compassionate James III. spared his life on condition of his taking the cowl. He then entered the

monastic seclusion at Lindores, where he died in 1488.

Black Dwarf, The, the hero of the novel of the same name, written by Scott, was a picture to some extent of David Ritchie, in reality a pauper living in a solitary cottage situated in the romantic glen of Manor in Peeblesshire. His person coincided singularly well with the description of the novelist. He had been deformed and horrible since his birth in no ordinary degree, which was probably the cause of the analogous peculiarities of his temper. His countenance, of the darkest hue, was covered with a long black beard, while his piercing black eyes, which were sometimes, in excited moments, lighted up with wild and supernatural lustre, gave him a terrible appearance. His head was conical and oblong, his brow retreated immediately above the eyebrows, and threw nearly the whole of it behind the ears. The meaner organs of his brain were well developed, while his long and aquiline nose, and his mouth wide and contemptuously curled upward, showed him to be cruel and obstinate. His body was short and muscular, his arms long and of great power, and, though he could not lift them above his breast, yet they were of such strength that he had been known to tear up a tree by the roots, which had baffled the united efforts of two laborers, who had striven, by digging, to uproot it. His legs were short, and bent outwards, and his feet were so much deformed that he endeavored to conceal them from sight by wrapping them in immense masses of rags. His parents, who were poor, at an early period of his life placed him with a tradesman to learn brush-making, but he soon left his place, on account of the insupportable notice which his uncouth form

attracted in the streets. He returned to the valley of his birth, constructed a hut, furnished it with a few coarse household utensils, made chiefly by his own hands, and began to form a garden. In the cultivation and adornment of this spot he displayed a degree of taste and ingenuity that might have fitted him for a higher fate than the seclusion of a hermitage. In a short time he filled it with a profusion of fruit-trees, vegetables, and flowers that made a gem in the surrounding desert of moss, and was often visited by travellers who passed through the neighborhood. Shut out from the sympathy of his fellow-creatures by his ugliness, the care of his garden became his only pleasure. It is said that he once ventured to express his affection for a woman, but was rejected with scorn; the insult sunk deep into his heart, and he became a complete misanthrope. The sense of his deformity haunted him, and he detested children on account of their propensity to jeer at and persecute him. To strangers he was often reserved, crabbed, and surly, and even towards persons who had been his greatest benefactors he frequently betrayed much caprice and jealousy. He had always through life a curious trait of superstition. Not only did he plant about his house, garden, and his intended grave the mountain-ash, but he never went abroad without this singular antidote, tied round with a red thread, in his pocket, to prevent the *evil eye*. Besides his physical appearance the novelist has given but little of the real man in his story, where he is called Bowed Davie, Cannie Elshie, The Wise Wight of Mucklestane Moor, and the Recluse of Elshender, but brought more vividly to the reader's mind by the name of the Black Dwarf.

Black Eagle, The, in *The Chal-*

dee MS. (ii. 15), is meant for Sir William Hamilton.

Black-eyed Susan, whom Gay has made the subject of one of his ballads, is Mrs. Montford, the actress.

Black Hussar of Literature, The. A name which is given to Sir Walter Scott by Lockhart:—

Hence the three letters of Malachi Malagrowther, which appeared first in the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, and were afterwards collected into a pamphlet by the late Mr. Blackwood, who, on that occasion, for the first time, had justice done to his personal character by the Black Hussar of Literature.

Black Jack. A nickname given by his troops to General John A. Logan, on account of his long black hair and dark complexion.

Black King, The. A nickname given to Henry III. of Germany, on account of the color of his hair.

Black Knight of Ashton, The. A name given to Sir Ralph Ashton, or Assheton. The tyrannical manner in which he levied his tenants drove them to desperation, and he was killed. Since then in the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne an annual ceremony is held called the "Riding of the Black Lad."

Black-Letter Tom. So Thomas Frognall Dibdin, the antiquary and bibliographer, is termed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (iv.).

Black Pope, The. So the Italians have nicknamed the Jesuit General Peter Beckx.

Black Prince, The. Edward, Prince of Wales, the son of Edward III., is thus called. Froissart (c. 169) states that he was "styled black by terror of his arms," and Strutt asserts that "for his martial deeds he was surnamed Black." Meyrick and Shaw, however, are inclined to believe that his armor was anything but black.

Black Russell. A nickname given to Rev. John Russell, of Kilmarnock, Scotland. A large, robust, dark-complexioned man, fierce of temper, and of gloomy countenance, preaching with much vehemence, and at the height of a stentorian voice. His furious intolerance brought him under the lash of Burns, who, in his poem *The Holy Fair*, says:—

But now the Lord's ain trumpet
touts,

Till a' the hills are rainin,
An' echoes back return the shouts;

Black Russell is no spairin:
His piercing words, like Highlan
swords,

Divide the joints an' marrow;
His talk o' Hell, whare devils dwell,
Our vera souls does harrow.

Black Smith of Trinity. So Churchill, in his poem *The Candidate* (line 619), calls Dr. Robert Smith, —

For faith in mysteries none more
renowned.

Blackbird, The. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (dedication iii. 4), terms Robert Southey.

Blackbird and Bonny Black Boy are sobriquets under which we find Charles II. alluded to, in Allan Ramsay's ballads, etc. *Vid.* Larwood and Hotten, *History of Signboards* (cap. v.).

Blackbird of Buchanan Lodge, The. So John Wilson calls himself in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lx.).

Blackbirdy, The. A nickname given to J. M. W. Turner, while he resided at Twickenham, by the boys, from his chasing them away from the blackbirds' nests, which were plentiful in his garden.

Black-Mouthed Zoilus. So Bishop Hacket of Lichfield, in his *Life of Archbishop Williams* (1692), designates Milton.

Blacksmith of Antwerp, The. A title given to the Flemish artist Quentin Matsys. On his monument, outside of the cathedral of Antwerp, is the inscription:—

Connubialis de Mulciber facit Apellum.

Bladamour, the friend of Sir Parnidel (*q. v.*), in Spenser's *Faërie Queene*, is intended to represent the Earl of Northumberland, one of the leaders in the northern insurrection of 1569.

Bladder of Pride New-Blowne, This. An epithet conferred on Gabriel Harvey. *Vid.* THIS MUD-BORN BUBBLE.

Blasing-starre of England's Glory, The. Sir Philip Sidney. *Vid.* THE SYREN OF THIS LATTER AGE.

Blasphemer, The. A title given to Oliver Cromwell. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iv. 196).

Blaspheming Doctor, The. So Dr. John Wolcot, in his preface to *Pindariana, or Peter's Portfolio*, calls Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Blasphemous Balfour. A sobriquet bestowed on Sir James Balfour, the Scottish judge, on account of his apostasy.

Blazing Star, A. So Bishop William Warburton is called in a letter from Dr. William Cuming, of Dorchester, reprinted in Nichols' *Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century* (ii. 840):

And whom we may compare, not altogether improperly, to a blazing star that has appeared in our hemisphere, obscure his origin, resplendent his light, irregular his motion, and his period quite uncertain. With such a train of quotations as he carries in his tail, and the eccentricity of the vast circuit he takes, the vulgar are alarmed, the learned puzzled. Something wonderful it certainly portends, and I wish he may go off without leaving some malignant influence at least among us, if he does not set us on fire.

Blair-Eye. A nickname given to Robert II., King of Scotland, and first of the royal line of Stuart, on account of a defect in one eye.

Blair-eyed, The. Aurelius Brandolini. *Vid.* IL LIFFO.

Blest Swan. So Abraham Cowley, in his poem *On the Death of*

Richard Crashaw, terms the latter.

Blind, The. *Vid.* IL CIECO. Ludwig III., Emperor of Germany, is termed "the Blind."

"Blind bard who on the Chian strand, That," etc., is the description under which Homer figures in Coleridge's poem of *Fancy in Nubibus*.

Blind Harry, a Scotch minstrel of the fifteenth century, and author of the *Adventures of Sir William Wallace*. He made his living by reciting portions of it before company. A MS. of this work exists, dated 1488, written by John Ramsay, who also transcribed Barbour's *Bruce*. It is a poem of 11,858 lines.

Blind Old Man of Scio's Rocky Isle, The. So Byron calls Homer, in *The Bride of Abydos* (ii. 2).

Blind Preacher, The. William Henry Milburn, the author and clergyman, is frequently so called.

Blind Traveller, The, is Lieutenant James Holman, the author of several works of travel.

Blinking Sam. An epithet given to Samuel Johnson. Disraeli says, in *The Literary Character*:—

Even the robust mind of Johnson could not suffer to be exhibited as blinking Sam. He was displeased at the portrait Reynolds painted of him, which dwelt on his near-sightedness; declaring that "a man's defects should never be painted." The same defect was made the subject of a caricature particularly allusive to critical prejudices in his *Lives of the Poets*, in which he is pictured as an owl blinking at the stars.

Blockhead, The. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (iii. 99), calls William Wordsworth.

Blockheads of Renown, Those. So Beattie terms Sir Richard Blackmore and Francis Quarles. *Vid.* THE RAPT SAGE.

Bloodhound of Unfailing Scent, A. A title given to Dr. Richard Farmer, on account of his ability to search out old books and out-of-the-way kinds of knowledge.

Bloody, The. A nickname given to Otho II. of Germany. In 981 the Romans, anxious to free themselves from the German yoke, formed a conspiracy for the purpose of establishing a republic. This was secretly revealed to Otho, who went to Italy, and, pretending to know nothing about it, invited the chief conspirators to a banquet. The invitation was accepted, and while the guests were at the table Otho suddenly arose from his seat, and, stamping his foot, the banquet-hall was filled with armed men. The king then unrolled a paper, from which he read aloud the names of those concerned in the plot; and as the name of each victim was pronounced, he was dragged from the table and strangled. In consequence of this massacre he was called by the Italians THE BLOODY.

Bloody Butcher, The. A name given to the Duke of Cumberland, second son of George II., from his cruelties in suppressing the rebellion incited by the Young Pretender.

Bloody Claverse. A nickname given to John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee, by the Covenanters of Scotland, on account of his cruelty and barbarity. Sir Walter Scott introduced him in *Old Mortality* and drew his character so favorably that those who sympathized with the Covenanters took umbrage, and Dr. Thomas McCrie challenged the accuracy of the novelist. This induced Scott to violate his rule of not minding criticism, and he assisted William Erskine to vindicate Claverhouse. The result showed that the hero was not the best or the worst of his class, and was simply

carrying out the orders of his superior officers.

Bloody Mary. A popular appellation of Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Aragon, and Queen of England in 1553. She received the name on account of the revival, during her reign, of the sanguinary laws against Protestants, no fewer than two hundred persons being burnt at the stake in the space of four years.

Bloody One-Handed, The. General Loison. *Vid.* MANETA.

Bloody Queen Bess. So William Cobbett called Queen Elizabeth. *Vid.* Timbs, *Notabilia* (p. 58).

Blue Dick of Thanet. A sobriquet conferred on Richard Culmer, the iconoclast of the English Commonwealth, because he wore blue in opposition to black, which he detested. *Vid.* Wood, *Fasti*; Calamy, *Abridgment of Mr. Baxter's Life and Times* (vol. ii. 388, ed. 1713); *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. x. 47), etc.

Bluff King Hal. Henry VIII. is so called from his bluff and burly manners.

Blundering Brougham. Byron satirizes Henry, Lord Brougham, in the *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, under this name. Brougham had severely criticised Byron's *Hours of Idleness* in a paper in the *Edinburgh Review* (xxii.), and the poet in revenge alludes to him in the lines:—

Beware lest blundering Brougham
destroy the sale,

Turn beef to bannocks, cauliflower
to kail.

Bo-ho. In Skelton's satirical poem *Speake Parot*, King Henry VIII. is ridiculed under this name, and Wolsey as Hough-no, both being represented as dogs. The parrot was the court bird of the time, and the author makes him relate piquant satire on personages of the age.

Bo-peep. A nickname given to William Drummond of Haw-

thornden by his companions, Ben Jonson, Drayton, *et al.*

Vid. Drummond's *Works* (ed. of 1711 introd. life p. ix.).

Boanerges, A. So De Quincey calls Edward Irving. *Vid.* Fields, *Yesterdays with Authors* (p. 380).

Boar, The. So Shakespeare calls Richard III., from his cognizance:—

The wretched, bloody, and usurping
boar

That spoiled your summer fields and
fruitful vines;

... this foul swine . . . lies now . . .
Near to the town of Leicester, as we
learn. — *Richard III.* v. 3.

Boar of the Forest, The. A name given to James Hogg on account of his rough manner. Scott, in his *Diary*, May 11, 1827, says:—

The Boar of the Forest called this morning to converse about trying to get him on the pecuniary list of the Royal Literary Society. Certainly he deserves it, if genius and necessity can do it.

Boaster of Crimes, The. A name given to Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, of whom Henri Martin, in his *History of France* (xv. 3), says:—

Among the intimate counsellors of this prince was one that stood out in strange relief from all the rest,—from those partakers in the suppers of the Palais Royal, whom Philippe, the boaster of crimes, glorified in his way by styling them his roués (broken on the wheel) because they “deserved to be so.”

Bob Lee. A nickname given by the soldiers of the army of Northern Virginia to the Confederate commander, General Robert E. Lee.

Boccaccio of the Nineteenth Century, The. Marc de Montifaud, the author of *Entre Messe et Vêpres*, etc., has been so called, on account of the erotic nature of his writings.

Boccaccio of the Provençal Language, The. An epithet conferred on John Martorell, a

Spanish author. Sismondi, *Literature of the South of Europe* (i. 179), says:—

It is to him that their light style of prose composition is attributed. To him it owes its pliancy and nature, and its adaptation to the purpose of graceful narrative. His work enjoys, even beyond his own country, a considerable reputation. It is a romance entitled *Tirante, the White*, and it is mentioned by Cervantes with great praise in the catalogue of Don Quixote's library.

Boehme of England, The. A name given to George Fox, the Quaker.

Bold, The. A nickname given to Philip, the youngest son of King John of France. At the battle of Poitiers, 1356, when but a lad, he fought gallantly by his father's side, warding off the blows that rained thickly on him. In 1363 his father took possession of the titles and lands of Burgundy, bestowed them on this youngest son, and then laid the foundation of the Burgundian power, which for many years was a trouble to the French kings, and delayed the union of that fair province with the kingdom. Philip thus became the first Duke of Burgundy, of a new line of dukes. In 1399 he supported Henry of Lancaster in the revolution which overthrew King Richard of England, and laid the foundations of that friendship with the Lancastrian house which was so formidable to France during the next century. He was succeeded by his son, JOHN THE FEARLESS (*q. v.*).

Bold, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Charles, fourth Duke of Burgundy, son of Philip the Good (*q. v.*). He formed an alliance with several of the nobles of France for the maintenance of feudal rights against the crown. While making preparations for war, Louis XI. invited him to a conference; he hesitated, and Louis by his agents stirred up

the citizens of Liège to revolt. When Charles consented to the conference, and had met the king, he heard of the revolt, which so exasperated him that he seized Louis and would have put him to death had he not been prevented by his councillor, Comines. He compelled the king to accompany him to Liège, and sanction the cruelties which he inflicted on the citizens. He attempted in 1475 his favorite scheme of conquest, and soon was master of Lorraine. He invaded Switzerland, stormed Grandson, but suffered a terrible defeat and lost his baggage and much treasure. He again appeared in Switzerland, with a new army, and laid siege to Morat, where he suffered a more terrible defeat. Then he sank into despondency, and let his nails and beard grow. The news that the young Duke of Lorraine was attempting to recover his territories roused him, and he laid siege to Nancy, where he rashly fought a battle, and lost his life, January 5, 1477. With his life ended the long successful resistance of the great French vassals to the central power of the monarchy, and the power of the House of Burgundy, which commenced with Charles' great-grandfather Philip the Bold (*q. v.*). His ambitious desire for fame was insatiable, and this it was that induced him to be always at war, more than any other motive. He ambitiously desired to imitate the old kings and heroes of antiquity, whose actions still shine in history. His courage was equal to any prince's of his time. He had a vigorous constitution and great gifts of personal beauty. His eyes were clear, though with depths of latent fire in them; his face massive and steadfast and of a rich brown tint; his hair thick and curling stiffly; but this fine face could grow dark and severe when the under-

nature was aroused; then it was terrible to see. He has been a favorite subject for the drama and romance. Scott introduces him in his *Anne of Geierstein* and in his *Quentin Durward*. In the latter he says:—

Charles, surnamed the Bold, or rather the audacious, for his courage was allied to rashness and frenzy, then wore the ducal coronet of Burgundy, which he burned to convert into a royal and independent regal crown. He rushed on danger because he loved it, and on difficulties because he despised them.

Bold Briareus. So Handel, the composer, has been termed.

Bold Briton, Our, in Dryden's prologue to *The Pilgrim*, is intended for Sir Richard Blackmore.

Bolingbroke is a name given to Henry IV., King of England, from his having been born at Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire.

Bolt Court Philosopher, The. An epithet conferred on Samuel Johnson, who lived in Bolt Court. Peake, in his *Memoirs of the Colman Family* (i. 394), says:—

The gigantic Johnson could not be easily thrown out of the window, but he deserved to be "quoited down stairs like a shove-groat shilling"; not exactly, perhaps, for his brutality to the boy, but for such an unprovoked insult to the father, of whose hospitality he was partaking. This, however, is only one among the numerous traits of grossness, already promulgated, in which the Bolt Court Philosopher completely falsified the principles of the Roman Poet:—

"ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse ferus."

Bomba. Ferdinand II., King of Naples, was called King Bomba on account of the great depredations committed by his orders during the bombardment of Messina in 1848. Similarly the name Bombalino (*i. e.*, "Little Bomba"), or Bomba II., was bestowed upon his son, Francis II., for his bombardment of Palermo in 1860.

Bon, Le. Jean II., King of France. *Vid.* THE GOOD.

Bon Roi René, Le. A name given to the last minstrel monarch of France, the son of Louis II., and the father of Margaret of Anjou. Thiebault states that he gave in largesses to minstrels and knights-errant more than he received in revenue, and Scott similarly describes him in his novel of *Anne of Geierstein* (cap. xxix.).

Boney. A popular nickname given to Napoleon Bonaparte at the beginning of the present century.

Boney Cobbett. A name by which William Cobbett was frequently referred to, on account of his admiration of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Bonne Reine, La. So Claude, the daughter of Louis XII. and Anne de Bretagne, is designated. The greengage is called by the French *La Reine Claude*, out of compliment to her.

Bonnie Chevalier, The. Charles Edward Stuart. *Vid.* THE PRETENDERS.

Bonnie Dundee. A name frequently given to John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of Dundee. In the eyes of the Jacobites he was a brave and handsome cavalier, the last of the great Scots and gallant Grahams. His beautiful and melancholy visage and his gallantry made him a favorite hero in their ballads. With the Covenanters he was a far different man.

Bonnie Jean, the heroine of much of the poetry of Burns, was Jean Armour, afterwards his wife.

Bonny Black Boy. Charles II., King of England. *Vid.* BLACK-BIRD.

Bonny-Bootes, who frequently occurs in madrigals in praise of Queen Elizabeth, has been identified both in the Earl of Essex

and in a certain Mr. Hale. *Vid* for an extended account of these ballads, etc., *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. iv. 185-188).

Bonny Earl, The. A name under which James Stuart, second Earl of Moray, figures in history and ballad poetry.

Book Prodigy of His Age, The. A name given to Magliabecchi, on account of his extensive knowledge. Disraeli, in *The Literary Character*, says:—

Magliabecchi, the book prodigy of his age, whom every literary stranger visited at Florence, assured Lord Raley that the Duke of Tuscany had become jealous of the attention he was receiving from foreigners, as they usually went to visit Magliabecchi before the Grand Duke.

Booted Head, The. A nickname given to Philippe de Comines, author of the volume of *Memoirs* which gives us the picture of the times of Louis XI. and Charles VIII. of France. When he was residing at the court of the Count de Charolois, afterward Duke of Burgundy, he one day returned from hunting, and with inconsiderate jocularity sat down before the Count and ordered the prince to pull off his boots. The Count would not affect greatness, and, having executed his commission, in return for the princely amusement, the Count dashed the boot at Comines' nose, which bled. From that time he was mortified at the court of Burgundy by retaining the nickname of the booted head. The blow rankled in his heart, and the Duke of Burgundy has come down to us in Comines' *Memoirs* blackened by his vengeance.

Border Minstrel, The. A title bestowed upon Sir Walter Scott, who was descended from a border family. *Vid.* Wordsworth's poem, *Yarrow Revisited*.

Borderer between Two Ages, A. Sir Walter Scott is so called

by Lockhart, in *The Life of Scott*, who says:—

And he was a borderer between two ages—that in which Scott still preserved the ancient impress of thought, feeling, demeanor, and dialect; and that when whatever stamped them a separate distinct people was destined to be obliterated.

Bossuet of the Protestant Pulpit, The. A nickname given to Jacques Saurin, a French Protestant preacher and controversialist. He was the son of an advocate, who was obliged to take his family, when Jacques was eight years of age, to Geneva, on account of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At the age of fifteen he entered the service of the Duke of Savoy, and obtained a military commission, but soon left the army and studied theology. He secured an early reputation for oratory, and accepted the charge of the French Protestant Church in London, which position he did not hold long, on account of his health, though he was popular and very much admired. He went to Holland, where his sermons gave much satisfaction to the Dutch, and where he remained the remainder of his life. His eloquence was calm, solid, and heavy, but powerful and impressive, and he had the trenchant vigor most suitable to Protestant homiletics, and the pointed vehemence necessary to find its way to the hearts of the downcast French exiles who were his usual audience.

Boswell Redivivus. So William Hazlitt is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxix.).

Bottomless Pit, The. A once popular nickname of William Pitt, who was remarkably thin.

Bouche de Cicéron, La. A name given to Philippe Pot, prime minister of Louis XI., in consequence of his oratorical powers.

Bouffon Odieux, Le, i. e., "The Odious Buffoon." A nickname given to Jean Baptiste Lully. *Vid.* UN COQUIN TÉNÉBREUX.

Boustrapa. A nickname given to the Emperor Napoleon III. The word is formed from the first syllables of Boulogne, Strasbourg, and Paris, and alludes to his escapades in 1836 and 1840.

Boy-Baccalaur, The. So Cardinal Wolsey was called, on account of his extreme youth when he took his degree. *Vid.* Aubrey's *Letters*.

Boy Bachelor, The. A name given to William Wotton, D.D., who was admitted at St. Catherine's Hall before he was ten years of age, and obtained a degree of Bachelor of Arts when less than thirteen.

Boy Bishop, The. A title given to St. Nicholas, who flourished in the fourth century, "on account of his early conformity to the observances of the Roman Catholic Church."

Bozzy. A familiar name given to James Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Brabant Junior. A character in the play *Jack Drum's Entertainment*, drawn to represent John Marston, the English dramatic poet, of which Simpson, in his *School of Shakspeare* (ii. p. 129), says:—

This play is one of the series which relate to the quarrel of Jonson with Marston and Dekker. In it young Brabant is Marston; while old Brabant, who was first of all intended for a witless patron of wit, a rich gull who spends his wealth in giving suppers to poets, insensibly becomes transformed to the great critic and scourge of the times, and is at last one of those

bombast wits
That are puff'd up with arrogant
conceit
Of their own worth, as if Omnipotence
Had hoisted them to such unequall'd
height
That they surveyed our spirits with
an eye

Only create to censure from above;
When, good souls, they do nothing
but reprove.

This phrase of Brabant senior is clearly meant for Jonson; in his character of a rich gull, and in the punishment which overtakes him in the end of the play, he could hardly be meant for Jonson, even in those days of reckless misstatement, when the satirist did not attempt a likeness, however caricatured, but thought himself most successful when he heaped together the foulest abuse.

Brabant Senior. A character in *Jack Drum's Entertainment* (London, 1616), in some respects a representation of Ben Jonson. *Vid.* BRABANT JUNIOR.

Bramine, The, is the name under which Sterne, in his *Letters from Yorick to Eliza*, describes Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, the wife of a counsellor of Bombay, a young woman of English parentage but born in India, for whom he entertained a most violent and unbecoming passion. In bestowing this name upon her he obviously intended an allusion to the country of her birth. He himself figures as "the Brahmin"—a title perhaps suggested by his profession of a clergyman. The *Letters* were published in 1775.

Brandy Nan. A popular name of Queen Anne, who was very fond of brandy. A wit wrote on the statue of Queen Anne in St. Paul's churchyard:—

Brandy Nan, Brandy Nan, left in the
lurch,
Her face to the gin-shop, her back to
the church.

Bras de Fer, or IRON-ARM, is a title bestowed on the Huguenot warrior François de Lanoue.

Brave, The. Alfonso IV. of Portugal.

Brave Fleming, The. Johann Andreas van der Mersch, the patriot.

Brave Jersey Muse. So Cowley, in his *Miscellanies*, calls William Prynne.

Bravest of the Brave, The. A sobriquet conferred on Marshal Ney by the troops of Friedland in 1807, on account of his fearless bravery.

Brazen Bully, The. So Dr. John Wolcot, in his *Commiserating Epistle to Lord Lonsdale*, calls Sir James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale.

Brazen Defender of Corruptions, A. So William Cobbett called George Canning. *Vid.* Timbs, *Notabilia* (p. 58).

Brechin Poet, The. A name given to Alexander Laing, author of *Wayside Flowers*.

Breeches-Maker, The. A name given to Daniel da Volterre, an Italian artist. When Michael Angelo had finished his fresco of the Last Judgment, and the people came to examine it, a general murmur of disapprobation arose because the figures were all nude. He refused to repaint it and give clothes to his men and women. Daniel da Volterre was employed to do it, and was, on that account, called "the breeches-maker."

Brewer, The. One of the numerous nicknames bestowed on Cromwell by Marchamont Needham, in the latter's periodical, the *Mercurius Pragmaticus* (circa 1649).

Brewer, The. A nickname given to Samuel Whitbread, one of the leaders of the Whig party who conducted the impeachment of Lord Melville, in 1805. He was the son and successor of an extensive brewer in London, and for many years sat in parliament for the borough of Bedford. Melville was acquitted, and his friends in Edinburgh celebrated what they called his triumph by a public dinner, which was attended by Sir Walter Scott, and for which he wrote a song entitled *Health to Lord Melville*. The closing refrain is:—

In Grenville and Spencer,
 • And some few good men, sir,
 High talents we honor, slight difference forgive;
 But the Brewer we'll hoax,
 Tally-ho to the Fox,
 And drink Melville forever, as long
 as we live!

Brewer Gabriel. A nickname given to Gabriel Richardson, a provincial brewer, and a friend of Burns during the Dumfries period of his life. He was the father of Sir John Richardson, the illustrious Arctic voyager. Burns was his frequent guest during the years 1791-96, and upon him he wrote his genial epigram, called *Epitaph of Gabriel Richardson*, which says:—
 Here Brewer Gabriel's fire extinct,
 And empty all his barrels:
 He's blest—if, as he brew'd, he
 drink

In upright honest morals.

Brewer of Ghent, The. A name bestowed on James van Artevelde, a brewer by trade, who, having compelled the Count of Flanders to take refuge in France, formed an alliance with Edward III. of England, and strove to transfer the Flemish sovereignty to the Black Prince. He was killed in a popular tumult at Ghent, in 1345.

Briareus of Languages, The. A name applied to Cardinal Mezzofanti, who was acquainted with fifty-eight different tongues. Byron calls him "a walking polyglot; a monster of languages; a Briareus of parts of speech."

Briareus of the King's Bench, The. A name given to Sir James Scarlett, Lord Abinger, by William Maginn, who says:—

I have grappled with that Briareus
 of the King's Bench, ex officio Jemmy
 (g. v.) as he is called, and if he
 thinks he has had the best of it,
 why, I can only say good luck to
 him. If, like the parson in Joseph
 Andrews, I should ask him the plain
 question *Pollaki toi*, what's your
 name? he would stand dumb—
mutus in curia—not a word in his
 jaw.

Bricklayer, The. A nickname given to Ben Jonson by his contemporaries. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 326).

Brigade, La. *Vid.* THE PLEIADÉS OF FRANCE.

Bright Luminary, That. An epithet which Anna Seward frequently gives to Erasmus Darwin, whose life she wrote.

Brilliant, The. So Mrs. S. C. Hall, in her *Pilgrimages to English Shrines* (p. 44), calls Rupert, the third son of Frederick, King of Bohemia.

Brilliant Fontanges. A name given to Marie Angélique de Scoraille de Roussille, a mistress of Louis XIV.

The title of Duchess of Fontanges was conferred on her. She rendered herself remarkable by her jewelry and by the extraordinary style of her head-dress, which has preserved the name of *Fontanges*, the only memorial she has left to posterity of her ephemeral reign.—Bush, *Queens of France*.

Brilliant Madman, The. Charles XII. of Sweden.

Macedonia's madman, or the Swede.—Johnson, *Vanity of Human Wishes*.

Bristol Boy, The. Thomas Chatterton, who was born at Bristol. He is also referred to as THE MARVELLOUS BOY, and Wordsworth, in his poem *Resolution and Independence*, says:—

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy,
The sleepless soul that perished in his pride.

Britain's Josiah. So King Charles I. is named in a royalist pamphlet of 1649. The full title is:—*The Subjects' Sorrow: or Lamentation upon the death of Britain's Josiah, King Charles, in a Sermon on Lam. iv. 20, by Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London.*

Vid. also Ellis, *Original Letters* (2d. ser. iii. 254), and *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. i. 137).

Britannicus. A nickname given to Marchamont Needham, in the

Mercurius Britannicus, his Welcome to Hell (1647). *Vid.* Wood, *Athenæ Oxoniensis*.

British Aristides, The. Andrew Marvell is frequently thus called.

British Bayard, The. A name given to Sir Philip Sidney.

British Cassius, The. So Thomson, in *The Seasons*, "Summer," calls Algernon Sidney, because of his republican principles. Cassius conspired against Julius Cæsar, and Sidney was one of the judges that condemned Charles I.

British Cicero, The. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, is sometimes designated by this title.

British Homer, The. John Milton is so called on account of his being afflicted with blindness, and from his position among the English poets.

British Jeremiah, The. So Gibbon calls Gildas, the author of *De Excidio et Conquestu Britannię*.

British Juvenal. A name sometimes given to Charles Churchill. He is so called in his epitaph, published in *The Cambridge Chronicle* (1764).

Our Juvenal, who, whatever might be the vehemence of his declamation, reflected always those opinions which floated about him.—Disraeli, *Quarrels of Authors*.

British Pallas, The. The Duke of Marlborough is designated by this title in Cobb's poem *The Female Reign* (vii.), reprinted in Dodsley's collection.

British Pausanias, The. A name given to William Camden, the antiquary. He is also called THE BRITISH PLINY.

British Poussin, The. A sobriquet conferred on Richard Cooper, the painter and engraver, celebrated for his views of Windsor.

British Roscius, The. A name given to Thomas Betterton.

Cibber says of him that "he alone was born to speak what only Shakespeare knew to write."

David Garrick has also been called so by Dr. Wolcot, in his *Farewell Odes to Royal Academicians* (x.).

British Samson, The. Thomas Topham, the son of a London carpenter, is so called, on account of his great strength. On May 28, 1741, he lifted three hogsheads of water, weighing over 1800 pounds, in the presence of a crowd of spectators assembled in Bath st., Cold Bath Fields (Eng.).

Brother Fountain. In the correspondence between Cromwell and Sir Henry Vane, the younger. (1650-51, etc.), the former is usually styled BROTHER FOUNTAIN, and the latter BROTHER HERON. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (v. 21-2).

Brother Heron. Sir Henry Vane, the younger. *Vid.* BROTHER FOUNTAIN.

Brother Jonathan. Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, noted for his common-sense and integrity, was the original Brother Jonathan, the popular representative of the people of the United States. He was a native of Lebanon, a graduate of Harvard, a merchant, and for many years a member of the Connecticut Assembly. He was chosen lieutenant-governor, and, having espoused the popular cause, and having refused (1768) to take the oath of office enjoined by Parliament, he was elected governor the year following, and re-elected fourteen consecutive years. He did everything in his power to secure the independence of the colonies, and was implicitly trusted and consulted by Washington in emergencies. When the General was sadly in want of ammunition, he called a council of officers, none of whom could offer any

practical suggestion. "We must refer the matter to Brother Jonathan," said Washington, alluding to Trumbull, who proposed a way of remedying the difficulty. From that day Trumbull was known as Brother Jonathan, and in due time the name was applied to the whole nation. The governor looked a good deal like the symbolic caricature now familiar to the world. He was tall, gaunt, sharp-featured, and for full dress wore a swallow-tailed homespun coat, made in his own household, from wool of his own sheep, and colored with maple-bark procured from his own wood-pile. His tight trousers, six inches above his ankles, were of striped linsey-woolsey, spun and made by his own family. He died at seventy-five, universally regretted.

Brother Martin. Dr. Wolcot, in his *Farewell Odes to Royal Academicians* (xiii.), thus calls Martin Luther.

Brown, The. A nickname given to Robert Mackay, a Gaelic poet, on account of his hair. He had but very little education, but acquired from oral recitation a wide and exact knowledge of Highland traditions. He entered a regiment of Sutherland Highlanders and was made bard of the force. When he died his remains were honored with the burial of a chief.

Bruce of the Fourteenth Century, The. A name given to Sir John de Mandeville by Disraeli, who says, in his *Amenities of Literature*:—

Mandeville was the Bruce of the fourteenth century; as often calumniated, and even ridiculed. The most ingenuous of voyagers has been condemned as an idle fabulist; the most cautious, as credulous to fatuity; and a volume of a genuine writer, which has been translated into every European language, has been formally rejected from the collection of authentic travels.

Brummagem Johnson. A nick-

name given to Dr. Samuel Parr, in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1819), because he imitated Dr. Samuel Johnson's manner and conversation.

Brutus. A nickname given to John Felton for his assassination of the Duke of Buckingham, as he was supposed to have freed the country of a tyrant.

Brutus of Our Republic, The. A name given to Sir Arthur Haslrig (1660). *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (v. 661).

Buck Brummel. A nickname given to George Bryan Brummel, when he was a school-boy. *Vid.* BEAU BRUMMEL.

Buckinghamshire Dragon, The. Canning gave this name to Lord Nugent, and it is also employed in *The Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xliv.).

Buddha of the West, The. So Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a poem entitled *Emerson* (1883), calls the latter.

Bufo, in Pope's *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*, was imagined by War-ton to be intended as a satirical portrait of Lord Halifax, though Roscoe has shown that it cannot so be referred. Bufo is described as Fed with soft dedication all day long.

Bufo, in Beattie's poem *On the Report of a Monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of a late author*, is intended for Charles Churchill.

Bull-Dog of all Circumnavigators, The. So Dibdin styles George, Lord Anson, who "loved nothing better than tough contests by land and sea."

Bull-Dog of la Vallière, The. A name given to Abbé Jean Joseph Rive, who was librarian to the Duc de la Vallière, a most magnificent book-collector. When the knowing ones at the duke's house were wrangling about some literary or bibliographical point, the duke would say, "Gentlemen, I'll let loose my bull-dog," and sent into them

the abbé, who speedily put them all to rights. The abbé had great parts and great application; but in misapplying both he was his own tormentor.

Buller of Brasenose. A name bestowed upon John Hughes, author of *An Itinerary of the Rhone*, by John Wilson, in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*. Hughes, however, belonged to Oriel College, Oxford, and not to Brasenose.

Bull-faced Jonas. A nickname given to Sir William Jones, an English lawyer, and a member of Lincoln's Inn. He was sergeant-at-law in 1669, solicitor-general in 1673, attorney-general in 1675, and soon after entered Parliament as representative of Plymouth. He was weary of royal persecutions, and such plots as the Rye House were a burden to his mind. He became chief leader in introducing into the House of Commons the bill for excluding the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from the throne. He felt, however, that his action, while for the well-being of his country, was not consistent with the decorum of a servant who had, in times past, received positions from the crown. The people of his party, knowing him to be the greatest lawyer of England, and seeing him, who was generally of a very wary or rather timorous nature, take hold of the bill with a vehemence not natural to him, concluded that it was safe and sure. Mainly through his exertions it passed the House of Commons, but was cast out by the Lords through the influence of the Bishops. This gave rise to one of those satirical *State Poems*, which says:—

Sir William endeavor'd, as much as he could,

To shew that the Bill was for the Duke's good,

For that disinherits the man we would kill;

The Bishops, the Bishops have thrown out the bill.

Later, when attending a meeting of some of the leading men of his party in Buckinghamshire, he was taken sick and died. Naturally, he was a man of a morose temper, had no taste for flattery, and was not in favor of the action of his king and the court. He had a roughness of deportment that was disagreeable, but at heart he was a good-natured man. The quickness of his thought, and his knowledge carried his views far ahead of his contemporaries, while the sourness of his temper made him apt to suspect and despise most of those who came to him. It was Dryden, who was given to flattery, and trying to win favor from the court, that applied the nickname to Jones, in his *Abraham and Achitophel* (lines 581, 582), where he says:—

Not bull-faced Jonas, who could
statutes draw
To mean rebellion, and make treason
law.

Bull-necked Forger, The. So Cagliostro the Charlatan has been called.

Bull Run Russell. A nickname contemptuously applied to William H. Russell, for many years special correspondent of the *London Times*, and notably during the Crimean War. He received the name because, after bitterly criticising the American troops in his correspondence to the journal he represented, he was said to have been the foremost in the flight from the Bull Run battle-field.

Bull Speaker, The. A nickname given to Ralph Amner, an English composer of the seventeenth century. *Vid.* Hilton, *Catch that catch can* (1667).

Bulwark of the State, The. So Francis Fawkes calls Henry Pelham, in *A Vernal Ode*, reprinted in Dodsley's collection.

Bulwig, a name originally given to Lord Bulwer in *Fraser's Mag-*

azine in 1830. Thackeray, in *Fraser* and *Punch*, descended to personal sneers against Bulwer and his novel *Pelham*, resorting even to such a miserable substitute for wit as calling the author *Bulwig*. Years after, when Thackeray collected his magazine articles, he announced that he did not know Bulwer when he sneered at him; still, he did not avoid perpetuating it, but reprinted the name in his collected works.

Buranello, Il. A nickname given to Baldassare Galuppi, a celebrated Italian composer of the last century, who was born on the Island of Burano, near Venice.

Burchiello, Il, or The Rhyming Barber, was an epithet given to Domenico di Giovanni (born 1403, died 1448), an Italian satirist. His father was a barber, and at his shop the wits of Florence formed a meeting-place, and from there carried Giovanni's verses about the city.

Burke of our Age, The. Thomas Babington Macaulay is so called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lvii.).

Busy Scotch Parson, The. A name given by his literary and political opponents to Gilbert Burnet.

Butcher, The (djezzar). A name bestowed on Achmed Pasha, famous for his defence of Acre against Bonaparte. He is said to have decapitated his seven wives all at once.

John, ninth Lord Clifford, is called THE BUTCHER, and also THE BLACK.

Butcher's Dog, The. So Skelton, in his poem, *Why come ye not to Court?* calls Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, whose father was a butcher.

Buzzard, The, in Dryden's poem of *The Hind and the Panther* (part iii.), is intended for Dr. Burnet, who was stout of body.

C.

Cacus, a name applied to John Dennis, by Disraeli in his *Calamities of Authors*:—

Having incurred the public neglect, the blind and helpless Cacus in his den sunk fast into contempt, and dragged on a life of misery, and in his last days, scarcely vomiting his fire and smoke, became the most pitiable creature, receiving the alms he craved from triumphant genius.

Cadenus, in Swift's poem *Cadenus and Vanessa*, is intended for the author himself. The word is composed by transposing the letters in *decanus*, the Latin equivalent of a dean. *Vid.* VAN-ESSA.

Cadenus, indeed, believe him who will, has assured us, that, in such a perilous intercourse, he himself preserved the limits which were unhappily transgressed by the unfortunate Vanessa, his more impassioned pupil.—*Scott*.

Cadet-la-perle, *i. e.*, "The Pearl Son." A nickname given to Henri de Harcourt, because he was the youngest son (*cadet*) of the family of Lorraine Elberef, and wore a pearl as an ear-ring. He gained his laurels in the French War with Spain, 1640-41.

Cæcilus, in Lord Lytton's poem, *Glenaveril, or the Metamorphoses* (1885), is intended for Lord Salisbury.

Cæsar of Cæsars, *The*. A nickname given to Frederick II. of Germany. It was a part of his design to make Germany and Italy one great empire, and himself the model of a mighty emperor.

Cain of Literature, *The*. This name is sometimes applied to John Henley and to Sir John Hill.

Rejected by these learned bodies, both these Cains of Literature, amid their luxuriant ridicule of eminent men, still evince some claims to rank among them. The one prostituted his genius in his *Lectures*; the other, in his *Inspectors*. Never were two authors more constantly pelted with epigrams or buffeted in literary quarrels.—Disraeli, *The Quarrels of Authors*.

Cain's Brother. A nickname applied, in the broadsides of the day, to William Abell, an alderman of London, and the master of the Vintners' Company. *Vid.* Stephen, *Dictionary of National Biography* (i.).

Caius Gracchus. A name by which François Noël Babeuf was frequently spoken of during the French Revolution. The name is derived from the pseudonym which he affixed to his political articles during this period.

Calculator, *The*. A sobriquet which is bestowed upon Alfragan, the Arabian astronomer, and upon Jedediah Buxton, George Bidder, and Zerah Colburn, who were all noted for their wonderful mathematical powers.

Caldius Biberius Mero. A nickname given to the Roman Emperor Lucius Domitius Nero, because he was a great drinker of wine. *Vid.* Puttenham, *Arte of English Poesie* (bk. iii. cap. 19).

Caleb, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, represents Lord Grey of Wark, who espoused the cause of the Duke of Monmouth.

Caledonian Comet, *The*. So J. Taylor calls Sir Walter Scott, in

a work, *The Caledonian Comet* (London, 1810).

Calidore, in Spenser's *Faërie Queene*, is the type of courtesy, and represents Sir Philip Sidney. The word is from the Greek — "finely endowed."

Calomniographe of His Age, The. An epithet given to Gédéon Tallemant des Réaux, a French litterateur, and author of *Historiettes*.

Calvinistical Pope, A. So Disraeli calls John Knox. *Vid.* THAT RELIGIOUS MACHIAVEL.

Calypso, in Fénelon's *Aventures de Télémaque*, represents Madame Montespán.

Camillus. So Dryden, in his poem *Threnodia Augustalis* (line 267), calls Charles II., King of England.

Can-More, *i. e.*, "Great-Head." A name given to Malcolm III., the eldest son of Duncan, King of Scotland, and the successor of Macbeth.

Vid. Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, and Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather* (i. 4).

Cantor, The. A nickname given to Fanny Cecile Hensel, the eldest of the Mendelssohn-Bartholdy family, by her brother Felix, the celebrated composer.

Canuni, *i. e.*, THE LAW-GIVER (*q. v.*), is a title applied to Solyman II. of Turkey.

Capability Brown. A nickname given to Lancelot Brown, an English horticulturist of the eighteenth century, on account of his continual use of the word "capability."

Capitano del Popolo, Il. A name given to Garibaldi, the Italian statesman and liberator.

Captain-Confuter. A sobriquet conferred on Thomas Nash. It is apparently a Latinization of *Lobbel* or *Lobel* or *lob*, a clown, lubber. The nickname was given to Nash by Harvey, in his

Pierce's Supererogation (London, 1593), where he says:—

An Anatomie of the Minde, and Fortune, were respectively as be-hooveful and necessary, as any Anatomie of the Body; but this Captain-Confuter (like gallant Lobbellinus in new livery) neither knoweth himself, nor other; yet presumeth he knoweth all things, with an over-plus of somewhat more, in knowing his Railing Grammar, his Raving Poetry, his Roisting Rhetorique, and his Chopping Logique.

Captain Grose. So Burns calls Francis Grose, the compiler of the well known *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*.

Captain in Lace, The. A nickname given to Charles Horneck, brother to Goldsmith's friend Mar Horneck, called THE JES-SAMY BRIDE (*q. v.*).

Captain in Music, The. So Francis Meres, in his *Palladis Tamia*, calls Boetius.

Captain Louisa. A name given to Louisa Labe, a woman of various accomplishments; *viz.*: knowledge of the classics, ability to write verses in Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, authoress of some poems, a fine lutanist, and an excellent rider. She aspired to distinction in arms, and in male attire conducted herself courageously at the siege of Perpignan.

Captain Rag. A nickname given to Edmund Smith, the English poet, when he was an undergraduate at Oxford, partly on account of his being so great a sloven, and also from the tattered condition of his gown, which was always flying in rags about him, and to conceal which he wore one end of it in his pocket. The name clung to him through life.

Captain Whirlwind. An epithet which Carlyle, in his *Life of John Sterling*, confers on Edward Sterling, at one time editor of *The London Times*:—

Of Irish accent in speech he had entirely divested himself, so as not

to be traced by any vestige in that respect; but his Irish accent of character, in all manner of other more important respects, was very recognizable. An impetuous man, full of real energy, and immensely conscious of the same; who transacted everything not with the minimum of fun and noise, but with the maximum; a very Captain Whirlwind, as one was tempted to call him.

Caracci of France, The. A name given to Jean Jouvenet, who painted with his left hand, being paralyzed on the right side.

Cardinal Borromeo, in Manzoni's *I Promessi Sposi*, represents Signor Tosi. *Vid.* INNOMINATO.

Cardinal Carstairs. A name by which William Carstairs was popularly known. He was chaplain to the Prince of Orange, and, when that prince became William III., he was instrumental in effecting a reconciliation between the king and the Scottish Church.

Cardinal of Atheists, The. Cardinal Richelieu is frequently so called. *Vid.* THE CARDINAL OF HUGUENOTS.

Cardinal of Huguenots, The. A nickname given to Cardinal Richelieu, on account of his toleration of the Protestants; but this toleration was simply to strengthen France. The attitude taken by him in the war of the Valtelina; the toleration granted to the Rochelese; his treaty of Montpellier with the Huguenots and at Monçon with the Spaniards, irritated the Papacy, and excited the indignation of his enemies throughout the country. We have an idea that under such an arbitrary government there could be no liberty of the press, and yet few periods have been more rife in libels. Richelieu was called THE CARDINAL OF THE HUGUENOTS; THE CARDINAL OF LA ROCHELLE (*q. v.*); THE PONTIFF

OF CALVINISTS (*q. v.*); THE CARDINAL OF ATHEISTS; and THE POPE OF THE HUGUENOTS (*q. v.*). Still he held on his course, crushing the authors like insects, when he could find them, affecting to despise them when he could not, but never forgetting them.

Cardinal of La Rochelle, The. A nickname given to Cardinal Richelieu, who granted to the inhabitants of that city, which capitulated Oct. 29, 1628, a complete amnesty, together with freedom of worship. His policy in so doing was to strengthen France, by making the Huguenots feel that they formed an essential part of the nation, and as such they must be loyal subjects of the Crown. *Vid.* THE CARDINAL OF HUGUENOTS.

Cardinal's Hangman, The. A nickname given to Isaac de Lafemas, the public executioner under Cardinal Richelieu.

Cardinal's Right Arm, The. A name which Cardinal Richelieu gave to his confidant, François Leclerc du Tremblay (1577-1638), better known as FATHER JOSEPH.

Carlo Buffone, in Ben Jonson's comedy *Every Man out of his Humour*, was Charles Chester. Nash, in his *Pierce Penilesse his Supplication to the Devil* (p.38), refers to him as "an odde foulemouthde Knaue, called Charles, the Fryer."

Carlo Khan. A nickname given to Charles James Fox, in 1783, when he was introducing his famous India Bill, from the supposition that he aimed to become supreme dictator of the East.

Caro Sassone, Il. A nickname given to the German composer Johann Adolf Hasse by the Italians.

Carolina Game-Cock, The. A nickname given to the Revolutionary General Thomas Sump-

ter, a fitting tribute to his gallantry and fighting qualities.

Carotid - artery - cutting. So Byron, in *Don Juan* (x. 59), calls Viscount Castlereagh.

Carpentrasso, Il. A sobriquet of Eliazar Genet, a composer of the sixteenth century. "His Lamentations were so favorite as to keep those of Palestrina out of the pope's chapel for many years."

Casa Wappy, in David Macbeth Moir's poem of the same name, represents the author's infant son, who died after a short illness. "Casa Wappy" was a pet name for the child.

Casca, in Lord Lytton's poem, *Glenaveril, or the Metamorphoses* (1885), is intended for Joseph Chamberlain.

Castara, the heroine of the poetry of William Habington, is Lucia, the daughter of the first Lord Powis, and afterwards his wife.

Cat, The. The cognizance of Richard III. was a boar, *passant argent*, whence the rhyme which cost William Collingborne his life:—

The Cat, the Rat, and Lovel our Dogge,
Rulen all England under an Hogge.

"The Cat" is William Catesby; "the Rat" Sir Richard Ratcliffe; "Lovel, our Dogge," Lord Lovel; and the "Hogge," Richard III. *Vid.* also Drummond of Hawthornden, *Memoirs of State, An Apologetical Letter* (March 2, 1635).

Catholic, The. Alfonso I., King of Asturias, Ferdinand II. of Aragon and his wife Isabella, Queen of Castile, are all denominated by this sobriquet.

Catholicos. A title conferred on Jean VI., a patriarch of Armenia in the ninth century. *Vid.* Saint-Martin, *Histoire d'Arménie par le Patriarche Jean VI.* . . (Paris, 1841).

Catiline Croly. So the Rev. George Croly is nicknamed in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1822).

Catiline Retz. A nickname given to Cardinal Jean François de Retz. His individuality seems to have been composed of the most scandalous vices and the best qualities. He was born with a wonderful disposition for the acquiring of all sciences, and easily mastered the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German languages. In his youth his love adventures were more of the head than the heart, and from a desire to have his exploits in gallantry noised abroad than from any strength of passion. His brilliant success at Sorbonne, the solidity of his theological attainments, and the merits of his sermons, caused him to be looked upon as a divine of the highest order; while the charm of his tongue among the fair ladies caused them to forget that he was a little, dark-complexioned, near-sighted, bandy-legged priest. He was born to be a politician or a conspirator; he had a strong and curious taste for stratagems and plots; and one of his contemporaries tells us he dreamed of the career of Catiline. At eighteen years of age he wrote a history of the conspiracy of Jean Louis de Fiesque, in which all the rules of conspiracy, treason, and deceit are laid down. Richelieu said he was a "dangerous fellow," and said he had a "hang-dog countenance." He wanted to supplant Mazarin, but he had not the stuff of a prime-minister. His proper place was at the head of a mob. He loved intrigue for intrigue's sake, and, when he would do good for his country, his country would not trust him, and the king feared him. He left behind him a volume of *Mémoires*, in which, though he was the leader of a cabal rather than a party, he has drawn pictures of his time

which are unrivalled for their vividness and quick and witty reflections. Even there, however, he has sought to deceive posterity about the part he played, and in which he failed.

Catin du Nord, La. Elizabeth Petrovna, Empress of Russia. *Vid.* THE INFAMOUS.

Cato of the Age, The. An epithet applied to William Pryune.

His activity, and the firmness and intrepidity of his character in public life, were as ardent as they were in his study—his soul was Roman; and Eachard says that Charles II., who could not but admire his earnest honesty, his copious learning, and the public persecutions he suffered, and the ten imprisonments he endured, inflicted by all parties, dignified him with the title of the Cato of the Age; and one of his own party facetiously describes him as William the Conqueror, a title he had most hardly earned by his inflexible and invincible nature.—Disraeli, *Calamities of Authors*.

Cautious Tyrant, The. An epithet given to Cardinal Richelieu:

Supported only by his genius, he had to preserve his sway over a prince impatient of a subordinate position; to keep under incessant control an aristocracy always ready to rebel; unblest with one brother-feeling; draw the support of the Huguenots to the state; ruling a nation which did not understand the real object of the sacrifices to which he obliged it, and which at first sight appear arbitrary and excessive; he accomplished his aim, an aim that can stand the searching scrutiny of public opinion; and placed France at the head of European nations. To do this he worked cautiously, many ways at one time, and often underhanded.

Cavalier Poet, The. A name given to John Cleveland, at one time a favorite and successful English poet, but now almost forgotten. *Vid.* also CHEVALIER.

Cavaliere, Il. Giambattista Marini, the Italian poet.

Cavaliere del Cairo, Il. Francesco Cairo, the Italian historian.

Cazire, in Shelley's work entitled *Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire*, represents his cousin, Miss Grove, an accomplished young lady, to whom he was strongly attached, but with whom he was not allowed to communicate after his expulsion from college. The book was published in 1810, when the poet was scarcely seventeen years old, and, although the pseudonymous title suggests two authors, it was nevertheless the work of Shelley only. Some of the pieces are boldly plagiarized from Monk Lewis.

Cean Poet, The. A name given to Simonides, who was born at Ceos. Similarly, Anacreon is called THE TEIAN POET, from his birthplace, Teos, in Ionia. Byron employs both sobriquets in his *Don Juan*.

Cecilia, a character in *Charles Auchester*, a novel by Elizabeth S. Sheppard, is intended to represent Mendelssohn's sister Fanny.

Cecilia, who occurs in Robert Schumann's musical essays, *The Davidbündler*, is intended for Clara Josephine Wieck, afterwards Madame Schumann.

Célimène, the heroine of Molière's comedy *Le Misanthrope*, is said to have been a portrait of his wife, whose maiden name was Armande-Grésinde Claire Elisabeth Béjart. On the 20th of February, 1662, he married her, and, as he was then forty and she only twenty, the marriage proved a most unhappy one. He was deeply in love with his wife, but she was gay, fond of flattery, and very fascinating, which caused him many a sorrow.

The relation in which Molière stood with his wife at the time of the appearance of this comedy gave to the exhibition a painful interest. The levity and extravagance of this lady had for some time transcended even those liberal limits which were conceded at that day by the complai-

sance of a French husband, and they deeply affected the happiness of the poet. . . . The respective parts which they performed in this piece correspond precisely with their respective situations; that of Céli-mène, a fascinating, capricious coquette, insensible to every remonstrance of her lover, and selfishly bent on the gratification of her own appetites; and that of Alceste, perfectly sensible of the duplicity of his mistress, whom he vainly hopes to reform, and no less so of the worthiness of his own passion, from which he vainly hopes to extricate himself. The coincidences are too exact to be considered wholly accidental. — Prescott, *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies* (p. 386).

Vid. ALCESTE.

Cellini of Printing, The. A name given to Christopher Plantin, the celebrated Flemish typographer, and printer of the Antwerp polyglot Bible.

Celtic Homer, The. Ossian, the son of Fingal, King of Morven.

Censor-General of Literature, The. So Dr. John Wolcot, in his poem *A Benevolent Epistle to Sylvanus Urban*, calls John Nichols.

Censor of the Age, The. So Hannay, in his *Satire and Satirists* (p. 204), calls William Gifford, the author of the *Baviad* and *Mæviad*.

Censor of the World, The. A name assumed by Pietro Aretino, an ingenious satirist but unprincipled man. He loudly trumpeted his intention of speaking evil when and where it pleased him. He proclaimed himself the champion of veracity, asserted that nothing was so damnatory as the truths he had to tell, and announced himself the Censor of the World, the foe of vice, the defender of virtue. He roughly treated Cardinal Gaddi, the Bishop of Verona, Clement VII., and the Prince of Farnese, but they made their peace with him and paid him homage. *Vid. Sy-*

monds, Renaissance in Italy (ii. xv.).

Centenary Fontenelle. A name given to Bernard Le Bovier de Fontenelle, on account of his age.

Century White. An appellation bestowed on John White, on account of his *First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priesis* (1643). For a detailed account of this work and its author, the reader is referred to Masson's *Life of Milton* (III. i. 1).

Cepronimus. A surname bestowed on Constantinus V., the Emperor of the East. *Vid. Puttenham, Arte of English Poesie* (bk. iii. cap. 19).

Cerberus, A. A name given to Pietro Aretino by J. A. Symonds, in *The Renaissance in Italy* (v. 403).

Aretino was recognized as a Cerberus, to whom sops should be thrown. Accordingly, the custom began of making him presents and conferring on him pensions. Then it was discovered that, if he used a pen dipped in vitriol for his enemies, he had in reserve a pen of gold for his patrons, from which the gross mud-honey of flatteries incessantly trickled. To send him a heavy fee was the sure way of receiving an adulatory epistle, in which the Scourge of Princes raised his benefactor of the moment to the skies.

Cerberus of Literature, The. A nickname sometimes given to Samuel Johnson.

Cerdon, one of the rabble leaders in Butler's *Hudibras* (Pt. I. ii. 409), represents Colonel Hewson, a one-eyed cobbler, and afterwards a preacher in the Rump army. The poet speaks of him as "renown'd in song," and there are numerous ballads extant which celebrate him and his stall.

Ceremonious, The. The sobriquet of Peter IV. of Aragon.

Cervetto. The nickname of Giacomo Bassevi, a celebrated violoncello player of the last century.

Cha-abas. A name under which Louis XIV. of France figures in a work called *Mémoires Secrètes pour servir à l'Histoire de Perse* (Amsterdam, 1745), which says:—

Cha-abas had a legitimate son, Sephi-Mirza, and a natural son, Giafer. Almost of the same age, they were of opposite characters. The latter did not allow any occasion to escape of saying that he pitied the French being some day destined to obey a prince without talent, and so little worthy to rule them. Cha-abas, to whom this conduct was reported, was fully sensible of its danger. But authority yielded to paternal love, and this absolute monarch had not sufficient strength to impose his will upon a son who abused his kindness. Finally, Giafer so far forgot himself one day as to strike Sephi-Mirza. Cha-abas is at once informed of this. He trembles for the culprit, but, however desirous he may be of feigning to ignore this crime, what he owes to himself and to his crown, combined with the noise this action has made at court, will not allow him to pay regard to his affection.

Champion for Homer, Our. A nickname given to Nicholas Despréaux Boileau, on account of his defence of the classics, especially Homer. This epithet was applied to him by M. de Valincour, in his eulogy on Boileau before the French Academy.

Champion of Human Law, The. So Arber calls John Selden:—

It fell to his lot to live in a time when the life of England was convulsed, for years together, beyond precedent; when men searched after the ultimate and essential conditions and frames of human society; when each strove fiercely for his rights, and then dogmatically asserted them. Amidst immense, preposterous, and inflated assumptions; through the horrid tyranny of the system of *thorough*; in the exciting debates of Parliament; in all the storm of Civil War; in the still fiercer jarring of religious sects; amidst all the phenomena of that age, Selden clung to "The Law of the Kingdom."

Chancelier du Parnasse, Le, *i. e.*, THE CHANCELLOR OF PARNASSUS. A name given to Jean le Rond d'Alembert, the French mathematician and philosopher. Gilbert, the satirist, gave him the name, and says:—

Ce froid d'Alembert, chancelier du Parnasse,

Qui se croit un grand homme, et fit une préface.

Chancellor of Human Nature, The. A name given to Lord Clarendon by Warburton.

Chanticleere, The. So George Wither, in his poem *The Great Assises holden in Parnassus* (1645), calls John Taylor, the Water Poet.

Charlatan Gas, in Disraeli's novel of *Vivian Grey*, is supposed to represent George Canning.

Charles James Grantly, in Anthony Trollope's novel *Warden*, is intended for Bishop Bloomfield of London.

Charmer of the World, The. An epithet applied to Sir Walter Scott, by Horace Smith, in a poem, written in the neighborhood of Abbotsford during the last illness of the novelist, called *Invocation*, in which he says:—

Spirits of Earth and Air—of Light and Gloom!

Awake! arise!

Restore the victim you have made—relume

His darkling eyes.

Wizards! be all your magic skill unfurl'd

To charm to health the Charmer of the World.

Chartist, The. A name bestowed on Thomas Cooper, the English poet, who, in his *Wise Saws and Modern Instances*, etc., has demanded radical changes in the government.

Chartist Parson, The, is a name similarly given to Charles Kingsley, in reference to the socialistic opinions which he at one time entertained.

Chaucer of Artists, The. A nickname given to Albert Dürer, a man of most agreeable conversation, a lover of mirth, yet virtuous and wise, and one who never employed his art in obscene representations, which were then the fashion.

Cheapside Knight, The. A sobriquet which the wits of his day applied to Sir Richard Blackmore, author of *The Creation*. He followed the profession of a physician and resided at Sadler's Hall, Cheapside. William III. knighted him in acknowledgment of his political opinions; and Pope has preserved his memory in various satirical allusions.

Cheeryble Brothers, The, in Dickens' novel of *Nicholas Nickleby*, are generally identified with the Brothers Grant, the cotton-mill owners of Manchester.

Chelonis, in Southerne's tragedy of *The Spartan Dame*, is said to represent Mary, the wife of William III. of England.

Cheronean Sage, The. So Beattie, in his poem *The Minstrel* (ii. xxxvi.), calls Plutarch.

Cherub Dicky. So Fitzgerald, in his *New History of the English Stage*, calls Richard Suett, the comedian.

Chevalier, Le. A name given to Charles Breydel, the Flemish landscape-painter. *Vid.* also THE CAVALIER.

Chevalier, The. So Churchill, in his poem *The Ghost* (iv. 204), calls John Taylor, a quack oculist:—

As well prepared, beyond all doubt,
To put in eyes as put them out.

Chevalier Bayard of Our History, The. A sobriquet conferred on Sir Philip Sidney. *Vid.* Arber, *An English Garner* (i. 491).

Chevalier d'Éon, Le. Éon de Beaumont, the French warrior.

Chevalier de St. George, Le. James Francis Edward Stuart. *Vid.* THE PRETENDERS.

Chevalier sans Peur et sans Reproche, Le. An epithet commonly applied to Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier de Bayard.

Chian Father, The. So Aken-side, in one of his odes, terms Homer.

Chiara, who occurs in Robert Schumann's musical essays, *The Davidsbündler*, is intended for Clara Josephine Wieck, afterwards Madame Schumann.

Child of Fancy, The. A name sometimes given to Edmund Spenser.

Child of Hell, A. An epithet applied to Ezzolino of Vicenza, a tyrant of Padua, by Ariosto, in his *Orlando Furioso* (iii. 33), who says:—

Fierce Ezelin, that most inhuman
lord,
Who shall be deemed by men a
child of hell.

Child of Nature, The. A name given to Oliver Goldsmith.

Poor Goldsmith, the child of Nature, could not resist attempting to execute martial law, by cauling the critic; for which being blamed, he published a defence of himself in the papers.—Disraeli, *Calamities of Authors*.

Child of the Ausonian Muse, The. A title given to Edmund Spenser.

Spenser, the father of so many poets, is himself the child of the Ausonian Muse.—Disraeli, *The Literary Character*.

Chinese Gordon. A nickname given to General Charles George Gordon. In 1861 when Hung-tse-schuen was leading the rebellious Chinese on to victory, driving the army of the government before him, and, having captured Nankin, established himself in royal state, and proclaimed himself as ruler, the king applied to the British government to send them an officer

fit to take command and quell the rebellion. Gordon was sent, and at once purged the army of incompetent officers, improved the discipline, and then, instead of acting on the defensive as the Chinese had done, he carried the war into the enemy's country. Fighting his way through tremendous obstacles, hampered by treachery and jealousies in his own camp scarcely less than by the fire of the enemy, he completely crushed a most formidable rebellion and restored order and peace to the empire. What is perhaps the most striking in Gordon's career in China is the entire devotion with which the soldiery served him, and the implicit faith they had in the result of operations in which he was personally present. In their eyes he was literally a magician, to whom all things were possible. They believed him to bear a charmed life. He was made a mandarin of the first rank, but he declined all pecuniary reward, and, after the rebellion, remained in the country only long enough to disband his army. His exploits received no official recognition whatever in England, excepting the promotion of one grade. In 1880 he was again called by the Chinese government to Peking to give his advice in regard to the threatened war between that country and Russia, and there is little doubt that his counsel averted the war.

Chits, The. In Lady Russell's *Letters*, under date of June 12, 1680, occurs the following passage:—

The three chits go down to Althorpe, if they can be spared.

"The Chits" is a nickname bestowed on the three chief ministers of that period, Laurence Hyde, Godolphin, and Sunderland, the last being the owner of Althorpe. There is an old political ballad containing the lines:—

But Sunderland, Godolphin, Lory,
These will appear such chits in story,
'Twill turn all politics to jests, etc.

Chloe, in Pope's *Moral Essays* (ii.), represents Lady Suffolk, the mistress of George II., who had offended the author by neglecting to confer some favor upon Swift. Lord Chesterfield describes her as "placid, good-natured, and kind-hearted, but very deaf, and not remarkable for wit." *Vid.* CLOE.

Choleric Herauld, A. An epithet bestowed on Ralph Brooke, the herald of the county of York in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and an opponent of Camden.

Chouan, Le, i. e., THE OWL. A nickname given to Jean Cottereau, a leader of the unorganized legitimists who carried on a kind of guerilla-warfare in Bretagne and Poitou, in 1793. They attempted to put down the revolution and restore the Bourbons to the throne. His followers were called Chouans. *Vid.* THE GREAT BULLET-HEAD.

Christian Atticus, The. Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta. *Vid.* ATTICUS.

Christian Cicero, The. Lucius Cœlius Lactantius, an eminent Christian father of the fourth century, who obtained this name for his many writings in vindication of Christianity.

Christian Philosopher, The. A nickname given to Dr. Thomas Dick, the Scotch philanthropic theologian and scientist, from his efforts to demonstrate the compatibility and harmony of all true philosophy with the Christian plan of redemption and the life to come, and from the success with which he has explained the philosophy of religion.

Christian Seneca, The. A name applied to Bishop Joseph Hall of Norwich, from his senten-

tious manner of writing. Granger says that "he was justly celebrated for his piety, wit, and learning." *Vid.* THE ENGLISH SENECA.

Christian Virgil, The. Marco Girolamo Vida, the author of *Christias*, in imitation of Virgil's *Æneid*, is so called.

Chronomastix, in Ben Jonson's masque of *Time Vindicated* (1623), is probably intended to represent George Wither. *Vid.* Masson's *Life of Milton* (i. 370).

Chrononhotonthologus. A nickname given to General John Burgoyne, on account of a pompous address which he delivered to the American Indians during the Revolutionary War.

Chrysologos. St. Peter, Bishop of Ravenna. *Vid.* THE GOLDEN-TONGUED.

Chrysostom of Christ's College, The. A title given to Henry More, author of *The Mystery of Godliness* and other works.

Cicero of France, The. Jean Baptiste Massillon is frequently thus termed.

Cicero of Germany, The. So Carlyle terms Johann III., Elector of Brandenburg. Johann Sturm, the German *savant*, is sometimes called THE GERMAN CICERO.

Cicero of the British Senate, The. George Canning received this name, on account of his oratorical powers.

Cicero's Mouth. Philippe Pot, prime minister of Louis XI. *Vid.* LA BOUCHE DE CICÉRON.

Cid, The. An Arabic word signifying "Lord," perhaps a corruption of Said. The name is usually applied to Don Rodrigo Laynez, Ruy Diaz, Count of Bivar.

Cieco, Il, i. e., THE BLIND. A sobriquet bestowed on Francesco Bello, and the Italian poet Luigi Groto.

Cignus de Corde Benignus. So Gower styles Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, who had a swan as supporter of his arms.

Cincinnatus of the West, The. George Washington is so called by Byron, in his *Ode to Napoleon* (xix. 6).

Circe of the Revolution, The. A nickname given to Madame Roland, on account of her influence, especially over the Girondists:—

The power of her personal charms was great, but that of her voice was greater. Those who heard it once could never forget its low clear ring, so mellow and so deep. Her talents were great, but greater was her spirit, bold as a hero's, but with all the tenderness of a woman. It was her genuineness which made her great and gave her influence, and in all history there is nothing more remarkable than the influence of this engraver's daughter.

Citizen King, The. A name given to Louis Philippe of France, because the citizens of Paris elected him in 1830.

Citizen Thelwall. A nickname given to John Thelwall, an English lecturer on politics and political history, and a reformer. He was tried for high-treason for some of his utterances, and acquitted, in 1794.

City Bard, The. So John Dryden, in his *Preface to the Fables*, calls Sir Richard Blackmore.

City Laureate, The. A title given to Elkanah Settle, the poet.

Clarinda is the name under which a Mrs. Maclehose corresponded for some time with Robert Burns, who had met her in Edinburgh, at the house of a common friend.

Classic Hallam. So Byron, in his *English Bards*, designates Henry Hallam, the historian and essayist.

Classic Rambler, The. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Epistle to James*

Boswell, calls Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Classic Sheffield. So Lord Byron, in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (line 425), calls James Montgomery.

Clemens Non Papa. The sobriquet of Jacques Clement, one of the most renowned musicians of the sixteenth century. "The sobriquet itself is a proof of the reputation of the man, since it was intended to distinguish him from Pope Clement VI., and in one of the chief collections of the time he is styled 'Nobilis Clemens non Papa.'" — *Grove*.

Clemente, La. A sobriquet applied to Elizabeth Petrowna, Queen of Russia.

Cleon. So Byron, in his poem *Childish Recollections*, calls Edward Noel Long.

Clerante. A character in Charles Sorel's *Extravagant Shepherd*, which represents Gaston d'Orléans.

Clio. A nickname given by his contemporaries to Joseph Addison, from his letters in *The Spectator* under this pseudonym.

Cliquot. A nickname given to Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, from his fondness of champagne, the sobriquet being the name of a celebrated brand.

Cloe. So Prior calls Mrs. Centlivre. *Vid.* CHLOE.

Clopinel, or THE HOBBLER, is a name given to Jean de Meung, who wrote the sequel of the *Romaunt de la Rose*, at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

Clove. A character in Ben Jonson's *Every Man Out of his Humour*, drawn to satirize John Marston, the English playwright.

Clownish Sycophant, The. So Lord Byron, in a note to the dedication of stanza vi. of *Don Juan*, calls William Wordsworth.

Clumsy Curate of Clapham, The. So Churchill is called by Foote. *Vid.* THE PROTEUS.

Coal-heaver Preacher, The. A name frequently given to William Huntington, born in the Weald of Kent, where his father was a day-laborer. The boy worked in various ways, and while he was employed at one place he carried coals on the river, at ten shillings a week (hence the nickname). He felt that he was called to preach and became an Arminian preacher. It suited his purpose to represent himself as living under the special favor of Providence, and thus he was able to work upon the credulity of those whom he could persuade to believe in him. His popularity increased with a certain part of the people. His friends settled him in a country-house, stocked his garden and farm, built him a chapel, presented him with a coach and pair of horses, and subscribed to pay the taxes of both. His wife died, and he married Lady Saunderson, the widow of the Lord Mayor. His sermons were sometimes of two hours' duration, but were more like talking or storytelling. He excelled in extempore eloquence. Having formally announced his text, he laid his Bible aside, and never referred to it again, as he had every possible text and quotation at his fingers' ends. He indited his own epitaph, in these words:—

Here lies the Coal-heaver,
Beloved of his God, but abhorred of men.

The Omniscient Judge
At the Grand Assize shall rectify and
Confirm this to the
Confusion of many thousands;
For England and its Metropolis shall
know

That there hath been a prophet
Among them.

Coal-master, The. Lord Durham is so called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lxix.), because his

property consisted largely of coal-mines.

Cobbett of his Day, The. A name bestowed on Marchamont Needham, an English political writer. Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, says he was "the great patriarch of newspaper writers, a man of versatile talents and more versatile politics; a bold adventurer, and most successful because the most profligate of his tribe."

Cobbler Laureates, The. So Lord Byron, in his *Hints from Horace* (line 734), calls the brothers Robert and Nathaniel Bloomfield.

Cobbling Wonder of Ashburton, The. So Dr. John Wolcot, in his postscript to *Lord Auckland's Triumph*, calls William Gifford.

Cocher de l'Europe, Le. A name bestowed by the Empress of Russia on the Duc de Choiseul, minister of Louis XV., because he ruled the politics of Europe through his innumerable spies.

Cock of the North, The. A name given to the Duke of Gordon on a monument erected to his memory at Fochabers, in Aberdeenshire.

Cock-eye. A nickname given by his soldiers to General Benjamin F. Butler, on account of one of his eyes being afflicted with *strabismus*.

Codrus. A nickname applied to Elkanah Settle, by Pope, in his earliest satire, *To the Author of a Poem entitled "Successio,"* where he says:—

Sure Bavius copied Mævius to the
full,
And Chærilus taught Codrus to be
dull.

Cœur Bas, Le, i. e., THE BASE HEART. A nickname given to Jean Baptiste Lully. *Vid.* UN COQUIN TÉNÉBREUX.

Cœur de Lion, or THE LION-HEARTED, a surname bestowed

on King Richard I., for his bravery.

Louis VIII. of France and Boleslas I. of Poland are sometimes similarly designated.

Coffee-house Muse, The. Charlotte Bourette. *Vid.* LA MUSE LIMONADIÈRE.

Cole, Mrs., who occurs in Foote's play *The Minor*, is intended for Mrs. Douglass, a notorious person of the last century, who resided "at the north-east corner of Covent Garden."

Coleorton, who occurs in Wordsworth's sonnet xxix., was a man named Mitchell.

Colin Clout, in Spenser's poem of *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, represents the author himself, who had returned from a visit to Sir Walter Raleigh.

He is so called by Pope, in the latter's second pastoral, *Summer* (line 39); by Mason, in his monody *Musæus*; and Thomas Edwards, in his *L'Enroy to Cephalus and Procris* (1595), says:—

Collyn was a mighty swain.

Colline. Jean Wallon, the author of *Le Clergé de '89*, etc., was the original of the philosopher Colline, the comic hero of Murger's *Scènes de la Vie de Bohème*.

Colon, one of the rabble leaders in Butler's *Hudibras* (Pt. I. ii. 441), represents Noel Perryan, also called Ned Perry, a hostler, of low moral character, who loved bear-baiting.

Colonel Cyril Thornton, who appears in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxxiii.), is intended for Captain Thomas Hamilton, the author of a novel entitled *The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton* (1827).

Colonel Grogg. A nickname given to Sir Walter Scott by his youthful associates. Lockhart, in his *Life of Scott*, says:—

This was called by way of excellence The Club, and I believe it continues under the same name to

this day. Here, too, Walter had his sobriquet; and—his corduroy breeches, I presume, not being as yet worn out—it was Colonel Grogg.

Colonel Newcome. Major Carmichael Smith, the second husband of Thackeray's mother, is believed to have been the prototype of this character.

Colossus, A. An epithet sometimes given to Cardinal Richelieu, on account of his great power. Mrs. Forbes Bush, in her *Queens of France* (ii. 103), says:—

As long as Richelieu had been of service to her, Mary de Medicis protected and assisted in aggrandizing him, but when she saw the power of this Colossus, she was afraid of her work; his influence excited her resentment, which grew at length into hatred, and she determined on his fall.

Colossus of English Philology, The. A nickname given to Samuel Johnson, on account of his dictionary, by Diddin, in his *Library Companion*, where he says:—

At length rose the Colossus of English Philology, Samuel Johnson; having secretly and unremittingly formed his style upon the basis of that of Sir Thomas Browne.

Colossus of Independence, The. An appellation given to John Adams, on account of his influence and efforts for colonial independence, in the Continental Congress.

Colossus of Literature, A. A name given to Bishop William Warburton, on account of his great learning.

When Warburton was considered as a Colossus of Literature, Ralph, the political writer, pointed a severe allusion to the awkward figure he makes in these Dedications. The Colossus himself creeps between the legs of the late Sir Robert Sutton; in what posture, or for what purpose, need not be explained.—Disraeli, *Quarrels of Authors*.

Columella, in Richard Graves' novel of the same name, represents the poet Shenstone.

Commander of the Faithful, The. This title was assumed by Omar I., and retained by the caliphs, his successors.

Commentator, The. A name given to Averroes, a physician and philosopher of the twelfth century, who wrote a commentary upon Aristotle.

Common Sense. A nickname given to Oliver Goldsmith in a political squib in a newspaper. *Vid.* SIR CHARLES EASY and THE LITERARY CASTOR.

Commonwealth Didapper, The. A name given to Marchamont Needham, in *The Character of the Rump* (1680), a scurrilous pamphlet. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (v. 659 and 671).

Compirito, II. Pope Nicholas III. was so called. *Vid.* THE ACCOMPLISHED.

Comte de Gondreville, Le, in Balzac's novel of *Une Ténébreuse Affaire*, represents the Count Clément de Ris, whose mysterious adventure in 1800 puzzled Europe for years.

Comus of Poetry, The. A name sometimes given to Lord Byron.

Conacher. A character in Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*, whose character the writer founded upon that of his brother, Daniel Scott. He was the scapegrace of the Scott family, whose character was in the last degree imprudent, and whose fate was disastrous. In the West Indies he disgraced himself by cowardice. Upon his death the novelist put on no mourning, as he had already disowned him—a conduct, however, that he regretted afterwards, thinking he had been too bitter and harsh against a brother.

Confidant, The. A nickname given to Johann Wolfgang von

Göthe by some of his neighbors, after he had separated from Annette and Gretchen, concerning which, in his *Autobiography* (part iii. book 13), he says :—

But men will live; and hence I take an honest interest in others; I sought to disentangle their embarrassments, and to unite what was about to part, that they might not have the same lot as myself. They were hence accustomed to call me the confidant, and, on account of wandering about the district, the wanderer. In producing that calm for my mind, which I felt under the open sky, in the valleys, on the heights, in the fields, and in the woods, the situation of Frankfort was serviceable, as it lay in the middle between Darmstadt and Hamburg. I accustomed myself to live on the road, and, like a messenger, to wander about between the mountains and the flat country. More than ever was I directed to the open world and to free nature. On my way I sang to myself strange hymns and dithyrambs, of which one, entitled "The Wanderer's Storm-Song" (Wanderers Sturmlied), still remains. This half-nonsense I sang aloud, in an impassioned manner, when I found myself in a terrific storm, which I was obliged to meet.

Conqueror, The. The following personages have been vested in this sobriquet :—

Alexander the Great ; Alfonso I. of Portugal ; Aurungzebe the Great ; James I. of Aragón ; Osman I. of Turkey ; Pizarro, the Conqueror of Peru ; Soleyman II. of Turkey ; and, lastly, William, Duke of Normandy, who subdued England.

Consequential Jackson. A popular nickname given to William Jackson at the University of Oxford. Dr. John Wolcott, in his *Song of Disappointment*, alludes to him as follows :—

But after this grand operation

Of clipping and wiggling, I trow,
Sore balk'd was poor Con's exaltation,

But why, none with certainty know.

Constable de Bourbon. A sobriquet conferred upon Charles, Duc du Bourbonnais, a celebrated though unfortunate French commander of the sixteenth century.

Contemplateur, Le. A nickname given to Molière, the French dramatist, by his friend Boileau. His humor was always perfectly comic, but his face indicated a melancholy, sad, and pensive man. His physiognomy betrayed a tragic rather than a comic poet.

Conversation Cooke. A nickname given to William Cooke, a newspaper writer, and author of *Conversation*, a didactic poem.

Conversation Sharp. A name given to Richard Sharp, the critic.

Converted Jacobin, The. So Lord Byron, in a note to the dedication of stanza vi. of *Don Juan*, calls William Wordsworth.

Converter, The. A title bestowed on Bernard de Galen, who was Bishop of Munster in the seventeenth century.

In his charitable violence for converting Protestants, he got himself into such celebrity that he appears to have served as an excellent sign-post to the inns of Germany; was the true church militant; and his figure was exhibited according to the popular fancy. His head was half mitre and half helmet; a crozier in one hand and a sabre in the other; half rochet and half a cuirass; he was made performing mass as a dragoon on horseback, and giving out the charge when he ought the *Ite missa est*.—Disraeli, *Curiosities of Literature*.

Copernicus, A. A nickname given by Charles Lamb to George Dyer. *Vid.* AN ARCHIMEDES.

Copper-Face. One of the numerous epithets bestowed on Cromwell, by Marchamont Needham, in the latter's periodical, *The*

Mercurius Pragmaticus (circa 1649).

Copper-Nosed Saint, The. A nickname given to Oliver Cromwell, in *The Dignity of Kingship Asserted* . . . (London, 1660). *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (v. 691-2).

Coquette, The, in Hannah Foster's novel entitled *The Coquette, or the History of Eliza Wharton* (pub. 1855), was Miss Elizabeth Whitman.

Coquin Ténébreux, Un, i. e., A DARK KNAVE. An epithet given to Jean Baptiste Lully, an Italian composer, but long resident of France. An old Franciscan monk gave the gifted but mischievous child some elementary musical instructions. He was then taken to France, where he entered the service of Mlle. de Montpensier. He there repaid his mistress for her kindness by writing a satirical song at her expense, for which she promptly dismissed him. He then procured a position in the king's band, and afterwards was advanced to the position of composer to the orchestra and several other lucrative posts. Meanwhile he studied under the best musicians, and lost no opportunity of ingratiating himself with men of rank—a useful process, for which he had a special gift. He finally reached the highest appointments that could be given by the king, but neither his increasing reputation nor his lucrative positions could appease his insatiable ambition. With all his genius, he possessed neither honor nor morals, and would resort to any base expedient to rid himself of a rival, on which account he was called *Le Cœur Bas*, *Le Bouffon Odieux*, and *Un Coquin Ténébreux*. He was extremely avaricious, and amassed a large fortune, while his wife and children were as parsimonious as himself. Yet,

with all his faults, he did much to elevate music in France.

Corah, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, represents Titus Oates. (*Vid.* Numbers xvi.). North describes him as a short ugly man, whose forehead, cheek-bones, and chin would fall within the circumference of a circle of which the mouth forms the centre.

Sunk were his eyes, his voice was harsh and loud;

Sure signs he neither choleric was nor proud;

His long chin proved his wit; his saint-like grace

A church vermilion, and a Moses' face;

His memory, miraculously great, Could plots, exceeding man's belief, repeat.

Corannus, in Harrington's *Oceana*, represents Henry VIII.

Corinna. Dryden gave this name to Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas. This lady "transferred Pope's early letters to Curll for publication," and suffered therefor in *The Dunciad*. *Vid.* also *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. xii. 277-279).

Corinne. A name by which Madame de Staël was and still is frequently spoken of, on account of her novel by that name.

Corinth's Pedagogue, referred to by Lord Byron, in his *Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte* (xiv.), is intended for Dionysius the Younger, who, on being banished twice from Syracuse, retired to Corinth and turned schoolmaster for a subsistence.

Corn-Law Rhymer, The. A sobriquet applied to Ebenezer Elliott, author of *Corn-Law Rhymes*, a collection of poems which aided materially in rousing the public spirit against the notorious British corn-laws. Carlyle says:—

Is not the corn-law rhymer already a king?

Corneille of Germany, The. Andreas Gryphius, a Silesian dramatist of the seventeenth

century, is frequently thus designated. *Vid.* THE FATHER OF THE MODERN GERMAN DRAMA.

Cornelle of the Boulevards, The. A nickname given to René Guilbert de Pixérécourt, the French dramatist and founder of the Société des Bibliophiles Français, by Lang, in his *Books and Bookmen* (1886 p. 75), who says:—

Can a woman be a bibliophile? is a question which was once discussed at the weekly breakfast party of Guilbert de Pixérécourt, the famous book-lover and playwright, the Cornelle of the Boulevards.

Corner Memory Thompson.

A nickname given to John Thompson, a native of St. Giles, London, where his father was a green-grocer. The boy carried a salad to the house of an undertaker, who was attracted by his ready and active manner, and hired him as an errand-boy. He next became assistant, then married his master's daughter, and thus obtained property. This was his start in life, and enabled him to commence business as an auctioneer, by which he amassed considerable wealth, and then retired to a cottage near Hampstead Church. From there he frequently went to town in his chariot to collect curiosities for his house. He possessed a wonderful memory, and would, by reading a newspaper over-night, repeat the whole of it the next morning. He was designated Corner Memory Thompson for his having, for a bet, drawn a plan of St. Giles parish from memory, at three sittings, specifying every coach-turning, stable-yard, and public pump, and likewise the corner shop of every street. He gained some notoriety by presenting to the queen a carved bedstead, reputed once to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and some other antique furniture.

Cornish Poet, The. The popular appellation of John Harris, the

son of a miner, and himself employed in the Dolcoath Mine for nearly twenty years. He wrote *Lays from the Mine, the Mere, and the Mountain* (1853), and many other poems.

Camden, in his *Remaines Concerning Britaine*, quotes a collection of *Rhymes for Merry England*, by Michael, "the Cornish Poet," who flourished at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Cornish Wonder, The. A name given to John Opie, the painter, who was born in Cornwall.

Corrector, The. Alexander Cruden. *Vid.* ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR.

Correggio of Sculpture, The. A nickname given to Jean Goujon. Many of his works are still seen in Paris, where they remind the beholder of the simple and sublime beauties of the antique style. He was killed in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Correggio of the Violin, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Pierre Rode by the French. *Vid.* Phipson, *Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of Celebrated Violinists* (p. 95).

Corsica Boswell. A nickname given to James Boswell, on account of his having written a *History of Corsica*. Prior, in his *Life of Goldsmith*, says:—

... Boswell having just returned from the Stratford Jubilee, where he had incurred no little ridicule by exhibiting himself in the character of a Corsican, by publicly reciting verses upon the occasion, and by wearing a placard of "Corsica Boswell" in his hat.

Corsica Paoli. A sobriquet bestowed upon Pasquale de Paoli, a native of Corsica, who took a prominent part in the wars of his country against Genoa and France. He was subsequently exiled to England.

Corvinus, i. e., "a little raven," is a name given to Janos Hun-

yadi, the Governor of Hungary, from the device on his shield.

Marcus Valerius was called "Corvus," i. e., "the Raven," because, in a single combat with a powerful Gaul during the Gallic War, a bird of this tribe flew into the latter's face and so harassed him with the flapping of his wings that he could not defend himself against Valerius, and was slain.

Coryphæus of Bookbinders, The. A nickname given to Roger Payne, one of the most celebrated bookbinders of England. His reputation rests principally on his choice of ornaments and his fine tooling, but he also introduced several improvements in the art of binding.

Coryphæus of Deism, The. A name given to Voltaire. Henri Martin, in his *History of France* (xv. p. 310), says:—

Father le Jai predicted of him that he would be the Coryphæus of Deism in France. Ninon and Le Jai had both judged rightly. The successor of the free-thinkers of the past century, he was destined to reign over this little tribe, and to lead them to battle against his masters.

Coryphæus of Grammarians, The. A sobriquet conferred on Aristarchus of Byzantium, one of the most celebrated critics of antiquity.

Coryphæus of his Day, The. A name given to Théophile de Viau, a poet who did not see nature as the courtly poets did, trimmed and cut and festooned and made fit to be presented to high-born lords and ladies, but who saw it as it really exists.

Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (ii. p. 167), says:—

The best of them was Théophile de Viau, a poet of great ease and brilliancy, the Coryphæus of a band of young and well born courtiers who defied all attempts to set bounds to the indulgence of their appetites.

Coryphæus of Learning, That. An epithet applied to Richard Porson, the English scholar and critic, by Beloe, in his *Sexagenarian; Recollections of a Literary Life*, where he says:—

At length an experiment was made, and a specimen inserted in one of the most popular periodical productions of the day. This specimen reached the eye of the mighty Porson, that Coryphæus of learning. Who may this wight be, observed the Professor; I should like to be acquainted with him. An acquaintance accordingly took place, which continued till dissolved by death.

Coryphæus of Letter-Founders, The. A nickname given to William Caslon, a man eminent in an art of the greatest consequence in literature. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, deeming it expedient to print for the eastern churches the New Testament in the Arabic language for the use of Christians in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Egypt, the constitution of which countries did not permit the art of printing, pitched upon Caslon to cut the fount. After he had finished a specimen, he cut his own name in pica Roman, and was advised to use this type instead of what he had originally made and called English Arabic. From that time, under the encouragement of several able printers, he proceeded with vigor in his work, and brought the art of letter-founding to such a degree of perfection that he relieved his country from the necessity of importing types from Holland, and so far exceeded the productions of the best artificers that his workmanship was frequently exported to the continent.

Coryphæus of Mathematicians, The. An epithet given to Thomas Allen. He was so called in a sermon preached at his funeral (1632), and said to be the "very soul and sum of all

the mathematicians of his time." He was a man who also studied polite literature with great application, and was highly esteemed by foreigners, members of the University of Oxford, and all learned people, but feared by the ignorant.

Coryphæus of Modern Literature, The. A name given to William Gifford by Disraeli, who says, in his *Amenities of Literature*:—

Gifford, once the Coryphæus of Modern Literature, whose native shrewdness admirably fitted him for a partisan both in politics and in literature, did not deem Walpole's depreciation of Sidney to be without a certain degree of justice.

Coryphæus of Northern Lore, The. A nickname given to Olaus Verelius, the Swedish antiquary and historian. He was one of the most learned men of his time in his country, and did much work in preserving the historical materials of northern Europe.

Coryphæus of Our Elder Dramatists, The. An epithet given to Ben Jonson.

Disraeli, *Amenities of Literature*, says:—

Some modern poets have delivered their sad evidence that for them the Coryphæus of our elder dramatists has become unintelligible.

Cosmo de Medici of Hungary, The. A nickname given to Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary. *Vid.* THE LORENZO DE MEDICI OF HUNGARY.

Cotta, in Pope's *Moral Essays* (ii.), is supposed to represent the Duke of Newcastle.

Councillor Crawley, a character in Lady Morgan's *Florence Macarthy*, is a representation of John Wilson Croker. The portrait was so lifelike in all its dominant particulars that it afforded as much amusement to his friends as to his foes. It was a revenge for his strictures, in his *Familiar Epistles* (1804), on the Dublin stage.

Country Clergyman of the Eighteenth Century, The. A name given to the Rev. Thomas Twining, translator of Aristotle's *Treatise on Poetry*, and the friend of Dr. Parr and Dr. Burney.

Court-evil. A play upon the name "Courteville." The title was given to Raphael Courteville, the organist of St. James' Church, London, in the last century.

He was a political writer of some repute and believed to be the author of some articles in *The Gazetteer*, a paper which supported Sir Robert Walpole's administration, whence he was nicknamed by the opposite party "Court-evil." — *Grove*.

Court Historian, The. An epithet given to John Claudius Beresford. During the Irish revolt of 1798, he tortured suspected rebels into confession by the lash, and a wit described him as "the Court Historian, who traced his record on the shoulders of his countrymen."

Courteous, The. A title given to Morgan Mwynvawr, a Welsh prince and warrior of the tenth century, who is said to have attained the age of 129 years. *Vid.* Rose, *General Biographical Dictionary*.

Courteous Cullen. A nickname given to Robert, Lord Cullen, of Edinburgh. He was educated for the law, was raised to the bench in 1796, and became Lord of Justiciary in 1799. He was a contributor to *The Mirror* and *The Lounger*, and from his amiable manners was spoken of as Courteous Cullen.

Courtly, The. A nickname given to Leopold II., Duke of the Swiss branch of the House of Austria, from the elegance of his manners and his polite deportment. On the death of William, THE DELIGHTFUL (*q. v.*), he became guardian of the prince (afterward Albert V.). He was a great patron of

learning, and is distinguished in the annals of the times for his peculiar attention and complacency to men of letters.

Cousin Bridget. A nickname by which Charles Lamb, in *Elia*, frequently speaks of his sister Mary.

Coxcomb, The. A title bestowed on Richard II., King of England. Similarly, Henri III. of France is called *Le Mignon*.

Coxcomb, The, in Churchill's poem *The Apology* (line 284), is intended for David Garrick, who was inordinately vain.

Coxcomb Bird, The. Euxenus, the tutor of Apollonius, was so called by Philostratus. *Vid.* also Pope, *Moral Essays* (i. 5).

Coxcomb Bookseller, A. A nickname given to John Murray of London, by Beloe, in his *Sexagenarian; Recollections of a Literary Life*, where he says:—

The incident, perhaps, would hardly have been worth recording, except from the circumstance that this humble nest, built in a very obscure part of the kingdom, subsequently produced a splendid bookseller, who was succeeded by one equally splendid, but who might also be termed a coxcomb bookseller.

Coxcomb Czar, The. So Byron, in his poem *The Age of Bronze* (x.), calls Alexander I. of Russia.

Crane, The. A character in Goethe's *Faust*, drawn to represent J. C. Lavater, who appears in *Intermezzo* (lines 3978-3981):—

Where waters troubled are or clear
To fish I am delighted;
Thus pious gentlemen appear
With devils here united.

Goethe said, in his *Conversations with Eckermann* (Feb. 17, 1829):—

The last time I saw Lavater was at Zurich; and he did not see me. I was coming in disguise down an alley; seeing him approach, I stepped aside, and he passed without seeing me. He walked like a crane,

and therefore figures as such on the Blocksberg.

Creator of Biblical Epic Poetry, The. An epithet applied to Frederick Gottlieb Klopstock, on account of his *Messiah*, his many religious poems, and his Biblical tragedies.

Creator of French Dramatic Art, The. A name frequently given to Pierre Corneille, whose works are among the sublimest effusions of the French muse.

Cresus. A name under which François du Hallier, Maréchal de l'Hôpital, a French general, figured in Mlle. Scudéry's novel *Le Grand Cyrus*.

Creticus. A sobriquet bestowed on the Roman general Metellus, because he conquered the island of Crete, now Candia.

Cripple of Jerusalem, The. A nickname given to Charles II., King of Naples. Because he was King of Apulia he bore the title of King of Jerusalem, and being lame he was called the Cripple. His virtues may be represented by a unit and his vices by a thousand. Dante (*Paradiso* xix. 127) says:—

Be seen the Cripple of Jerusalem,
His goodness represented by an *I*,
While the reverse an *M* shall represent.

Crispinus, in Ben Jonson's comedy of *The Poetaster*, is the name under which he satirizes the dramatist John Marston.

Crites, in Dryden's *Dialogue on Dramatic Poetry*, represents Sir Robert Howard, an author noted for his bad plays.

Critic, The. A name given to John Dennis, the author of *Grounds of Criticism in Poetry* (1704) and other works. "He bore the appellation," says Godwin, in his *Lives of Edward and John Philips* (cap. xi.), "at a time when, from the novelty of this species of war against originality and genius, a Critic was held to be something; and his

credit with the public in his day was at least as great as that of Rymer, the formidable champion who had threatened destruction to the *Paradise Lost* in 1677."

Cromwell of New England, The. A sobriquet sometimes bestowed upon Samuel Adams.

Crotona's Sage. Pythagoras.
Vid. THE SAGE OF CROTONA.

Crow, My Own. So Elizabeth nicknamed the mother of Sir John Norris.

Crowdero, the rabble leader in Butler's *Hudibras* (Pt. I. ii. 106), is said by Sir Roger L'Estrange to be intended for one Jackson, or Jephson, a "man-milliner," who lived in the New Exchange, Strand. Having lost a leg in the Parliament's service, he afterwards became an itinerant fiddler.

Crowe. A nickname given to Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher, while a youth, by his school-mates, on account of his black hair. *Vid.* Aubrey, *Letters* (vol. ii.).

Crown Martyr, The. John Cleveland probably refers to the Earl of Strafford under this name in his poem *On the Queen's Return from the Low Countries*, to wit:—

Look on her enemies, on their Godly lies,

Their holy perjuries,

Their curs'd increase of much ill gotten wealth,

By rapine or by stealth,

Their crafty friendship knit in equal guilt,

And the Crown Martyr's blood so lately spilt.

Vid. also *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. i. 108, 151).

Cruel, The. A nickname given to Henry VI. of Germany, a mean-spirited and revengeful man; a money-grasper, without one generous impulse; and one whose whole composition was cruel and contemptible. He barbarously tortured his prisoners, and the people were so

much seized with terror that not even the sentence of excommunication, which the pope pronounced against him, could induce any one to express dissatisfaction with his rule. It was he that treacherously imprisoned the shipwrecked Richard Coeur-de-Lion. With the ransom which the English paid for their king, he raised an army to go into Sicily, where he repeated his acts of cruelty, and was poisoned by his wife, who was a Sicilian by birth.

Cruel, The. A name given to Pedro, King of Castile, and also to Pedro I., King of Portugal. The latter is sometimes called LE JUSTICIER.

Crum-Hell. One of the numerous epithets bestowed on Cromwell, by Marchamont Needham, in the latter's periodical the *Mercurius Pragmaticus* (circa 1649).

Cumberland Poet, The. A name given to Wordsworth, who was born at Cockermouth, Cumberland.

Cunctator, i. e., THE DELAYER, is a name bestowed on the Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus, who baffled Hannibal by avoiding direct engagements, and wearing him out by marches, etc., from a distance

Cunning, The. A nickname given to Robert, the first Duke of Calabria, and founder of the kingdom of Naples. He was the brother of William, first Count of Apulia, called "The Iron Arm" (q. v.), and the sixth son of Tancred de Hauteville of Lower Normandy. He was born in 1015, and in his youth left his father's castle as a military adventurer, with five followers on horseback and thirty on foot. His brothers and countrymen had divided the fertile lands of Apulia among themselves, and guarded their shares with the jealousy of avarice, so that when he had crossed the

Alps as a pilgrim, the aspiring youth found he must conquer for himself. He turned towards Calabria, and in his first exploits it is not easy to discriminate the hero from the robber. He conquered the country, and the people soon assumed the name and character of Normans. In 1060 Pope Nicholas II., who but a short time before had excommunicated him on account of his many acts of violence, confirmed him in his possession of Calabria, and also Apulia, which his brother William had bequeathed to him on his death. Robert, out of gratitude, bound himself to pay tribute to the Roman see. He then turned his attention to Naples, which he conquered, established that kingdom, and thus left one of the lasting impressions of the Norman conquest in Italy. He had frequent quarrels with the popes, was again excommunicated, but taken back into the folds of the church by Gregory VII., whom he saved from becoming a prisoner of Henry IV. of Germany. He died at Cephalaonia in 1085, when on a warlike expedition against Constantinople. His boundless ambition was founded on the consciousness of superior worth, and in the pursuit of greatness he was never arrested by the scruples of justice or the feelings of humanity. The nickname of *Guiscard*, an old Norman word for Cunning, was applied to him, on account of his political wisdom, which often, however, was only deceit and dissimulation. This nickname is sometimes bestowed on him as a surname; incorrectly, however, as he was a De Hauteville.

Curé de Meudon, Le. A title given to Rabelais, from his having been first a monk, then a physician, then prebend of St. Maur, and lastly curé of Meudon.

Curious Scrapmonger. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Epistle to James Boswell*, calls the latter.

Curtmantle is the title of Henry II. of England, due to his having introduced the Anjou mantle, which was shorter than the robe worn heretofore.

Cyaxares. A name under which Louis XIII. of France is mentioned in Mlle. Scudéry's *Le Grand Cyrus*.

Cydias. A name by which Bernard le Bouyer de Fontenelle is represented by La Bruyère, in his *Caractères de la Société et de la Conversation*.

Cyprian Queen, The, referred to by Cowley in his *Sylvia* (line 218), is the Duchess of Buckingham, formerly Mary Fairfax, the daughter of the great Lord Fairfax.

Cyrus. One of the characters in Mlle. Scudéry's once famous romance *Le Grand Cyrus*, drawn to represent the Duke d'Enghien, afterwards the Prince de Condé. In her description of the battle of Rocroy (vol. ix. bk. ii.), she says:—

There remained nothing but a large body of infantry, which, being composed of Massagates, had taken up its position near the machines of the army, and seemed in so determined an attitude that evidently they had resolved to defend their life and their liberty to the last drop of their blood. The brave Terez commanded that corps. Seeing Cyrus come up to attack him, with all the pride of a warrior who has never yet been defeated, he did not move, but ordered his army not to draw their bows till the enemy was within reach. Accordingly, Cyrus kept marching forwards without meeting any resistance on the part of the Massagates. But when he was at a distance fixed by Terez, that valiant captain ordered his battalions to open right and left, and made so terrible a discharge from all the machines of the army of Thomiris and of the arrows of his own infantry that the air was darkened by them, and that the troops of Cyrus were not only cov-

ered with them but terror-stricken, and if the extreme valor of that great prince had not quieted his soldiers, those who had triumphed everywhere else would here have been defeated; but as, fortunately, Terez had no cavalry which might drive off the enemy and take advan-

tage of their disorder, they did not retreat very far, and Cyrus knew both how to reassure them and also bring them back to the charge.

Czar of Muscovy, The. Archibald Constable, the publisher, so called himself.

D.

Dacus. So John Davies, in his *Epigrams* (xxx. and xlv.), calls Samuel Daniel.

Amongst the poets Dacus number'd
is,
Yet could he never make an English
rhyme.

Dæmon. "Syrianus dooth testifie that Plato was called *dæmon*, because he disputed of deepe common-wealth matters, greatly auaylable to the benefit of his cuntry; and Aristotle, because he wrot at large of all things subject to mouing and sence."—Nash, *Pierce Penilesse* (p. 76).

Damætas, in Lord Byron's poem of the same name, is evidently intended for the author himself.

Dame de Beauté, La. A nickname given to Agnes Sorel, the mistress of Charles VII. of France, from the Château of Beauté, on the banks of the Marne. She used her ascendancy over the king to rouse him from his indolence and voluptuousness; and it was mainly due to her influence that the great change in his character took place. The queen honored her, and showed her every mark of affection.

Dame Herseut. This character in the old French *Roman de Renart*, the brazen wife of Wolf Yengrin, is said to be a caricature of Queen Blanche of Castile, and was written by her enemies after she became regent, on the death of Louis VIII., in 1226.

Dame Ursula, sometimes called "Ursley Suddlechop," the wife of the barber Benjamin Suddlechop, in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, is said to represent Mrs.

Turner, who assisted in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury.

Damsel of Brittany, The. A name given to Eleanora, the daughter of Geoffrey, second son of Henry II., King of England, and Duke of Brittany. She was the heir to the crown at the death of Prince Arthur, but John confined her in the Castle of Bristol until her death in 1241.

Danberry, Mr., in Anthony Trollope's political novels, is intended for Benjamin Disraeli.

Dancing Chancellor, The. A sobriquet of Sir Christopher Hatton, who was brought up a lawyer, but became a courtier, and at a masque attracted the attention of Queen Elizabeth by his graceful dancing. She took him into favor and created him chancellor and knight of the garter. Gray alludes to him:—

His bushy beard and shoestrings
green,
His high-crowned hat and satin
doublet,
Moved the stout heart of England's
queen,
Though pope and Spaniard could
not trouble it.

Dandy-Killer, The. A nickname given to George Bryan Brummel, by George IV., after the two had quarrelled, and after the former had said he had made the latter what he was, a fop, and could again unmake him. *Vid.* BEAU BRUMMEL.

Dangle. A prominent character in Sheridan's play *The Critic*; a theatrical amateur, who besieges the manager with flattery and gratuitous advice. It is said that Thomas Vaughan, an inferior playwright, was the original of

this character. The father of Vaughan was a lawyer, who had acquired a fortune through his profession, and intended the son should follow the same calling, but the son preferred literature and dramatic composition. He had some influence, and, being a man of fortune, devoted his time and attention to the latter. His partiality for these amusements, and his warm solicitude for the success and happiness of actors, condemned him to the toil and often to the hardship of many applications for him to use his influence in their behalf. His patronage was extensive but not always successful, and the disappointed ones would forget his exertions in their behalf, and in the course of his many attempts for the good of others he received shafts of ridicule and shocks of ingratitude, but always with a firm and philanthropic spirit. He obtained the appointment of clerk to the commission of peace of the city of Westminster, and was captain of a company of volunteers in that county. It is said he stood for the portrait of Dangle in *The Critic*, and when a dispute had arisen between him and George Colman, the manager, the latter caricatured him in an article in *The St. James Chronicle*, as THE DAPPER. Vaughan wrote a series of essays on the Richmond Theatre in *The Morning Post*. He was the author of a novel, *Fashionable Follies*, and several plays. Among the latter, his best was *The Hotel*, in part a translation from the Italian of *Il Servitor di due Padroni*.

Danish Molière, The. A title given to Louis, Baron de Holberg, who was born at Bergen in Norway, in 1685, when that country formed a part of the Danish dominions. Like his French namesake, he was the wittiest and best writer of light comedy of his time. He studied at the University of Copenhagen with the intention of entering the church,

but became a professor of rhetoric and metaphysics instead, and, while occupying the latter position, composed a comedy, in 1722, called *The Political Timan*, which made his name very popular. He followed this with a number of plays and satirico-heroic poems and romances, among the latter of which is his *Subterranean Travels of Nicholas Klim*, which has been translated into many languages, and is something in the style of *Gulliver's Travels*. His *History of Denmark* was the first attempt to write a thorough history of that country, and he also wrote epistles, fables, and epigrams. He is considered the founder of the dramatic art in Denmark, and is also called THE DANISH PLAUTUS. By his publications, official position, and economy, he amassed a considerable fortune, which he at his death, in 1754, left to educational and charitable institutions.

Danish Plautus, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Louis, Baron de Holberg, the founder of the dramatic art in Denmark, on account of his satirical works. *Vid.* THE DANISH MOLIERE.

Danton of Modern Poetry, The. An epithet given to Robert Browning by the author of *Obiter Dicta* (New York, 1885; p. 81), who says:—

The last quotation shall be from the veritable Browning—of one of those poetical audacities none ever dared but the Danton of modern poetry. Audacious in its familiar realism, in its total disregard of poetical environment, in its rugged abruptness, but supremely successful and alive with emotion.

Daphne. A name which his literary opponents gave to Sir William Davenant. Disraeli, in his *Quarrels of Authors*, says:—

These humorists first reduced D'Avenant to Old Daph:

"Denham, come help me to laugh

At old Daph,
Whose fancies are higher than chaff."

Daph swells afterward into Daphne; a change of sex inflicted on the poet for making one of his heroines a man; and this new alliance to Apollo becomes a source of perpetual allusion to the bays:

"Cheer up, small wits; now you shall
crowned be,—

Daphne himself is turn'd into a tree."

Daphnis. So Virgil, in his *Pastorals* (v.), terms Julius Cæsar.

Dapper, The. A nickname given to Thomas Vaughan, a playwright of small reputation, by George Colman, in his series of articles in *The St. James Chronicle*, called *The Genius*. *Vid.* DANGLE.

Dapper Jemmy. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Ode to Lord Lonsdale*, calls James Boswell.

Dark-Lantern Man, The. A name given to Oliver St. John, a member of the Long Parliament (1640), in allusion to his gloomy looks. "He was," says Clarendon, "a man reserved and of a dark and clouded countenance, very proud, and conversing with very few, and these men of his own humour and inclinations."

Dark Musgrave. So Lord Byron, in his journal, alludes to Matthew Gregory Lewis, the author of *The Monk*.

Darling of Our Plebeian Judgments, The. So Philips, in his *Theatrum Poetarum* (1674), calls Francis Quarles.

Darling of the Nine, The. An epithet given to Thomas Manning, a celebrated linguist and mathematician, by Charles Lamb. *Vid.* note under AN ARCHIMEDES.

David. This character, in Dryden's poem of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for King Charles II.

Davus. So Byron, in his poem *Childish Recollections*, calls the Rev. John Cecil Tattersall.

Deadly Austrian, The. An epithet which Cobbett frequently

applied to Maria Louisa, second wife of Napoleon.

Dean, Mr. So Pope, in his *Imitations of Horace* (II. vi. 43), calls Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's.

Dean, The. A nickname given to Johann Gottfried von Herder, by his contemporaries, on account of his admiration of Dean Swift. Herder studied the literature of all nations and periods with enthusiastic appreciation, and tried to transport himself into the local and temporary conditions under which literary works had been produced, and to adopt the point of view then prevalent. He sought to be a Hebrew with the Hebrews, an Arab with the Arabs, a Skald with the Skalds, and an Englishman with the English. In French literature he could see nothing but decline, but he especially admired the English, among which Sterne, Swift, Richardson, and Fielding were his favorites.

Goethe, in his *Autobiography* (pt. iii. bk. 12), says:—

Because now Herder, among all nations and men, seems to respect Swift the most, he was among us called the Dean, and this gave further occasion to all sorts of perplexities and annoyances.

Dean Harry. Henry Wilkinson. *Vid.* LONG HARRY.

Dear Liberty Boy, A. A nickname given to Thomas Hollis for his earnest advocacy of civil and religious liberty. *Vid.* ULTIMUS ROMANORUM.

Dear Saxon, The. So the Venetians called Handel. *Vid.* Nohl, *Life of Mozart* (p. 32).

Débonnaire, Le. A nickname given to Louis I. of France. He was a good scholar for the times, a wise legislator, a pious man, and really desirous of governing well; but he was weak-minded, irresolute, as destitute of ruling ideas as of strength of mind, fluctuating at the mercy of tran-

sitory impressions, surrounding influences, or positional embarrassments; was domineered over by his sons, and allowed the feudal power to increase to a very dangerous extent.

Decalogist, The. A name given to John Dodd, so called from his famous exposition of the Ten Commandments. He is the author of the celebrated *Sermon on Malt*.

Deep-mouthed Bæotian, That. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (xi. 58), calls Walter Savage Landor.

Deep-mouthed Theban, That. A nickname given to Bertie Greathead, an English author and *dilettante*, distinguished from an early age for his taste in literature. The above nickname was given him by Gifford, who, in his *Mæviad*, says:—

I never looked into the *Florence Miscellany* but once, and the only use I then made of it was to extract a sounding passage from the odes of that deep-mouthed Theban, Bertie Greathead, Esq.

Defender of German Independence, The. An appellation which was assumed by Henri II. of France. When Charles V. of Germany defeated the Protestants at Elbe, the vanquished party applied to France for assistance. Henri gladly seized the opportunity of opposing their emperor, but his aid was not needed. Curiously enough, while he was extending assistance to German Protestants, he was trying with fire and sword to put down the same religion in his own country.

Defender of the Faith. A title granted to Henry VIII. of England by Pope Leo X., in consequence of a Latin treatise, *On the Seven Sacraments*, which Henry had published in confutation of Martin Luther. Pope Paul III. revoked the title.

Defender of the People, The. So Morus, in his *Fides Publica*,

calls John Milton. *Vid. Masson, Life of Milton* (v. 158).

Δείμα, δ, i. e., THE DREADFUL, is one of the nicknames in the Heinsian circle for Salmasius. *Vid. Masson, Life of Milton* (iv. 344).

Delayer, The. Quintus Fabius Maximus. *Vid. CUNCTATOR.*

Delia, in Pope's *Satires and Epistles* (i. 81), represents Lady Deloraine, who married W. Windham of Carsham, and died the same year as Pope. Miss Mackenzie was the person alluded to as being poisoned.

Delicious, The. A popular sobriquet bestowed upon Charles Farrar Browne, better known as Artemus Ward.

Delictum Juventutis. So Hobbes termed his natural daughter. *Vid. SLIP OF YOUTH.*

Delight of Mankind, The. A nickname bestowed upon Maximilian II. of Austria, on account of his amiable character. No stronger proof of his good qualities can be given than the concurring testimony of the historians of Germany and Austria, both Catholic and Protestant, who vie in his praises and in representing him as the model of impartiality, wisdom, and benignity.

Titus, Emperor of Rome, has received the same name, from his admirable qualities.

Delightful, The. A nickname given to William, Duke of Austria. With the prospect of an alliance with Hedwige, a princess of Poland, he was educated amidst the splendors of his uncle's court of Vienna. His elegance of person, fascination of character, and his chivalrous bearing, captivated the princess when they first met, but the death of her father and the influence of the Polish nobles prevented the marriage. He administered the government of Austria during the wanderings

of Albert IV. and the minority of Albert V.

Deliverer of America, The. An epithet given to George Washington, by Vittorio Alfieri, on the title-page of his play *The First Brutus*. He also commences the dedication as follows:—

The name of the Deliverer of America alone can stand in the title-page of the tragedy of the Deliverer of Rome.—To you, most excellent and most rare citizen, I therefore dedicate this: without first hinting at even a part of so many praises due to yourself, which I now deem all comprehended in the sole mention of your name.

Deliverer of God's People, The. So Nicholas Breton, in his *Character of Queen Elizabeth*, calls the latter.

Della Crusca. So Gifford, in *The Baviad* (line 39), calls Robert Merry, who had employed this name as a pseudonym.

Della Tiorba. A sobriquet conferred on the Italian musician Benedetto Ferrari, the author of numerous operas of the seventeenth century.

Della Viola. A title bestowed on Romano Alessandro, on account of his skill on that instrument. He flourished in the latter half of the sixteenth century.

Delle-Ape, i. e., "Of the Bees."

When Francis Bracciolini wrote a congratulatory poem to Barberini, on his becoming pope under the title of Urban VIII., this pontiff gave him the nickname of Delle-Ape, and a coat-of-arms of three bees, which was the arms of the Barberini family.

Demetrius, in Ben Jonson's comedy of *The Poetaster*, is the name under which he satirizes the dramatist Thomas Dekker. The latter published a reply in 1602, entitled *Satiro-Mastix; or, the Untrussing of the Humorous Poets*, in which he satirized Ben Jonson under the name of **YOUNG HORACE**.

Democritus of the Sixteenth Century, The. A sobriquet sometimes given to John Calvin, both he and Democritus being sedate sober men, and both having a fondness for a life of gloomy solitude and profound contemplation.

Demon of Darkness. So J. Morley, in a sonnet contributed to *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1792), in reply to *The Baviad* and *Mæviad* of Gifford, terms the latter.

Demon of Geneva, The. A sobriquet applied to John Calvin by Rabelais, in *Pantagruel* (bk. iv.). Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (i. 334), says:—

Rabelais called his contemporary "le démoniaque de Genève"; and there was, indeed, little in common between the Democritus and the Mazzini of the sixteenth century. In quality of satire they were both true sons of Gaul; but how different even in their one point of resemblance.

Demosthenes of France, The. A nickname given to Count Mirabeau. *Vid.* **THE HURRICANE**.

Demosthenes of French Divines, The. A nickname given to the celebrated French pulpit orator, Louis Bourdaloue, by Dibdin, in his *Library Companion*, who says:—

The style and imagery of Bourdaloue seem to rush upon us with the force of a mountain torrent; he is the Demosthenes of French divines; but it cannot be denied that his *art* is too apparent; and that all the subordinate parts of his composition seem to be purposely kept down, in order to sharpen the force of his logic and to aggravate the terror of his invective. It was for Bourdaloue to frighten the reprobate, and for Massillon to comfort the desolate and oppressed.

Denarius Philosophorum. This title was given by Bishop Thornborough to himself, fourteen years before his decease in 1641. It is to be found on his monu-

ment in Worcester Cathedral. For its origin, etc., consult *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. iii. 168, 251, 299).

Dennis of His Day, The. A name given to François Gacon, a French satirical poet.

Dennistown, in Vernon Lee's novel *Miss Brown* (London, 1884), is said to represent Algeron Charles Swinburne.

Dent de Fer, or IRON-TOOTH, is a sobriquet given to Frederick II., Elector of Brandenburg.

De Quincey of Danish Literature, The. Edmund Gosse bestows this title, in *The Atheneum* (1885), on J. P. Jacobsen, the Danish naturalist.

Derider, The. A sobriquet given to Democritus, the philosopher of Abdera, by his fellow-citizens (who were stupid to a proverb), for he treated their follies with ridicule and contempt.

Derrydown Triangle. So William Hone, in his parody on the Athanasian Creed, calls Lord Castlereagh, afterwards Marquis of Londonderry. The triangle referred to, according to Hone, is "a thing having three sides; the meanest and most tinkling of all musical instruments, and machinery used in military torture."

Desfonandres, one of the doctors in Molière's *L'Amour Médecin*, is intended for the physician Élie Béda, who, at this time (1665), must have been about seventy years of age. The sobriquet means "a killer of men," and was invented by Boileau, who also created the other names BAHIS, MACROTON, and TOMÈS (q. v.), at the solicitation of Molière.

Béda had adopted the name Des Fougerais, and was the favorite physician of the nobility. Born a Protestant, he became a Roman Catholic in 1648, and is said to have been a regular medical Vicar of Bray, and never to have changed

his religious or medical opinions except to benefit his family.—*Van Laun*.

Désiré, Le. A nickname given to Louis XVI. of France while he was the dauphin, and when he first became king. The people conferred this name upon him because they carried to his throne their complaints, and hoped to become a prosperous and happy nation under his sovereignty.

Destroyer of Heresy, The. A name given to Louis XIV., on account of his revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Deum Philosophorum, or "The God of all Philosophers," was a title given to Plato, "whose learning Tullie so much admireth that he calleth him thus."—*Vid.* Fotherby, *Atheomastix*, London, 1622 (p. 315).

Deutsche Michael, Der. A nickname given to Gen. Johann Michael Obertraut, who served in the Danish army, and in 1620 and 1622 caused much disaster to the Spaniards.

Devil, The. A sobriquet applied to Paganini, the violinist. *Vid.* Crowest, *Musical Anecdotes* (ii. 167).

Devil on Two Sticks, The. A nickname given to Oliver P. Morton, the American senator:—

The late Senator Oliver P. Morton was for many years affected by a dangerous and probably incurable disease. He visited Paris for the best medical advice and submitted to the moxa treatment. It relieved him considerably and doubtless prolonged his life, but did not restore the paralyzed legs. He was compelled to use a walking-stick in each hand. In the ordinary course of debate in the Senate for the last few years he generally read and spoke in sitting posture, the courtesy of his brother Senators admitting that position. When dealing with questions of national importance he spoke standing, supporting himself against his desk and on one of his canes, and sometimes against a standing support, consisting of an

iron standard surmounted by a small wooden reading-desk. During the fierce partisan debate in the Senate near the close of the war, and especially while the reconstruction measures were being discussed, he was a stalwart and excessively pugnacious fighter on the Republican side, and earned the appellation of "The Devil on Two Sticks."

Devil's Missionary, The. So Voltaire has been called. *Vid.* THE APE OF GENIUS.

Devonshire Poet, The. A sobriquet bestowed on O. Jones, an uneducated wool-comber, and author of *Poetic Attempts* (1786).

Dey of Algiers, The. So Archibald Constable called John Ballantyne, the Edinburgh publisher.

Diable, Le. A title given to Oliver Ledain, the barber and tool of Louis XI. It probably arose because he was as much feared and hated as his namesake. Robert, Duc de Normandie, was also called LE DIABLE.

Diabolus Gander. A character in Warren's novel *Ten Thousand a Year*, drawn to represent Dr. Dionysius Lardner, at one time editor of *Constable's Miscellany* and *The Cabinet Cyclopædia*.

Diamond Albany, a character in *Rumor*, a novel by Elizabeth S. Sheppard, is intended for Benjamin Disraeli.

Diamond Coates. A nickname given to Robert Coates, a celebrated leader of fashion in London, on account of his great wealth obtained in the West Indies.

Diamond Duke, The. A nickname given to Charles Frederick William Augustus, at one time Duke of Brunswick. He was descended from a family famous in Italy under the name of d'Este and in Germany under that of Guelph. Napoleon compelled the family to flee from Brunswick; the Tilsit treaty

abolished the duchy, which was made a part of Westphalia, governed by Jerome Bonaparte; and the young prince was placed in charge of Colonel Nordenfels, carried to Prussia, and then to England. His father died at Quatre-Bras in attempting to hold his throne, which he had taken from Jerome, when the son was eleven years old. The young prince, who had been joined by his brother, was living at Vauxhall, London, where he was petted by the royal family, especially by the ill-fated Charlotte, who was as a sister to the boy. His education was surely defective, and George IV., prince regent during the young duke's minority, was no true friend to him. He was placed under the tutorship of Thomas Prince, but, he having been declared insane, the Baron von Lindengen was appointed to the duty. He took both the princes to Lausanne, and it is said he was ordered to educate them in a manner that would render them wholly incapable of governing. George IV. endeavored to postpone the epoch of Duke Charles' majority, and all Germany was for more than a year full of the wrangles of diplomats upon the question. Metternich took up the young duke's cause, and his powerful hand placed him on his throne at nineteen years of age. The dominant idea in his brain was a hatred for and a suspicion of his English kinsman, but he nurtured generous thoughts of popular reform, and wished to be a father of his people. Metternich, a disciple of despotism, stepped in, and advised the young reformer to travel. He visited the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, and finally paid a visit to his uncle in England. The latter treated him outwardly with amiability. State balls were given in his honor, and he was given the

colonelcy of a household regiment. The king regretted this last favor, and offered him the Garter in exchange. The duke refused, and sent his uncle a few days later his portrait in miniature, red-coated and cocked-hatted. He fell in love with Miss Charlotte Colville, a young girl, beautiful, well born, and of blameless character. It suited her lover's pride, convenience, or insanity to persuade her to become at first his morganatic wife, and to be his lawful wife when they reached Brunswick. He made her believe that the king would object to the marriage. A nocturnal marriage, followed by a honeymoon in Paris, was the result, and in a few months the wife was taken to Brunswick, and installed in the Castle of Wendessen, with apartments separate from the duke's. When she asked him to acknowledge the marriage his excuse was a dread of England. A daughter was born and baptized with regal ceremonies as the Countess of Colmar, but a year later the duke sent his wife, from Vienna, a message so hopeless, so definite in its denial of all matrimonial rights, that the deceived Charlotte at once left Brunswick, carrying her daughter with her, but leaving behind everything she and the child owed to the duke. She never saw him again.

The duke saw plots everywhere—a monomania by which he was misguided all his life. He commenced a furious and indiscriminate crusade against all the officials who had served under the English administration. He dismissed and expelled Baron Sterstorpf, master of the horse, the wealthiest and one of the most respected noblemen in his dominions. The Supreme Court of Wolfenbüttel declared the act illegal, and he publicly burnt the decree. When the Diet solemnly con-

firmed this decision, he pointed guns at the crowd assembled to welcome the exile. In a few months the liberal duke became a half-demented autocrat. He had a favorite, an underling in the war office, who had married the daughter of Miss Colville's cook. He gained the duke's good grace by exercising a singular mimic talent, and by being able to imitate on the piano a peal of laughter. He was created Baron d'Andlau, and became the duke's chief and only adviser. The Brunswickers became openly disaffected, and appealed to the Diet to send troops to occupy the duchy. The duke fled to Paris, praying Charles X. to protect him against his subjects and neighbors; but the king had trouble enough of his own. He sent the duke the Grand Cross, but it was returned because it was not the Cross of St. Louis. The duke went to Brussels, and back to Brunswick, where his carriage was stoned, and he himself hooted, and where the notables demanded a convocation of the states-general. He refused to yield to violence, called his guards out—and the next day, Sept. 7, 1830, left for England, followed by sixteen wagons full of incalculable treasures. He pretended that he was taking a little journey to England to figure at William IV.'s coronation. His subjects burnt his palace and acclaimed his brother William as sovereign duke. In London he was a perpetual source of social scandal and political annoyance. The new king received him coolly, the cabinet advised him to abdicate, but he determined to reconquer his duchy unaided. He went to Frankfurt, launched one of the most fantastic schemes of reform that ever came from a crowned head, placed himself at the head of a rabble of peasants, and, after a parley with the Brunswick

troops on the frontier, retired without drawing sword. He next went to Paris, and there made himself obnoxious protesting against his brother's usurpation, and drawing up schemes of liberal - legitimist revolutions. The government decided to be rid of him. They arrested his footman, who resembled his master, and conveyed him to Switzerland, while the duke remained hid in Paris, gathering together a formidable array of evidence to support his right to live in France. He exercised for the first time his genius for litigation, which was the chief trait of his intellect during the latter part of his career. The decree of expulsion was revoked, and he purchased a house in the Champs Élysées. At this time he was a fair-haired, comely little fellow, who wore high heels to make himself appear tall; a fine rider, an accomplished musician, a constant subscriber to the opera, and an entertainer, in his home, of the best musicians that visited Paris. He lived the life of a man of fashion, and mixed with the nobility. But his avarice and pride were growing, and he began to show a belief that everybody was stealing from him. His secretary was perpetually appearing in the courts to plead for his master against petty creditors who overcharged in their bills. He began to construct his house like a fortress. At the head of his bed was a stone cupboard, which at the turn of a screw could be sunk into a wall fifty yards beneath the basement, where he kept his most precious deeds, documents, treasures, and heirlooms. His cellars were strongholds equal to a bank, reached by a secret staircase, where were iron cases filled with guineas, and gold coins which had never been in circulation. At this time he began to paint his face, an art he had acquired in Spain. He began by

whitening the end of his nose, he added a little rouge to his cheeks, and then dyed his hair and beard. He looked ridiculous then, but in after years he looked monstrous. His people in Brunswick announced him insane, and the Diet in 1834 declared him incapable of reigning. The duke successfully resisted the sequestration of his property in Paris. He paid another visit to England, and as soon as he reached those shores his old monomania revived. His daughter had been taken ill, and when he heard that months before Queen Adelaide had given her sweetmeats, his mind was made up and he despatched her to France to save her from her royal poisoners. He refused to wear mourning for William IV., and out of affection sought the society of the inheritors of Stuart blood. He became acquainted with Louis Napoleon, with whom he exhibited himself at Epsom arrayed in yellow satin. He planned a grotesque invasion of his lost duchy, with his daughter at the head of a band of mercenaries, but the heroine forsook the faith of her fathers and joined the Catholic Church. He ordered her to recant, and, on her refusing, he stopped her supplies. She was obliged to live on the charity of the French family where she afterwards found a husband. From that time all moral and material care for her ceased on his part.

When Louis Napoleon was a prisoner at Ham, the duke sent him eight hundred thousand pounds, and they agreed to help each other. The duke was to help the prince to restore to France her national sovereignty; and the prince was to assist the duke to regain his duchy. When the prince was in power, the duke went to France. His first idea was to sell his house in the Champs Élysées because its number, 52, had been changed to 78 and he

had a horror of the figure seven. He built a new house, more fantastic, grotesque, and more like a fortress than the old one. In this he lived almost entirely by himself. In his bed-chamber, with his strong-box hung over a well in the wall, he spent nearly all his solitary day, attired in flaming dressing-gowns, selecting, from among thirty waxen simulacra of his own face, the wig, eyebrows, and complexion of the day. Dyed, rouged, curled, and scented, he went, at sunset, to ride in his chocolate-colored carriage; he dined at some fashionable restaurant and went to the theatre. At home he had no kitchen; for a cook might poison him. He mixed his morning chocolate himself; his milk was brought in a sealed silver can, and his servant compelled to drink it before he himself touched it. The famous pact between him and Louis Napoleon was found impracticable, and by degrees the emperor dropped the duke. Surrounded by hirelings, he lost all taste for the society of his equals. He shut himself up with his diamonds, fondling them like old-time misers. He refused all communications from his daughter, and for four years he contested his grandchildren's right to a penny of his fortune. His will left his millions to the capital of Calvinism, because it was the only place likely to put up his statue in a public place. His end was worthy the long frivolous, foolish, unfortunate life he had lived. While Europe was being shaken by a crisis, which has not been equalled in modern times, he was living at Geneva, fondling his diamonds, dressing and painting, alone in the world, having lost all human sympathies.

Diana of the Stage, The. So Fitzgerald, in his *New History of the English Stage* (ii. 43), calls Mrs. Bracegirdle.

Dick of Aberdaron. A nickname given to Richard Robert Jones, who was born in Aberdaron, North Wales, but spent most of his life in England. He was very eccentric, but a great linguist, and acquired a language with wonderful rapidity. He tried to teach languages, but met with little encouragement, on account of his total disregard of cleanliness, ignorance of the customs and manners of society, his weakness of sight, and the difficulty of elucidating his meaning from collateral subjects. He left behind him some works of surprising labor, among which were Welsh, Greek, and Hebrew dictionaries, a compendious Greek-and-English lexicon, and a Latin treatise on the music and accents of the Hebrew tongue.

Dicky Scrub. So Henry Norris, a comedian, and the contemporary of Betterton and Booth, is called in the first edition of *The Spectator*, in the advertisement of *The Beaux' Stratagem*. He was also frequently nicknamed Jubilee Dicky, from his ludicrous representation in Farquhar's comedy *The Constant Couple*. *Vid.* also HEIGH-HO.

Dictator of Letters, The. A title given to Voltaire.

Didot of America, The. So Isaiah Thomas, the publisher of *The Massachusetts Spy* in 1770, has been called.

Diminutive Peter. A nickname given to Patrick Robinson. *Vid.* PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

Dinah Morris. A character in George Eliot's novel *Adam Bede*, who was in a large measure a portrait of Elizabeth Evans, an aunt of the author, and a preacher at Wirksworth.

Diogenes. The title of Romanus IV., Emperor of Constantinople.

Dionysiac Singing Woman, A. So Quintus Hortensius, the Roman orator, was nicknamed by

Lucius Torquatus. *Vid.* Mas-
son, *Life of Milton* (i. 221).

Dircean Swan, The. So Pin-
dar is called, because he was born
at the fountain of Dirce, near
Thebes.

Director of Studies, The. A
name given to Dr. John Friend
by Dr. Bentley in the Boyle-
Bentley Controversy.

Discipulus Aldi. So the London
publisher, William Pickering,
styled himself. He had adopted
the well known dolphin and
anchor of Aldus Mantius, which
evoked the verses from Sir Eger-
ton Brydges:—

Would you still be safely landed,
On the Aldine Anchor ride;
Never yet was vessel stranded,
With the Dolphin by its side.

Nor time nor envy ever shall can-
ker

The sign that is my lasting pride.
Joy, then, to the Aldus anchor,
And the Dolphin at its side.

To the Dolphin, as we're drinking,
Life and health and joy we send;
A poet once he saved from sinking,
And still he lives—the poet's
friend.

Discrowned Glutton, A. A
nickname given to Charles V.
of Spain, after his abdication.
He had no taste for retirement,
and no religious sentimentality,
but, disappointed in his schemes,
broken in fortune, all his affairs
in confusion, and failing in men-
tal powers, he determined to
retire from public life, and pre-
pare himself for death. He was
already a victim of gluttony and
intemperance, and he kept up
the same manner of eating after
he retired to the monastery of
Yuste, in Estremadura.

Robertson, in his *History of the
Reign of Charles V.*, gives a pic-
ture of Charles' personal habits,
at least in his retirement in the
Estremaduran monastery, widely
differing from that above given.
He says:—

In this retirement, Charles formed
such a plan of life for himself as

would have suited the condition of a
private person of a moderate for-
tune. His table was neat, but plain;
his domestics few; his intercourse
with them familiar; all the cumber-
some and ceremonious forms of at-
tendance on his person were entirely
abolished, as destructive of that
social ease and tranquillity which he
courted in order to soothe the re-
mainder of his days.

Dismal, The. A nickname given
to Heneage Finch, Earl of Not-
tingham, because he was tall,
thin, and of a black complexion.

Distiller of Syllables, The. So
Churchill, in his poem *The Ros-
ciad* (line 877), calls Henry Mos-
sop, who was censured by the
critics for too much mechanism
in his action and delivery. The
frequent resting of his left hand
on his hip, with his right ex-
tended, was ludicrously com-
pared to the handle and spout of
a tea-pot.

Distressed Statesman, The. A
nickname given to William Pitt,
Earl of Chatham, in 1761, when
he was forced to resign his place
in the cabinet. In newspapers,
caricatures, and pamphlets, in
the interest and pay of Bute, the
nickname was bestowed upon
him, and he was represented as
a disappointed, overthrown
statesman, now obliged to retire
to conceal his chagrin.

Divel's Oratour, The. A nick-
name given to Thomas Nash by
Harvey, in his *Pierce's Superer-
ogation* (London, 1593), where
he says:—

Who would have thought or could
have imagined to have found the
witt of Pierce, so starved; the con-
ceit of an adversarie, so weather-
beaten and tired; the learning of a
schollar, so pore-blind and lame; the
elocution of the Divel's Oratour,
so lank, so wan, so meager, so blunt,
so dull, so fordead, so gastly, where
the masculine Furie ment to play
his grisliest and horriest part.

Divine, The. A name given to
Ludovico Ariosto. J. A. Sym-
onds, in his *Renaissance in
Italy* (v. p. 41), says:—

The style of the *Furioso* is said to have taught Galileo how to write Italian. This style won from him for Ariosto the title of divine. As the luminous and flowing octave stanzas pass before us, we are almost tempted to forget that they are products of deliberate art. The beauty of their form consists in its limpidity and naturalness.

The Spanish poet Ferdinand de Herrera is sometimes called THE DIVINE.

Divine, The. So Alexander Pope, in his *Imitations of Horace* (II. i. 70), and Dryden, in his preface to *All for Love* (1678), term William Shakespeare.

Divine Doctor, The. A title bestowed on Jean de Ruysbroek, the mystic.

Divine Émilie, The, the heroine of Voltaire's verses, was Madame Chatelet, with whom he lived for ten years at Cirey.

Divine Madman, The. A name given to Michael Angelo, who, when he was meditating on some great design, shut himself out from the world.

Divine Milton, The. *Vid.* Wordsworth, *The Excursion* (bk. i.).

Divine Speaker, The. A name given by Aristotle to Tyrtamos, who thereupon adopted the name THEOPHRASTOS.

Diviner, The. Leonardo da Vinci. *Vid.* THE WIZARD OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE.

Divino, Il. A title bestowed by Pietro Aretino upon himself. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (ii. xv.). By his scurrilous attacks upon others, he caused the poets to flatter him. Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (canto xlv. st. 14), says:—

Ecco il flagello

De' principe, il divino Pietro Aretino.

Divino, Il. A surname bestowed both upon Raphael and the Spanish painter Luis Morales.

Divito. Under this name Christopher Rich appears in *The Tat-*

ler, in articles which Sir Richard Steele wrote against his theatrical management. *Vid.* Fitzgerald, *New History of the English Stage* (i. 281).

Divoratore de' Libri, Il, i. e., THE DEVOURER OF BOOKS. A nickname given to Antonio Magliabecchi, the Italian bibliographer. *Vid.* IL BIBLIOTECA ANIMATA.

Divus P. Aretinus, Flagellum Principum. So Pietro Aretino styled himself upon his medals. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (pt. ii. cap. xv.).

Dizzy. The nickname of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.

Doc Wood. John B. Wood. *Vid.* THE GREAT AMERICAN CONDENSER.

Doctor, The. A nickname given to James Watson, an English author of some literary power. He was the editor of *The Salford Gleaner* in 1806. Some of his humorous pieces were published under the title of *The Spirit of the Doctor*. His very eccentric habits gave rise to the above nickname by his friends and neighbors.

Doctor, The. An appellation given to Henry Addington, first Lord Sidmouth, by his political enemies. It was occasioned in this way:—Lord Chatham's coachman being ill, the postilion was sent into town for the family doctor; but he being from home, the messenger brought with him Mr. Addington, who, by consent of Lord Chatham, attended the coachman. His lordship was so much pleased with Mr. Addington that he took him as an apothecary for his servants; then, finding that he spoke good-sense, first on medicine and afterwards on politics, he assisted him. The doctor, after practising in London for some time with distinction, retired to Reading, where he mar-

ried, and had a son, Henry Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth.

Doctor Angelicus. Thomas Aquinas was so called, because he discussed the knotty point of "how many angels can dance on the point of a needle," or, more strictly speaking, "*Utrum Angelus possit moveri de extremo ad extremum non transeundo per medium*," *i. e.*, does an angel pass over the intervening space in passing from one point to another? The doctor replies in the negative.

The above explanation, given by so eminent an authority as Dr. Brewer, in his *Phrase and Fable*, is somewhat strained and fanciful. The relations of incorporate beings to space form a subject of serious philosophical inquiry; and, moreover, it is very improbable that this title would be bestowed in derision on a man universally revered for his stupendous genius. The natural and logical interpretation of the title, therefore, is that it was given him in compliment to the almost supernatural strength and clearness of his intellect. The Thomistic philosophy, it may be added, is taught in many of the world's great schools to-day.

Doctor Authenticus. A title given to Gregory of Rimini, a celebrated scholar of the fourteenth century.

Doctor Christianissimus, or THE MOST CHRISTIAN DOCTOR, is a sobriquet conferred both upon Jean Charlier de Gerson and Nicolas de Cusa, both eminent divines and philosophers.

Doctor Cowheel. A nickname bestowed on John Cowell, an oracle of the common law, by Edward Coke, the attorney-general.

Doctor Dulciffuus. A title bestowed upon Antony Andreas, a Spanish theologian of the four-

teenth century, and a disciple of the school of Duns Scotus.

Doctor Ecstaticus, or THE ECSTATIC DOCTOR, was the title bestowed on Jean de Ruysbroek, a mystic of the fourteenth century.

Doctor Evangelicus, or THE EVANGELIC DOCTOR. A title given to John Wyclif, the English reformer, "on account of his ardent attachment to the Holy Scriptures."

Doctor Facundus, or THE ELOQUENT DOCTOR, was a title bestowed on Peter Aureolus, the Archbishop of Aix in the fourteenth century.

Doctor Fundatissimus, or THE WELL FOUNDED DOCTOR, is a title applied to Ægidius de Columna.

Doctor Fundatus, or THE THOROUGH DOCTOR, was an honorary title bestowed upon William Varro, an English scholastic philosopher of the thirteenth century.

Doctor Hornbook, the hero of Burns' celebrated poem, was an apothecary named John Wilson, whom the poet met at a meeting of the Torbolton Masonic Lodge. The next afternoon the poet repeated the lines to his brother Gilbert; and, when published, they attracted so much attention that the unfortunate subject was ultimately driven away to Glasgow, where he died in 1839.

Doctor Hum. Gabriel Harvey enjoyed the society of courtiers and prided himself on his Italian punctilios and his skill in Tuscan authors, while he quite renounced his natural English accents and gestures. When he was presented to the queen, he was delighted because she said "he looked like an Italian"; and he wrote a poem giving an account of his introduction to her majesty. This was made sport of by some of the wits of the day, among whom was Nash, who in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (London, 1596), says:—

There did this our Talatamtana, or Doctour Hum, thrust himself into the thickest ranks of the noblemen and Gallants, and whatsoever they were arguing of, he would not misse to catch hold of, or strike in at the one end, and take the theame out of their mouths, or it should goe hard. In self-same order was hee at his pretie toyes and amorous glaunces and purposes with the Damsells, and putting bandy riddles unto them. In fine, some Disputations there were, and he made Oration before the Maids of Honour, and not before her Majestie, as heretofore I misinformedly set down, beginning thus:—

A nut, a woman, and an asse are like,
These three doo nothing right,
except you strike.

Doctor Illuminatus. A sobriquet conferred both upon Raymond Lully and the German mystic Johann Tauler.

Doctor Inkipot. A nickname given to John Standish, who, says Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, "when Queen Mary ruled the sceptre . . . seeing what great mischief was like to follow upon the translation of the Bible into the English tongue in the time of K. Ed., and before, be-stirred himself so much about it, that he found means to have the matter proposed in Parliament, in the beginning of Queen Mary, that all such Bibles that were in the English tongue should be prohibited and burn'd. This being very displeasing to many, he was hated of them, and therefore one after his usual manner calls him *morio* and *scurra*, and another as foul-mouth'd as he, 'Dr. Inkipot,'" etc.

Doctor Irrefragabilis, or THE IRREFRAGABLE DOCTOR. Alexander Hales. *Vid.* THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE.

Doctor Luder. So Dr. Johann Eck called Luther. The word means a worthless fellow, a complement which Luther returned by addressing Eck as "Dreck," *i. e.*, dirt.

Doctor Mellifluus, or THE

MELLIFLUOUS DOCTOR, a sobriquet bestowed on St. Bernard, a renowned theologian of the twelfth century. His writings have been termed "a river of paradise."

Doctor Mirabilis, i. e., THE ADMIRABLE DOCTOR. So Roger Bacon is frequently called, on account of his great learning, important scientific discoveries, and his superiority over his contemporaries in insight.

Doctor My-Book. A nickname given to Dr. John Abernethy, because he used to say to his patients, "Read my book," *i. e.*, his *Surgical Observations*.

Doctor of Hypocrisie, A. An epithet conferred on Dr. Andrew Perne, Dean of Ely, by Harvey, in his *Pierce's Supererogation*, (London, 1593), where he says:—

I believe all the Colleges in both Universities, or in the great Unversitie of Christendome, could not have patterned the young man with such an other Batchelour of Sophistry, or the old master with such another Doctour of Hypocrisie.

Doctor Ordinatissimus, i. e., MOST METHODICAL DOCTOR. A title bestowed upon John Bassol, a disciple of Duns Scotus, for the order and method which characterized his compositions.

Doctor Pessimist Anticant, in Anthony Trollope's novel *Warden*, is intended for Thomas Carlyle.

Doctor Planus et Perspicuus, or THE PLAIN AND PERSPICUOUS DOCTOR, is a title bestowed by his contemporaries upon Walter Burleigh, a celebrated scholar of the fourteenth century, and the opponent of Duns Scotus.

Doctor Profundus, or THE PROFOUND DOCTOR. A title given by his contemporaries to Thomas Bradwardine, Archbishop of Canterbury, a schoolman of the fourteenth century.

Doctor Profundus. Richard Middleton. *Vid.* DOCTOR SOLIDUS.

Doctor Resolutissimus, or THE MOST RESOLUTE DOCTOR. Durandus de St. Pourcain, who flourished in the fourteenth century, and who was the great opponent of the school of Scotus, is called by this title.

Doctor Roguery. A nickname given to Thomas Smith, the orientalist.

Doctor Scholasticus. A name given to Anselm of Laon, who flourished in the eleventh century.

Doctor Seraphicus. A sobriquet conferred upon St. Bonaventura, or, more properly, John of Fidenza, a celebrated Italian scholar of the thirteenth century. He was the author of numerous theological works, and received his name from his seraphic fervor and eloquence.

Doctor Singularis et Invincibilis is the title given to William of Occam, "who is," says Professor Fraser, "the greatest leader of nominalism in the Middle Ages, a renowned logician, and the ecclesiastico-political, theological, and philosophical reformer of the fourteenth century."

Doctor Slop. A nickname given by William Hone to Sir John Stoddard, on account of his attacks on Napoleon Bonaparte in *The New Times*, of which he was the editor.

Doctor Solemnis, or THE SOLEMN DOCTOR, was a title bestowed by the Sorbonne upon Henry Goethals, a celebrated schoolman of the thirteenth century.

Doctor Solidus. A title bestowed upon Richard Middleton, a cordelier, on account of his great learning. He is also styled "The Profound Doctor," or **DOCTOR PROFUNDUS**.

Doctor Squintum, in Foote's farce of *The Minor*, represents the celebrated George Whitefield.

Theodore Hook bestowed the

same name upon the Rev. Edward Irving, who was afflicted with strabismus.

Doctor Subtilis, or THE SUBTLE DOCTOR, is a title frequently given to Johannes Duns Scotus.

Doctor Universalis, or THE UNIVERSAL DOCTOR, is a sobriquet conferred on Alain de Lille.

Doctus. A nickname bestowed upon Caius Valerius Catullus by his contemporaries. Drake, in his *Literary Hours* (ii. 52), states that "this poet has thrown into his style many of the beautiful expressions and idioms of the Grecian language; these melt with so much sweetness into the texture of his composition, so aptly express the impassioned ideas of his amorous muse, that they have given a peculiarly delicate and mellow air to his diction, and for this, probably, more than for any other quality, he obtained the above appellation."

Doeg, in Dryden's poem of *Abraham and Achitophel*, is intended for Elkanah Settle, the city poet. *Vid.* 1 Sam'l xxi. 7, xxii. 18.

Doeg, though without knowing how
or why,
Made still a blundering kind of
melody . . .
Let him rail on; let his invective
muse
Have four-and-twenty letters to
abuse,
Which if he jumbles to one line of
sense,
Indict him of a capital offence.

—(Part ii.)

Dog Jennings. A nickname given to Henry Constantine Jennings, an English gentleman of a large estate in Oxfordshire, and a collector of articles of *vertu*. When in Rome, he was one day strolling along the streets, and, entering the shop of a curiosity dealer, he began to look around for curious productions of art. Underneath a pile

of rubbish he discovered a marble dog, of huge but fine proportions, and of the age of Alcibiades. The cost of the statue and its transportation to England amounted to eighty pounds. It was greatly admired by connoisseurs, and more than one of them offered Jennings a thousand pounds for it. From the fact of his finding this valuable work of art he became known as Dog Jennings. By a reverse of fortune he was compelled to sell at auction his fine collection, and this one article brought one thousand guineas.

Dogge, Our. Lord Lovell. *Vid.* THE CAT.

Domestic Raffaele, Our. A nickname given to Thomas Stothard, an English designer and painter. Dibdin, in his *Reminiscences of a Literary Life* (i. 67), says:—

To commend the talents, or to declare the reputation of Stothard, our domestic Raffaele, were equally a waste of words and of time. Had his coloring even approached that of Watteau, his composition had been invaluable. Loveliness, grace, and innocence seem to be impressed on every female countenance and figure which he delineated.

Dominie Hairy. So Henry, Lord Brougham, is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xlv.).

Dominie Legacy Picken. A name given to Andrew Picken by the wits in *Fraser's Magazine*, in which appeared a collection of stories by him called *The Dominie's Legacy*.

Don Adriano de Armado, the braggart in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, is said to be intended for John Florio, the philologist. *Vid.* HOLOFERNES.

Don Diego Dismallo, in Arbuthnot's *Law is a Bottomless Pit* . . . (London, 1712), is intended for Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.

Don Gabriel Triaquero. A character in Le Sage's *Gil Blas*

(bk. x. ch. 5), intended to represent Voltaire, where he says:—

No wonder the tragedy they are going to play is written by Don Gabriel Triaquero, nicknamed the Fashionable Poet. Whenever the play-bills announce a new play by this author, the whole town of Valencia is topsy-turvy.

Don José. A character in Byron's *Don Juan*, which to some extent is a portrayal of the poet himself. In canto I. xxvi. we find:—

Don José and the Donna Inez led
For some time an unhappy sort of
life,
Wishing each other not divorced,
but dead:
They lived respectably as man and
wife;
Their conduct was exceedingly well
bred,
And gave no outward sign of inward
strife
Until at length the smothered fire
broke out
And put the business past all kind
of doubt.

Vid. AURORA RABY.

Don Juan. Lord Byron. *Vid.* AURORA RABY.

Don Juan. Don Juan Tenorio of Seville, an aristocratic libertine of the fourteenth century, is the original of Tirso de Molina's dramas, Glück's ballet, and Mozart's opera.

Don Juan of Literature, The. An epithet given to Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve, because his judgment was taken captive by many enthusiasms, and in the hot blood of his youth he had become again and again impassioned for ideas which he afterwards learned to regard with indifference. His literary idols, when his enthusiasm had cooled, became dead to him.

Donna Inez. Miss Millbank. *Vid.* AURORA RABY.

Donzel Dick. A nickname given to Richard Harvey. Donzel is from the Italian *donzello*, and means a squire, young man,

or a bachelor, and the nickname was given to him as a slur on his admiration of the Italians. Nash applied it in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (London, 1596), where he says:—

I pry thee, surmounting Donzel Dick, whiles I am in the heate of Invective, let me remember thee to do this one kindness more for me, etc.

Doomsday Sedgwick. A nickname given to William Sedgwick, a fanatical preacher of the Commonwealth, who pretended that a vision revealed to him the approach of doomsday. He repaired to the residence of Sir Francis Russell, in Cambridge-shire, where, finding a party of gentlemen playing at bowls, he requested them to desist from their sport and prepare for the approaching dissolution.

Masson, in his *Life of Milton* (iii. p. 588), states that he came all the way from London to present the king with a book he had written, suitable for his comfort, and entitled *Leaves from the Tree of Life for the healing of the Nations*. King Charles ordered him to be admitted, received the book, glanced at some pages of it, and then returned it to the author with the observation that surely he must need some sleep after having written a book like that.

Door-Opener, The. A title bestowed on Crates, the Theban, because he rebuked the people of Athens every morning for their late rising.

Dorimant, the witty aristocratic rake in Etherege's play of *The Man of Mode*, represents the Earl of Rochester.

Dorinda, in the Earl of Dorset's verses, is intended for Catherine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester, the mistress of James II.

Doron. A character in Greene's *Menaphon*, supposed to represent Shakespeare, of which Simpson,

in his *School of Shakespeare* (ii. 339-340), says:—

Every student of Shakespeare knows the attack made upon him by Greene, in 1592, in the epistle appended to the *Groatsworth of Wit*. But no one has yet traced the earlier mutterings of the jealousy which then for the first time spoke out clearly. It may, I think, be shown that the same actor-author who is abused in the epistle is also mocked at in the novel to which the epistle is attached; that the same man is glanced at, in the same phrases, in the epistle which Greene caused Nash to prefix to *Menaphon* in 1589; while in the novel of *Menaphon* itself, Greene criticises the style of this "Roscius" under the name of Doron. The same writer is also glanced at in *Never too Late* and in his *Farewell to Folly*.

Douster-Swivel. A nickname applied by the Edinburgh reviewers to Dr. John Gaspar Spurzheim, a celebrated advocate of phrenology.

D'Outre-mer, i. e., "from over the sea." A nickname given to Louis IV. of France. *Vid.* THE FOREIGNER.

Dreamer of Whitby, The. A name sometimes given to Caedmon, who was told in a dream to sing the origin of creatures, or what is now called his *Paraphrase*. Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, says:—

If we may confide in a learned conjecture, it may happen that Caedmon is now no name at all, but merely a word or a phrase; and thus the entity of the Dreamer of the Monastery of Whitby may vanish in the wind of two Chaldaic syllables.

Dreck, i. e., "dirt." A name given by Luther to Doctor Eck, one of his assailants. *Vid.* DOCTOR LUDER.

Driver of Europe, The. Duc de Choiseul. *Vid.* LE COCHER DE L'EUROPE.

Dromedary, The. Thomas Campbell is frequently designated under this name in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, the sobriquet being a pun upon his name.

Drunken Barnaby. During his lifetime Richard Braithwaite published a book called *Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England*. This gave no author's name, and it was not discovered till 1820, by Joseph Haslewood, that Braithwaite was the writer. He was one of the minor pastoral poets of the reign of James I., and when he died he left behind him the character of a "well bred gentleman and a good neighbor." Since 1820 he is frequently spoken of as Drunken Barnaby.

Drusus, the principal character in John Davies' poem of *Drusus and his Deer-Stealing*, is intended for William Shakespeare.

Drusus. So Canon Kingsley, in his *Essays* (ed. 1873 p. 58), calls William Cartwright, the poet of the Restoration.

Dryden of Germany, The. A nickname given in ridicule to Martin Opitz, the founder of a German school of poetry, a man nearly forgotten, and whose followers are unknown. He had no originality, no vigor, no imagination, and was at best only an imitator of the Italian poets. He bears about as much resemblance to Dryden as Klopstock does to Milton. His ideal of good poetry was simply elegant diction. *Vid.* THE FATHER OF MODERN GERMAN POETRY.

Duellist, The. A name by which Beauchamp Bagenal, an eccentric Irish gentleman, is sometimes spoken of. He is said to have fought over twenty duels. His favorite spot of meeting on these occasions was the churchyard of Killinane, Carlow County, where, being lame from an accident, he always maintained his perpendicular by resting against one of the tombstones, and there receiving the fire of his adversary.

Duellist, The. A name given to Samuel Martin, by Churchill, in a poem of that name. Martin

was a West Indian, who had been treasurer to the Princess Dowager of Wales; Secretary of the treasury, under Heneage, Baron of the Exchequer; and finally represented Camelford in Parliament. While holding the last, in 1763, he fought a duel with John Wilkes, in which the latter was slightly wounded but very much frightened. Churchill, a firm friend of Wilkes, wrote the satire in retaliation.

Duke Combe. A name given to William Combe, the author of *Doctor Syntax*, who in the days of his prosperity was noted for the magnificence of his attire, but who ended his life in prison.

Duke of Darnick, The. A nickname given to Sir Walter Scott by the villagers near Abbotsford.

Duke of Juggernaut, The, in Benjamin Disraeli's novel of *Vivian Grey*, is said to be intended for the Duke of Norfolk.

Duke of Waterloo, The, in Disraeli's novel of *Vivian Grey*, is intended for the Duke of Wellington.

Dulcifluous Doctor, The. Anthony Andreas. *Vid.* DOCTOR DULCIFLUUS.

Dumb Ox, The. So St. Thomas Aquinas was nicknamed by his school-fellows at Cologne, on account of his dulness and taciturnity.

Dumont of Letters, The. So Bulwer calls William Hazlitt.

Dun, the hangman in Butler's *Hudibras* (pt. iii. ii. 1534), represents Sir Arthur Hazelrig, Knight of the shire, in the Long Parliament, of the County of Chester, and one of the five members of the House of Commons impeached by Charles I.

Dunnie-Wassail. A nickname given to Alexander Campbell, editor of *Albany Anthology*, by Sir Walter Scott and his associates.

Duns Scotus. A nickname given to Sir Walter Scott by his youthful associates, but which clung to him through life. Lockhart, in his *Life of Walter Scott* (Boston, 1837; pp. 122, 161), says:—

But he was deep, especially in Fordun and Wyntoun, and all the Scotch chronicles; and his friends rewarded him by the honorable title of Duns Scotus. . . . Mr. Clark remembers complaining one morning, on finding the group convulsed with laughter, that Duns Scotus had been forestalling him in a very good story, which he had communicated privately the day before—adding, moreover, that his friend had not only stolen but disguised it.

Duplessis-Mornay. A character in Voltaire's *La Henriade*.

This is really a representation of Duke de Sully, minister of Henry IV. Voltaire substituted his name because his descendant did not take any notice of an outrage committed on the author by some bullies of De Rohan's, while he was dining at the duke's table.

Dutch Augustus, The. A nickname given to Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, a supposed native of Holland, an ally of the Romans, and usurper of the Empire of Britain.

Dutch Hogarth, The. A nickname given to John Zoffani, a German portrait-painter, particularly celebrated for his small whole-lengths. He spent several

years in England, where he painted pieces of Garrick and his contemporaries in dramatic scenes.

Dutch Sappho, A. A title bestowed on Anna Roemers. *Vid.* Gosse, *Literature of Northern Europe* (p. 263).

Dutchy. A nickname given by his soldiers to the German general in our Civil War, Franz Sigel.

Dying Titan, The. An epithet given to Robert Greene, the English dramatist (in contradistinction to Shakespeare), by Symonds, in his *Shakespeare's Predecessors* (pp. 550-551), where he says:—

Greene was an egotistical, irascible man, proud of his academical honors, and jealous of his literary fame in London. Having bowed to Marlow's superior genius, he had now the mortification of beholding a greater than Marlow; one, too, who was not even a scholar, who had not travelled in Italy, who studied the subjects of his plays in English versions. . . . Greene's dying address to his friends is thus a groan of disappointment and despair; a lamentation over wasted opportunities, envenomed by envious hatred of a rival, wiser in his deportment, more fortunate in his ascendant star. Despicable as were the passions which inspired it, we cannot withhold a degree of pity from the dying Titan, discomfited, undone, and superseded, who beheld the young Apollo issue in splendor and awake the world to a new day.

E.

Eagle, The. A nickname given to Gaudenzio Ferrari, an eminent artist of Valdugia, Italy. He possessed a portentous ferocity of ideas, while strength was his element, which he expressed less by muscles forcibly marked than by fierce and terrible attitudes, as in *The Passion of Christ* and *The Fall of Paul*.

Symonds, in his *Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe* (ii. 238), says:—

In the Church of S. Cristoforo, in Vercelli, Ferrari, at the full height of his powers, showed what he could do to justify Lomazzo's title chosen for him, of "the Eagle." He has indeed the strong wing and the swiftness of the king of birds. And yet the works of few really great painters—and among the really great we place Ferrari—leave upon the mind a more distressing sense of imperfection. Extraordinary fertility of fancy, vehement dramatic passion, sincere study of nature, and great command of technical resources are here (as elsewhere in Ferrari's frescos) naturalized by an incurable defect of the combining and harmonizing faculty so essential to a masterpiece.

Eagle, The. So Lord Byron, in *Childe Harold* (iii. xviii.), calls Napoleon Bonaparte.

Eagle of Brittany, The. A title applied to Bertrand Du Guesclin, constable of France.

Eagle of Divines, The. A sobriquet sometimes applied to Thomas Aquinas.

Eagle of Meaux, The. A name given to Jacques Bénigne Bossuet, at one time Bishop of Meaux, whose *Funeral Orations* are unrivalled. The name is given to him in contradistinction

to Fénelon, who was called THE SWAN OF CAMBRAY (*q. v.*). He was a prelate of vast parts, learned, eloquent, artful, and aspiring, by which qualities he rose to the first dignities in the Gallican church.

Eagle of the Doctors of France, The. Pierre d'Ailly, the French cardinal and astrologer, who flourished in the fourteenth century, is so called.

Eagle of the North, The. Axel Oxenstierna. *Vid.* AQUILA AQUILONIUS.

Earl of Milton's Comus, The. The Earl of Bridgewater. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iii. i. 1).

Ebony. A humorous appellation bestowed on William Blackwood, the original publisher of *Blackwood's Magazine*, by James Hogg, in the *jeu d'esprit* of the latter entitled *Translation of an Ancient Chaldee MS.*, which appeared in this magazine for October, 1817. The publisher is introduced in these words:—

And I looked, and behold a man clothed in plain apparel stood in the door of his house; and I saw his name, and the number of his name; and his name was as it had been the color of ebony.

Eddie Ochiltree. A character in Scott's novel *The Antiquary*, drawn to represent Andrew Gemmels or Gemble, who was known as a wandering beggar or *gaberlunzie* in the southern part of Scotland for the greater part of half a century. In his youth he had been a soldier; and the entertaining stories which he told of his campaigns and adventures, united with his shrewd-

ness, drollery, and other agreeable qualities, rendered him a general favorite, and secured him a cordial welcome in every shepherd's cot or farm-house. He kept a horse, and, on arriving at a place, he usually put it in a stable or out-house, without asking permission, and then went into the house, where he stamped and swore till room was made for him at the fireplace or table. He preferred sleeping in a shed or stable, because there he would be less exposed, in undressing, to the curious eyes of people who always suspected him of having treasures concealed in his clothes. He was a tall, sturdy old man, and was usually dressed in the blue gown described in the novel. He wore iron-soled shoes, and carried a walking-stick nearly six feet long, about his own height. He was never indiscreet or burdensome in his visits, returning only once or twice in a year. He prospered in his calling, and saved what he obtained. He was considered the best player of draughts in Scotland, and in that amusement he frequently spent the long winter nights. He claimed to be, at his death, 105 years old, and when he died his hoarded wealth was the means of enriching a nephew, who then became a considerable landholder in Ayrshire.

Edwin. A name under which Thomas Vaughan, an inferior playwright, appears in Gifford's *Baviad* (line 351), where he says:—

And over Edwin's mewlings keep awake.

And also in the same author's *Mæviad* (line 116), where he says:—

That I affix'd his name to Edwin's strains.

Égalité. A surname given to Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, the father of Louis-Philippe, because he took sides with the revolu-

tionary party, whose motto was "Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality."

Einzig, Der, i. e., "the Only One." A name given to Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, of whom Carlyle says that "in the whole circle of literature we look in vain for his parallel."

Élève of Little Esop, The. So Dr. Wolcot, in his postscript to the *Ode on the Passions*, calls Richard Grosvenor, Lord Belgrave.

Eliab, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel* (pt. ii.), represents Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington. *Vid.* 1 Chron. xii. 9.

Eliakim, in Samuel Pordage's satirical poem *Azaria and Hushai*, is intended for the Duke of York, afterwards King James II.

Eliza, referred to by Alexander Pope in *The Dunciad* (ii. 157), is Eliza Heywood.

Eliza Wharton, the heroine of Mrs. Hannah Foster's novel of the same name, was Elizabeth Whitman.

Elocution Walker. A name given to John Walker, a celebrated teacher of elocution, and the author of *The Pronouncing Dictionary*.

Ely, the Carpenter's Son. A name assumed by Ellis Hall, about 1562, who called himself a prophet. *Vid.* THE MANCHESTER PROPHET.

Éminence Grise, L'. A nickname given to François Leclerc du Tremblay, better known as FATHER JOSEPH. He was a Capuchin friar, and to distinguish him from Richelieu, his master, who was called L'ÉMINENCE ROUGE (*q. v.*), he was named as above. After his death, the following was written upon him:—

Ci-git, au chœur de cette Église,
Sa petite Éminence grise;

Et quand au Seigneur il plaira,
L'Eminence rouge y gira.

Eminence Rouge, L'. A nickname given to Cardinal Richelieu, on account of his scarlet robes. *Vid.* L'EMINENCE GRISE.

Emperor of Believers, The. Omar I., the second Caliph of the Mussulman empire, and the father-in-law of Mohammed.

Emperor of the West, The. John Murray, the London publisher, is so called, because he removed his place of business from Fleet Street to Albemarle Street, at the west end of the city.

Empty Flask, The. Under this name Alexander Pope figures in Welsted's poem *Palæmon to Cælia at Bath*.

Emulo. A character in Dekker's play *Patient Grissel* (London, 1603), drawn to ridicule Ben Jonson, in which his early trade of a bricklayer is sarcastically alluded to.

Enfant Sublime, L'. Victor Hugo. *Vid.* THE SUBLIME CHILD.

England's Domestic Poet. William Cowper is frequently thus called.

England's Neptune. So Richard Barnfield, in his poem *The Encomion of Lady Pecunia* (London, 1598), calls Sir Francis Drake.

England's Nestor. So Richard Barnfield, in his poem *The Encomion of Lady Pecunia* (London, 1598), terms Sir John Hawkins, the traveller.

England's Pride and Westminster's Glory. Sir Francis Burdett received this title, because he was exceedingly popular during his time, and represented Westminster in Parliament for nearly thirty years.

English Achilles, The. A nickname given to Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex and the

favorite of Queen Elizabeth, by the French soldiers. Strickland, in her *Life of Queen Elizabeth*, says:—

If the talents of Essex had been equal to his chivalry, he would have won the most brilliant reputation in Europe, but his achievements were confined to personal acts of valor, which procured him, in the French camp, the name of the English Achilles.

English Alexander, The. A sobriquet given to Henry V. of England on account of his success in arms, in France.

English Anacreon, The. A name bestowed by the cavaliers of his day upon Alexander Brome, the poet and dramatist, on account of his love of wine and song. Cotton, in a poem addressed to him, says:—
Anacreon, come, and touch thy jolly lyre,
And bring in Horace to the choir.

English Aretine, The. Thomas Lodge calls Thomas Nash, the old English dramatist, "our true English Aretine," probably for certain remarks which occur in his *Pierce Penilesse his Supplication to the Deuill* (p. 90 ed. 1592).

English Aristophanes, The. Samuel Foote; also called THE MODERN ARISTOPHANES, on account of his overflowing humor.

English Atticus, The. Joseph Addison. *Vid.* ATTICUS.

English Claude, The. A title sometimes given to Richard Wilson, the English painter, of whom Fuseli declares that "his taste was so exquisite, and his eye so chaste, that whatever came from his easel bore the stamp of elegance and truth."

English Demosthenes, The. So Doddridge called Richard Baxter.

English D'Éon. A name bestowed by Dibdin on Mrs. Charlotte Clarke, the daughter of Colley Cibber. *Vid.* FITZGERALD, *New*

History of the English Stage (ii. 170).

English Ennius, The. A title bestowed on Layamon, who wrote a Saxon translation of the *Brut* of Wace, in the twelfth century.

English Eusebius, The. A name sometimes given to Gilbert Burnet, the historian.

English Hobbema, The. A name given to John Crone, the elder, of Norwich, whose last words were "O Hobbema, Hobbema, how I do love thee."

Patrick Nasmyth, the Scottish landscape-painter, is also so called, because his style is said to resemble that of the celebrated Flemish artist.

English Homer, Our. A sobriquet conferred on William Warner, the author of *Albion's England*.

I have heard him termed of the best wits of both our Universities, our English Homer.—F. Meres, *A Comparative Discourse of our English Poets*. . . (1598).

Ascham, in his *Torophilus* (bk. A), denominates Chaucer "Our Englyshe Homer."

English Justinian, The. Edward I. is so named, on account of the reformation of the laws which took place in his reign.

English Juvenal, The. A title bestowed on John Oldham, for the satirical qualities of his poems.

Gill, the head-master of St. Paul's school, calls George Wither "Our Juvenal." *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 53).

On the same page Samuel Daniel is spoken of as "Our Lucan."

English Marcellus, Our. A nickname given to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James VI. of Scotland. The story of his life is a story of prospects and not of events, of a manly childhood, wise puberty, and it is chiefly in detached sallies of character,

which promised a splendid future fame, that we seek for his circumscribed history. From his cradle he gave infallible proofs of the best and greatest qualities, his courage was discernible in his infancy, and at thirteen years of age his pleasures did not in the least savor of a child, and as he grew older his moral disposition ornamented an excellent understanding and governed a temper naturally haughty, so that he was beloved by all. He was master, theoretically, of the art of war, and used frequently to practise military exercise, and was critically versed in all that related to the navy, even to the most minute circumstances of ship-building. He greatly delighted in rare inventions of art, in building and gardening, in music, sculpture, limning, and carving. He was courteous and affable to strangers, but had also a certain height of mind and knew well how to keep his distance. Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, says:—

Prince Henry, the son of James I., our English Marcellus, who was wept by all the muses, and mourned by all the brave in Britain, devoted a great portion of his time to literary intercourse, and the finest geniuses of the age addressed their works to him, and wrote several at the prince's suggestion.

English Mastiff, The. So Vosius, in a letter to Heinsius, June 18, 1651, terms John Milton. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iv. 319).

English Merlin, The. Lilly, the astrologer, who published two tracts under the assumed name of "Merlinus Anglicus." Butler, in *Hudibras* (pt. i. ii. 346), has ridiculed him under the same name.

English Mersenne, The. A title given to John Collins, the mathematician, from his contemporary the French philosopher Marin Mersenne.

In short, Mr. Collins was like the register of all the new acquisitions made in the mathematical sciences; the magazine to which the curious had frequent recourse; which acquired him the appellation of the English Mersenne. — *Hutton*.

English Milo, Our. Bishop Hall, in his *Heaven upon Earth* (in *Works* p. 335 ed. 1622), extols the valor of an Englishman under the title of "Our English Milo," the latter seeming to refer to Sir Walter Raleigh. *Vid. Notes and Queries* (1st ser. viii. 495).

English Montesquieu, The. A name bestowed upon John Louis De Lolme, whose book upon the English Constitution has unquestionable merits. Disraeli, in his *Calamities of Authors*, says: —

He lived, in the country to which he had rendered a national service, in extreme obscurity and decay; and the walls of the Fleet too often enclosed the English Montesquieu.

English Opium-Eater, The. A sobriquet and pseudonym of Thomas De Quincey, whose experiences are described in his *Confessions*, published in 1821.

English Palestrina, The. A title conferred on Orlando Gibbons, a celebrated English organist and composer of the early part of the seventeenth century.

English Palladio, The. Inigo Jones is so called, because he introduced the style of architecture of Andrea Palladio and his school into England.

English Persius, The. Masson, in his *Life of Milton* (ii. cap. 3), states that Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter, was known "in his youth as 'the English Persius,' on account of his coarsish but masculine metrical satires, and afterwards styled 'the English Seneca,' on account of his more numerous prose writings."

Meres, in his list of the English literary celebrities of 1598, calls him by this sobriquet.

English Petrarch, The. So Walter Raleigh calls Sir Philip Sidney.

English Rabelais, Our. A nickname given to Thomas Nashe by Grosart, in his introduction to the *Works of Gabriel Harvey* (p. xv.), where he says: —

But after all they are mere "Curiosities of Literature," and to be preserved and collected, as we have done, mainly as realistic pictures of the time, and for a background to the magnificent badinage and satire of our English Rabelais — Thomas Nashe, — and as completing the triumvirate — Greene, Nashe, and Harvey.

English Rabelais, The. So Voltaire calls Swift, but the name is also applied to Sterne by Warburton, and to Thomas Amory, owing to the facetious character of their writings.

Of Sterne Percy Fitzgerald says that "the cast of the whole Shandean history, its tone and manner and thought, is such as would come from one saturated, as it were, with Rabelais, and the school that imitated Rabelais."

Hazlitt remarks that "the soul of Francis Rabelais passed into Thomas Amory; both were physicians, and enemies of too much gravity. Their great business was to enjoy life."

English Raphael, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Thomas Stothard, the engraver.

English Rochefoucault, Our. A name given to Lord Chesterfield by Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*: —

Chesterfield, our English Rochefoucault, we are also informed, possessed an admirable knowledge of the heart of man; and he too has drawn a similar picture of human nature. These are two noble authors whose chief studies seem to have been made in courts.

English Roscius, The. David Garrick has been so called, being the most eminent English actor of his day.

English Sappho, The. A name given to Mrs. Mary Robinson, an actress, and the author of some poems. *Vid.* THE FAIR PERDITA.

English Scarron, The. A title given to Alexander Oldys. *Vid.* Phillips, *Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum*.

English Seneca, The. Fuller says that Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter, "is commonly called our English Seneca for the pureness, plainness, and fulness of his style." Warton states that "the style of his prose is strongly tingured with the manner of Seneca." He has also been termed "the Christian Seneca."

English Solomon, The. James I., whom Sully called "the wisest fool in Christendom."

Henry VII. also received the name of "the English Solomon," for his policy in uniting the houses of York and Lancaster.

English Strabo, The. A name frequently given to William Camden.

Camden was honored by the titles (for the very names of illustrious genius become such) of the Varro, the Strabo, and the Pausanias of Britain. — Disraeli, *Quarrels of Authors*.

English Terence, The. A title given to the dramatist Richard Cumberland. Goldsmith, in his poem *Retaliation*, alludes to him as

The Terence of England, the mender of hearts.

John Davies of Hereford, in his *Scourge of Folly* (1611), gives the same name to Shakespeare.

English Vandyke, The. William Dobson, the portrait-painter, was so termed by Charles I.

He is also called THE ENGLISH TINTORETTO.

English Virgil, Our. So Sir John Cotton, in his poem *In Memory of Mr. Waller*, calls Abraham Cowley.

Our English Virgil, and our Pindar too.

English Vitruvius, The. Inigo Jones, the architect, is so called. *Vid.* THE ENGLISH PALLADIO.

English Xenophon, The. A title given to John Asteley, by Gabriel Harvey, in the latter's work *Pierce's Supererogation* (1593), reprinted in Sir Egerton Brydges' *Archæia* (vol. ii.): —

I cannot forget the gallant discourse on horsemanship, penned by a rare gentleman, M. John Asteley, of the Court, whom I dare entitle our English Xenophon (p. 65).

This book on horsemanship is mentioned by Tanner, by the title of *The Art of Riding* (London, 1584), and is excessively rare.

Ensign. William Maginn is referred to by this name in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*.

Ephesian Poet, The. A name given to Hipponax, who was born, in the sixth century B. C., at Ephesus.

Epic Renegade, My. So Lord Byron, in the dedication to *Don Juan* (i. 5), calls Robert Southey.

Epicurus of China, The. A name given to the Celestial emperor Tao-tse, who commenced the search for the elixir of life.

Eremita of Tibbals, The. A nickname given to William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, by Queen Elizabeth, in her playful letters to him. It became known to the public in this way: The benchers of Gray's Inn having given a fine entertainment to the queen, Lord Burleigh determined to do the same at his house at Theobalds. He left the arrangement of the entertainment in the hands of his son, Sir Robert Cecil, who taxed his poetic brain and produced an oration which was addressed to her majesty by a person in the character of a hermit, who spoke of himself as the Eremita of Tibbals and Sir Eremita. Thus through the same oration the public was informed of the nick-

names which the queen gave to her greatest statesman.

Eretrian Bull, The. A name given to Menedemos of Eretria, in Eubœa, a Greek philosopher of the fourth century B. C., from the bull-like gravity of his countenance. He was the founder of the Eretrian School, a branch of the Socratic.

Erra Pater, in Butler's *Hudibras* (pt. i. i. 120), may refer to William Lilly, the astrologer.

Errans Mus. A nickname given to Erasmus by a jesting friar. *Vid.* Puttenham, *Art of English Poesie* (bk. iii. cap. 19).

Erratic Star, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon the violinist Giornovich. *Vid.* Crowest, *Musical Anecdotes* (ii. 134-5).

Erz-Philister. A nickname given to Christopher Friedrich Nicolai. *Conf.* Carlyle's works.

Esquire South, in Dr. Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*, represents the Archduke Charles of Austria.

Est-il-possible. A nickname bestowed by James II. on Prince George of Denmark, who continually made use of this expression.

Esther, the heroine of Racine's tragedy of that name, performed in 1689, is a representation of Madame de Maintenon.

Ethiop, The. So Vossius, in a letter to Heinsius, Oct. 18, 1652, calls Alexander Morus. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iv. 464).

Ettrick Shepherd, The. The sobriquet of James Hogg, who was born in the forest of Ettrick, Selkirkshire, and in early life followed the occupation of a shepherd.

When first descending from the moorlands,

I saw the stream of Yarrow glide
Along a bare and open valley,

The Ettrick Shepherd was my guide. — *Wordsworth.*

Euarchus, in Sidney's *Arcadia*,

is said to be intended for the author's father.

Eucharis, in Fénelon's *Les Aventures de Télémaque*, represents Mlle. de Fontanges.

Euclid of His Age, The. A name given to Christopher Clavius, a Jesuit and mathematician of Germany. He was employed by Gregory XIII. in the reformation of the calendar, which he ably defended against Joseph Scaliger.

Eugenius, in Sterne's *Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy*, is supposed to represent the author's friend, John Hall Stevenson.

Eugenius, in Dryden's *Essay on Dramatic Poetry*, is intended for Lord Buckhurst.

Eugenius Philalethes. A name which Thomas Vaughan applies to himself in his strange writings. *Vid.* ANTHROPOSPHUS.

Euphrasia, the interlocutor in Clara Reeve's four prose dialogues entitled *The Progress of Romance*, represents the authoress herself.

Euphues. A name under which John Lilly, or Lyly, the English dramatic poet, and author of *Euphues: The Anatomy of Wit*, figures in Harvey's *Pierce's Supererogation* (London, 1593):—

An Ape is never to seeke of a good face, to set upon the matter. Blessed Euphues, thou onely happy, that hast a traine of such good countenances, in thy flourishing green-motley livery; miserable I, the unhappiest on earth, that am left desolate.

Euphues. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (xi. 58), calls Bryan Waller Procter:—

Who, they say,
Sets up for being a sort of moral me.

Several of the reviewers had called Procter a moral Byron.

Euphuist, The. A sobriquet conferred on John Lilly, on account of his celebrated work *Euphues*:

The Anatomy of Wit, Corrected and Augmented (London, 1581), which "did incalculable mischief," says Gifford, "by vitiating the taste, corrupting the language, and introducing a spurious and unnatural mode of conversation and action."

In this book he pretended to reform the English language, and to write and talk in imitation of his style, which shortly became fashionable, and was called Euphuism.

Morley affirms that the work was suggested by *The Schoolmaster* of Roger Ascham.

Euripides of Italian Opera, The. A name sometimes applied to Giuseppe Verdi.

Europe's Liberator. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (ix. 5), calls Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington.

Euryalus. So Byron, in his poem *Childish Recollections*, terms George John, fifth Earl De La Warre.

Evangelic Doctor, The. John Wyclif. *Vid.* DOCTOR EVANGELICUS.

Evangelist of Economy, The. So Novalis calls Goethe.

Evening Star of Stepney, The. William Greenhill. *Vid.* THE MORNING STAR OF STEPNEY.

Ever Memorable, The. John Hales, author of tracts on *Schism* (1642), *Golden Remains*, and other works, published by Lord Hailes in 1765.

Ewan Dhu. A title conferred on Sir Ewan of Lochiel, chief of the clan Cameron, from his sable complexion. He was the last man in Scotland who maintained the royal cause during the great civil war. *Vid.* the appendix of Pennant's *Scottish Tour*.

Exchequer of Eloquence, The. So Nash, in his *Letter to the Two Universities*, calls Sir John Cheke.

Execrable Erostratus, This. So Gifford, in a note to *The Baviad* (line 260), calls Joseph Weston.

Ex-officio Jemmy. A name given to Sir James Scarlett, Lord Abinger. As attorney-general under Wellington, he filed more ex-officio information on the part of the crown against the London newspapers than had been issued since the Anti-Jacobin times of Pitt. *Vid.* THE BRIAREUS OF THE KING'S BENCH.

Exotic Bookseller, The. A nickname given to James Edwards, a London bookseller, because he dealt in works of foreign stamp, and in dainty copies of miscellaneous *bijoux*. His first great enterprise, and one considered very bold, was the purchase, at Venice, in 1788, of the Pinelli library, the catalogue of which made six octavo volumes. In 1793 he bought the celebrated missal made for John, Duke of Bedford, when he was Regent of France. The above nickname was given to Edwards by Beloe, in his *Sexagenarian; Recollections of a Literary Life* (ii. 276), where he says:—

We have now to introduce a bookseller of a singular description, who, in our notes, is termed the Exotic Bookseller. He was the introducer of a new era, in the profession of which he was so successful a member, and the anecdotes of his rise, from a humble station to great opulence, and to a familiar communication with the noble and the great, would of themselves form a very interesting and entertaining narrative.

Expounder of the Constitution, The. A title given to John Marshall, chief justice of the United States from 1801 till his death. His decisions in the supreme court raised that court to a point of public respect and professional reputation which has not since been surpassed,

and particularly in the departments of constitutional and commercial law he is considered of the highest authority.

Expounder of the Constitution, The. Daniel Webster has been so called, "on account of his elaborate expositions of the Constitution of the United States."

Exterminator, The. A nickname given by the Spaniards to Montbars, a celebrated French adventurer, "who signalized himself by his intense hatred of that people, and by the atrocities he committed in the Antilles and other Spanish colonies."

Extra Billy. A nickname given to William Smith. He was born of Spanish, Scottish, and English ancestry, in King George County, Virginia. He was educated at Plainfield, Connecticut, but was called home in 1812, in consequence of his desire to join the U. S. navy. In 1818 he began to practise law, and soon afterwards established a line of stages through Virginia and the Carolinas, by which he made a fortune. He charged extra for

every package, large or small, which a passenger carried, and thus received the nickname of Extra Billy. He says, however, he was called thus on account of his extra services to the state, while his political opponents say it was because of his extra bills. He was twice elected Governor of Virginia, and was a member of Congress several years. He has ever been a man of great energy and force of character, a brave man but frequently lacking good judgment. He was a brigadier-general in the Confederate army and was wounded at Antietam.

Eye of Modern Illumination, The. A name given to François Marie Arouet de Voltaire, by John Morley, in his *Voltaire* (London, 1872, p. 5), who says:—

Yet Voltaire was the very eye of modern illumination. It was he who conveyed to his generation in a multitude of forms the consciousness at once of the power and the rights of human intelligence. Another might well say of him what he magnanimously said of his famous contemporary Montesquieu, that humanity had lost its title deeds and he had recovered them.

F.

Fabius. So Dryden, in his poem *Threnodia Augustalis* (line 388), calls Charles II., King of England.

Fabius of France, The. A name given to Anne, Duc de Montmorency, grand constable of France, who, by laying Provence waste and thus prolonging the campaign, almost annihilated the invading imperial army.

Factory King, The. A title bestowed on Richard Oastler of Bradford, the successful advocate of the "Ten Hours Bill."

Fainéant, Le, or THE INDOLENT. A title sometimes given to Louis V. of France.

Fair, The. A nickname given to Philippe IV. of France, who was one of the handsomest men in the world, and one of the largest, and well proportioned in every limb; but he was irascible, overbearing, selfish, covetous, and tyrannical, and had recourse to the most iniquitous measures to supply his coffers, being guilty of many acts of the grossest injustice.

Fair, The. A nickname given to Charles IV. of France, who inherited his fine looks from his father, Philippe IV.

Fair Brydges, The, in George Gascoigne's poem in his *Hundreith Sundrie Flowers* (1572), is Catherine, the daughter of Edmond, second Lord Chandos, and the wife of William, Lord Sands.

Fair Florence. So Lord Byron, in *Childe Harold* (II. xxxii.), calls Mrs. Spencer Smith.

Fair Geraldine, The. So the Earl of Surrey, in his poems,

calls Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Anthony Wood states that Geraldine was born at Florence, and that "Surrey, travelling to the emperor's court, grew acquainted with Cornelius Agrippa, famous for natural magic, who showed him the image of his Geraldine in a glass, sick, weeping on her bed, and resolved all into devout religion for the absence of her lord; that from thence he went to Florence, her native city, where he published an universal challenge in honor of her beauty, and was victorious in the tournament on that occasion." The challenge and tournament are true; for the shield presented to the earl by the great duke for the purpose is represented in Vertue's print of the Arundel family. But the place of her birth is altogether gratuitously assumed. The Earl of Orford, who has applied himself with more success than any other writer to the solution of this lady's history, makes out pretty clearly that she was the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, in the reign of Henry VIII. "Henry, Earl of Surrey," says his lordship, "who had at least as much taste for women as letters, and was fond of splendor and feats of arms, contributed to give a romantic turn to composition: and Petrarch, the poet of the fair, was naturally a pattern to a court of the complexion of that of Henry VIII. In imitation of Laura, our earl had his Geraldine. Who she was we are not told directly;

he himself mentions several particulars relating to her, but not her name. I think I have very nearly discovered who this fair person was."

Fair-Haired, The. A nickname given to Duncan Macintyre, a Gaelic poet. In early life he was employed as a forester, but later joined the army and was raised to the rank of sergeant. He wrote poetry in the Gaelic, in a style stated, by competent judges, not to have been equalled since the time of Ossian. In his old age he was one of the City Guard of Edinburgh. One of his finest pieces, *The Last Farewell to the Hills*, was written when he was seventy-eight.

Fair-Haired Daughter of the Isles, The. So Byron, in *Childe Harold* (iv. 170), terms Augusta Charlotte, the only child of George IV. and Caroline of Brunswick, who died November 6, 1817.

Fair Maid of Anjou, The. A name given to Lady Edith Plantagenet, wife of David, Prince Royal of Scotland.

Fair Maid of Galloway, The. A popular name for Margaret, the daughter of Archibald, fifth Earl of Douglas, and wife of her cousin William, to whom the earldom passed in 1443.

Fair Maid of Kent, The. Joan, Countess of Salisbury, wife of Edward the Black Prince, and only daughter of Edmond Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, is so called. She was the mother of Richard II., King of England.

Fair Maid of Norway, The. Margaret, daughter of Eric II. of Norway, and granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, received this name. She died in 1290, on her passage to Scotland, of which country she had been declared the queen.

Fair Perdita, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Mrs. Mary Robinson, from her performance of this

character in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, which attracted the attention of the Prince of Wales, and eventually led her to become his mistress.

Fair Rosamond. A name bestowed on a daughter of Lord Clifford, who was kept by King Henry II. in a bower at Woodstock. Queen Eleanor discovered and poisoned her about 1173.

Fairy Singer, The. So Spenser is called by Nash, in the latter's *Pierce Penilesse, his Supplication to the Devill* (p. 92).

Fame's Duckling. An epithet conferred on Gabriel Harvey, by Thomas Nash, in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (London, 1596), where he says:—

Gabriel Harvey, fame's duckling,
Hey noddie, noddie, noddie:
Is made a gostling and a suckling,
Hey noddie, noddie, noddie.

Famous Barnaby. So Southey calls Richard Braithwaite, the author of *Barnabæ Itinerarium*.

Famous Gracer of Tragedians, Thou. A name under which Greene, in his *Groatsworth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance*, alludes to Christopher Marlowe. He says:—

Wonder not (for with thee wil I first begin), thou famous gracer of Tragedians, that Green, who hath said with thee, like a foole in his heart, There is no God, should now give glorie unto his greatness; for penetrating in his power, his hand lies heave upon me, he hath spoken unto me with a voice of thunder, and I have felt he is a God that can punish enemies. Why should thy excellent wit, his gift, be so blinded, that thou shouldst give no glorie to the giver.

Fancy's Child. So John Milton, in *L'Allegro* (line 133), calls William Shakespeare.

Fancy's Favorite. A nickname given to Goldsmith, a few days after his death, in a couplet which appeared in *The St. James Chronicle* (April 7, 1774), which says:—

Here Fancy's favorite, Goldsmith, sleeps;
The Dunces smile, but Johnson weeps.

Fang, Mr. A character in Dickens' novel *Oliver Twist*, intended as a portrait of A. S. Laing, a magistrate of Hatton Garden Police Office. He had neither courtesy nor justice, but made himself notorious for his arrogant and brutal treatment of witnesses. The likeness was so true that the British government compelled the partial justice to resign.

Farceur, The. A title bestowed on Angelo Beolco, surnamed "Ruzzante," a celebrated Italian writer of farces.

Farmer George. A name given to George III., on account of his farmer-like manners and amusements. He is said to have kept a farm at Windsor, and, in his speech on the opening of Parliament in 1770, he spoke of the disease among the horned cattle, instead of attending to important matters of the time.

Farmer of a Lay, The. So Byron, in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (line 237), calls William Wordsworth.

Farthing Jamie. A nickname bestowed on Sir James Lowsher, father of the first Lord Lonsdale, on account of his penuriousness. When he visited London he frequently dined at some very obscure and economical eating-house, and if the price of some article in the bill happened to be advanced but one farthing, he took such mortal offence that he withdrew his custom from the house.

Fastidious Gray. So Johnson, in his *Life of Beattie*, alludes to Thomas Gray.

Fat, The, or LE GROS. A nickname given to Louis VI. of France. Guizot, in his *History of France* (i. 384), says:—

He had now become exceeding fat, and could scarce support the heavy mass of his body. Any one else, however humble, would have had neither the will nor the power to ride a-horseback; but he, against the advice of all his friends, listened only to the voice of courage, braved the fiery suns of June and August, which were the dread of the younger knights, and made a scoff of those who could not bear the heat, although many a time, during the passage of narrow and difficult swampy places, he was constrained to get himself held on by those about him.

Fat, The, or LE GROS. A nickname given to Charles II., Emperor of Germany and Regent of France.

Alfonso II. of Portugal has obtained the same title.

Father Abraham. A sobriquet bestowed on Abraham Lincoln.

Father Adam. So Adam Smith is named in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xlii.).

Father Among Philological English Antiquaries, The. A sobriquet given to Michael Honywood, D. D., rector of Kegworth, Leicester, but during the English Rebellion a resident of Utrecht. On the return of Charles II. to the throne of England, he was made Dean of Lincoln. He collected many early printed books of great rarity, which were kept together till 1817, when Dean Gordon dispersed the collection and replaced it by the purchase of modern works comparatively of no value. Dibdin, in his *Bibliographical Decameron* (iii. 275), says:—

The latter (Samuel Pepys), you know, was secretary to the Admiralty—the especial good friend of John Evelyn—and, without, a man of the most incomparable felicity of temper and unextinguishable ardor in the collection of books and prints. He affixed scarcely any bounds to his bibliomaniacal appetites, and may possibly be called the Father among Philological English Antiquaries;—although, upon sec-

ond thoughts, Honywood and Moore may dispute that high honor with him.

Father Ben. So Dryden, in his *Essay on Dramatic Poesy* (London, 1668), terms Ben Jonson, the dramatist.

Father Buonaventura, in Scott's novel of *Redgauntlet*, represents Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender.

Father Duchesne, a name given to Jacques René Hébert, chief of the Cordelier Club in the French Revolution. He gained his sobriquet of LE PÈRE DUCHESNE from his vile journal, which contained the grossest insinuations against Marie Antoinette.

Father Greybeard. A name given to William Hewlet, one of the English regicides, tried in 1660-1. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (vi. 89).

Father Hodge. So Beattie calls Roger Bacon.

Father Hodge had his pipe and his dram,

And at night, his cloy'd thirst to awaken,

He was served with a rasher of ham,

Which procured him the surname of Bacon.

Father Hoskins. A name conferred by Ben Jonson on Sergeant John Hoskins.

'Twas he that polish'd Ben Jonson the poet, and made him speak clear, whereupon he ever after called our author Father Hoskins. — Wood, *Athenæ Oxoniensis*.

Father Joseph. François Lelerc du Tremblay. *Vid.* ALTER EGO.

Father Marauder. A name given to Louis François Armand Du Plessis de Richelieu, a marshal of France. During the Seven Years' War he indemnified himself for glory by booty, subjected Hanover and the neighboring cantons to a ransom, and pillaged and authorized pillage around him with shameless cynicism, thus becom-

ing known to his army and the Germans as Father Marauder.

Father Norbert. Pierre Parisot, the French missionary, is sometimes thus called.

Father of America, The. Samuel Adams was so called. *Vid.* Frothingham, *Life and Times of Joseph Warren* (p. 143): —

He was so widely and favorably known that he was now addressed as "The Father of America."

Father of Angling, The. Izaak Walton was known by this name by his contemporaries.

Father of Arabic Literature, The. An epithet given to Al-Mamoun (Mohammed-Aben-Amer), the seventh Caliph of the race of the Abassides, who succeeded to the throne in 813 and ruled twenty years. In his youth he chose for his companions the most celebrated men of science among the Greeks and Persians, and during his reign he made Bagdad the centre of literature.

Father of Bacchanalian Poetry in France, The. An epithet applied to Olive Basselin, a French poet, who died at the beginning of the fifteenth century, by Dibdin, in his *Antiquarian and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany* (i. p. 291), where he says: —

O, Basselin is the parent of the title *Vaudeville* — which has been corrupted into *Vaudeville*. From the observation of his critics, he appears to have been the Father of Bacchanalian Poetry in France. He frequented public festivals, and was a welcome guest at the tables of the rich, where the *Vaudeville* was in such request that it is supposed to have superseded the Conte, or Fabliau, or Chanson d'Amour.

Father of Black-Letter Collectors, The. A sobriquet given to Dr. John Moore, an eminent English prelate, Bishop of Norwich in 1691, and of Ely from 1707 till his death in 1714. He was an eminent patron of learn-

ing and learned men of his time, and among the earliest if not the earliest to collect the black-letter literature of England. He thus saved many works which would have otherwise perished. His collection, during his lifetime, was used by many writers, and its 30,000 volumes were, at his death, purchased by George I. and presented to the University of Cambridge, where it is arranged in twenty-six classes.

Father of Black-Letter Lore.

A sobriquet given to Samuel Pepys, who, besides being the author of the celebrated diary that bears his name, was a collector of books. They are now in Magdalen College, Cambridge. Among them is a collection of English ballads, in five large volumes, begun by Selden, and carried down to 1700. Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* are for the most part taken from this collection.

Father of British Inland Navigation, The. Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, the originator of the first navigable canal constructed in Great Britain. "By that title he will ever be known," says Harriet Martineau.

Father of Burlesque Poetry, The. Hipponax of Ephesus, who flourished in the sixth century B. C., is so called.

Father of Choral Epode, The. A name given to Stesichoros of Sicily, who flourished in the sixth century B. C.

Father of Clock-Making, The. A nickname given to Thomas Tompion, a celebrated English watch-maker, to whom HONEST GEORGE GRAHAM (*q. v.*) was apprenticed. Adam Thomson, in his *Time and Time-Keepers* (1842), says:—

Watch-makers, until prevented by recent restrictions, were in the habit of making frequent pilgrimages to the sacred spot; from the inscription and the place they felt proud of

their occupation, and many a secret wish to excel has arisen while silently contemplating the resting-place of the two men whose memory they so much revered. Their memory may last, but the slab is gone. Who would suppose that on a small lozenge-shaped bit of marble was all that was left to indicate where lie the bodies of the Father of Clock-making, Thomas Tompion, and Honest George Graham!

Father of Comedy, The. So Warton, in his *Essay on Pope* (following Aristotle), calls Homer. Aristophanes, the Greek dramatist, is, however, generally designated by this sobriquet.

Father of Curtesie, The. A nickname given to Richard de Beauchamp, twelfth Earl of Warwick, a hero of chivalry, and a note figure in the Middle Ages. Emerson, in his *English Traits: Aristocracy* (Boston, 1856; p. 194), says:—

Of Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the emperor told Henry V. that no Christian king had such another knight for wisdom, nurture, and manhood, and caused him to be named The Father of Curtesie.

Father of Democracy in Virginia, The. A nickname given to Thomas Ritchie, who in 1804 became editor of *The Richmond Examiner*, a strong Democratic paper, the name afterwards being changed to *The Enquirer*. He held this position for forty years, exercising an influence which at that time was unequalled by any other publication in the Union. In 1845, at the solicitation of President Polk, he assumed the editorial control of a new paper, called *The Union*, from which he retired in 1849.

Father of Dithyrambic Poetry, The. Arion of Lesbos.

Father of Dutch Poetry, The. A name given to Jakob Maerlant, an early Belgian poet. He is also called THE FATHER OF FLEMISH POETS.

Father of Ecclesiastical His-

tory, The. Eusebius of Cæsarea, a learned divine, and the author of a valuable record of the Christian Church, extending to the defeat of Licinius by Constantine in 324, is so called.

Father of English Dramatic Poetry, The. A title given to Christopher Marlowe, of whom Symonds, in his *Shakespeare's Predecessors* (pp. 585-6), says:—

Marlowe has been styled, and not unjustly styled, the father of English dramatic poetry. When we reflect on the conditions of the stage before he produced *Tamburlaine*, and consider the state in which he left it after the appearance of *Edward II.*, we shall be able to estimate his true right to this title. . . . Out of confusion he brought order, following the clew of his own genius through a labyrinth of dim unmastered possibilities. Like all great craftsmen, he worked by selection and exclusion on the whole mass of material ready to his hand; and his instinct in this double process is the proof of his originality.

Father of English General Baptists, The. A popular appellation given to John Smyth, who died in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Father of English Geology, The. An honorary title bestowed on William Smith, the maker of the earliest geological map of England, and the discoverer of the identification of strata.

Father of English Numbers, The. So Dryden calls Edmund Waller.

Father of English Poetry, The. A sobriquet bestowed by John Dryden upon Chaucer.

Father of English Pottery, The. A nickname given to Josiah Wedgwood. Though the manufacture of pottery was not originally introduced by him, potteries having been established as early as the reign of Edward III., he was nevertheless the creator of English pottery as an art.

Father of English Printing, The. William Caxton.

Father of English Prose, The. A name applied both to Roger Ascham and John Wyclif.

Father of English Song, The. A name given to Cædmon. *Vid.* THE DREAMER OF WHITBY.

Father of English Unitarianism, The. A title conferred on John Biddle, author of various anti-Trinitarian tracts in the seventeenth century.

Father of Epic Poetry, The. A name given to Homer.

Father of Equity, The. Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham. *Vid.* AMRI.

Father of Frankish History, The. A title bestowed on Gregory of Tours on account of his ten books of Frankish history, *Gesta, Chronicon Francorum*, the first attempt at French historiography.

Father of French Burlesque, The. A nickname given to Paul Scarron, who introduced that kind of literature in France.

Father of French Eloquence, The. A nickname given to Alain Chartier, a poet and littérateur. His composition in prose excelled those that were poetical, and he spoke as well as he wrote. When Margaret of Scotland, the dauphin's wife, saw him on one occasion asleep upon a chair, she went up and kissed his lips in admiration of the "sweet words which flowed from them."

Father of French Enigma, The. An epithet which Charles Cotin bestowed upon himself.

Father of French History, The. A nickname given to Michel-Jean-Joseph Brial, a French Benedictine scholar and historian, and author of *Recueil des Histoires Gauloises*. Dibdin, in his *Antiquarian Tour in France and Germany* (ii. p. 29), says:—

The architect of the magnificent front of St. Sulpice was Servandoni; and a street hard by, in which Dom Brial, the father of French history,

resides, takes its name from this architect.

Father of French History, The.

An epithet given to Jean, Sieur de Joinville, one of the earliest French historians, on account of his *Histoire de St. Louis*, one of the most valuable works in the whole literature of the Middle Ages.

André Duchesne, who flourished in the seventeenth century, was similarly called, and the name is also bestowed on Geoffroi de Villehardouin (died 1213) on account of his *Histoire de la Conquête de Constantinople*. Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature*, says:—

The first French historian whose work was originally written in the common form of speech is also—and the fact must be emphasized as one of special significance—the first noteworthy writer of French prose.

Father of French Philosophy, A.

This name has been given to Jean le Rond d'Alembert, joint editor of the famous *Encyclopædia*. He wrote the *Discours Préliminaire*, "a model of philosophical composition, which is lucid, profound, eloquent, and logical. He possessed the rare combination of mathematical acuteness and precision, with elegance and good taste, vast genius, and plodding industry."

Father of French Poetry, The.

An epithet sometimes given to Thibaut IV., Count of Champagne, "who first introduced into French poetry the alternate masculine and feminine rhymes, and a more tuneful system of metres than had hitherto been employed."

Father of French Prose, The.

Geoffroi de Villehardouin, who flourished in the twelfth century, is sometimes thus called. *Vid.* THE FATHER OF FRENCH HISTORY.

Father of French Satire, The.

An appellation bestowed on Mathurin Regnier.

Father of French Sculpture.

The. A name applied to both Jean Goujon and Germain Pilon.

Father of French Tragedy, The.

A nickname given to Robert Garnier, a French tragic poet. He was designed for the law, which he studied for some time, but quitted it for poetry. In his tragedies, imitated from Seneca, Sophocles, and Euripides, he displayed at least the art of keeping up a dialogue, though he is often harsh, prolix, and diffuse. His want of taste appears in all his creations, of which the best is *Bradamante*, a tragic-comedy, whereof the plot is borrowed from Ariosto. In his *Hippolytus* there is a description of a foreboding dream of exquisite beauty, equal if not superior to anything in Racine. During his lifetime his works were read with great pleasure by all classes of persons, and he was held in high esteem, being considered by his contemporaries not inferior to Euripides or Sophocles. He also wrote songs, elegies, epistles, eclogues, etc. His collected works were printed in 1597 and again in 1607. The Countess of Pembroke (Sir Philip Sidney's sister) in 1592 translated his tragedy of *Anthony* into English.

Father of German Literature, The.

A title bestowed on Gottfried Ephraim Lessing, "the admitted reviver of the national character of German literature, which before his time was corrupted and enslaved by French influences."

Father of German Minstrelsy, The.

An epithet conferred on Henry of Veldig, who flourished in the beginning of the twelfth century, and is the author of several poems resembling epics in dignity and length, among which are *Duke Ernest*; *The Trojan War*; and *The Legend of St. Gerve*.

Father of Grace and Elegance, The. Joachim Du Bellay. *Vid.* THE FRENCH OVID.

Father of Greek Music, The. Terpander of Lesbos, who flourished in the seventh century B. C., is so called.

Father of Greek Prose, The. Herodotus is frequently thus alluded to.

Father of His Country, The. A title given by the Roman senate to Cicero. Marius was offered the same title but refused it. Afterwards several of the Cæsars were so called, Augustus, Julius after subduing the Spaniards, etc.

Cosmo de Medici earned the title; and Andronicus Palæologus assumed it.

On the statue of Andrea Dorea of Genoa, the same appellation was inscribed.

In our country, it has been popularly conferred on Washington. The Emperors Henry I. and Frederick I. of Germany were both called by this name, and so was Sugar, abbé of St. Denis in the twelfth century. He was a French minister of state, and received the title from his wise administration, strict justice, and true patriotism.

Father of His Country, The. An appellation given to Frederick I., Emperor of Germany. In his desire to emulate Charlemagne, whom he took to be his model, and to raise the secular power of his country, he was compelled to cross the Alps six times, in order to subdue refractory cities in Lombardy. By energetic measures he succeeded in humbling his troublesome vassal, the Duke of Brunswick, and thus crushed the Guelfic faction in Germany. He made Poland his tributary, raised Bohemia to the rank of a kingdom, and changed Austria into an independent hereditary duchy. He was a patron of learning and enacted many admirable laws, some of which are

still in force. He died while on the Third Crusade against the Saracens, at Jerusalem.

Father of His People, The. This surname was bestowed upon Christian III. of Denmark.

Louis XII. of France was also called LE PÈRE DE LA PEUPLE.

Father of Historic Painting, The. Polygnotus of Thasos, who flourished in the fifth century B. C., is so called.

Father of History, The. So Cicero, in his *De Legibus* (l. i. v.), terms Herodotus.

Father of Iambic Verse, The. Archilochus of Paros, who flourished 700 years before Christ.

Father of Italian Novelists, The. An epithet given to Giovanni Boccaccio. Disraeli, in his *Literary Miscellanies*, says:—

Petrarch, who is not the inventor of that tender poetry of which he is the model, and Boccaccio, called the father of Italian novelists, have alike profited by the studious perusal of writers who are now read only by those who have more curiosity than taste.

Father of Jests, The. A title ironically bestowed upon Joseph Miller, an English comedian, who, being a dullard himself, became the butt of the current jesters. The celebrated *Jestbook*, published after his death, is ascribed to him, but it is questionable whether he was the author.

Father of Jurisprudence, The. A name conferred upon Glanville, the author of *Tractatus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ* (1181).

Father of Landscape-Gardening, The. A. Lenotre, who flourished in the seventeenth century, is so called.

Father of Letters, The. A sobriquet conferred upon Francis I. (LE PÈRE DES LETTRES) and Lorenzo de Medici, both of whom were munificent patrons of literature and art.

Father of Lies, The. *Vid.* St. John viii. 44.

This title has been given to Herodotus on account of the wonderful stories he relates. It is, however, not merited, for in late years his veracity is being confirmed more and more.

Father of London, The. A nickname given to Sir John Barnard, a merchant, sheriff, alderman, and mayor of London. In the latter capacity no man ever discharged the office with greater reputation to himself or advantage to the public. During his whole mayoralty, he paid a paternal attention to the welfare of his fellow-citizens. Though he was greatly devoted to a country evening retirement, he would not sleep a single night in his suburban residence, lest any person should be injured by his indulging himself even with a short absence from the city. He took care to see that his strict injunctions to remove the nuisance of common beggars were observed, and scarcely a vagrant was to be seen. He softened the penalties of young delinquents, and his seasonable lenity became happily successful in restoring deluded youths to regularity of conduct. He would not permit, if it could be possibly avoided, any persons to be committed to the Compter, even for a single night, without the accusations being heard. He thought that the confinement of a single night might, if they were innocent, be injurious or otherwise be distressing to themselves or families. *Vid.* THE FATHER OF THIS CITY.

Father of Medicine, The. A sobriquet conferred on Hippocrates of Cos, the author of the first attempt at a scientific treatment of medicine.

Father of Mesmerism, The. An epithet given to Friedrich Anton Mesmer, who conceived the existence of a force called animal magnetism.

Father of Modern Astronomy, The. A name given to John Kepler, a German astronomer, to whom we are indebted for the three great truths called Kepler's Laws, *viz.*: (1) the planets move in ellipses, with the sun in one of the foci; (2) the radius-vector sweeps over equal areas in equal times; (3) the square of the periodic time of the planets is proportioned to the cube of their mean distance.

Father of Modern Commentators, The. A name given to Zachary Grey, the editor of *Hudibras*.

Father of Modern French Poetry, The. A sobriquet bestowed on François de Malherbe. He laid down new canons of poetical composition, *viz.*: he abolished all newly invented Greek and Latin words; all provincial expressions and all foreign idioms; restricted poetry to such words and phrases as well educated Parisians would use; he would not allow a word ending with a vowel to be followed by another beginning with a vowel; he forbade the running of one line into another, and made certain rules about rhymes, besides insisting that the *cæsura* should be distinctly marked.

Father of Modern French Song, The. A name given to Charles François Panard, who has also been termed THE LA FONTAINE OF THE VAUDEVILLE.

Father of Modern German Poetry. An epithet sometimes given to Martin Opitz. His poetry is not fervid and glowing, has no deep passion or brilliant fancy, but his language is chaste, his metre is smooth, and his long Alexandrine verse is full of reflections. He is far superior to his predecessors. He has been called THE DRYDEN OF GERMANY, but bears no resemblance to the Glorious John.

Father of Modern Harmony, The. A title given to Josquin des Pres, who was musical director at Rome under Sixtus V., and later at Cambray. He is noted for his improvements in counterpoint.

Father of Modern Miscellanies, The. A name given to Montaigne by Disraeli, in his *Literary Character*, who says:—

... by one of these learned critics was Montaigne, the venerable father of our modern Miscellanies, called a "bold ignorant fellow." ... Montaigne was censured by Scaliger, as Addison was censured by Warburton: because both, like Socrates, smiled at that mere erudition which consists of knowing the thoughts of others, and having no thoughts of our own.

Father of Modern Music, The. A nickname given to John Chrysostom Wolfgang Theophilus Mozart. "His *Idomeneo* forms an epoch in the history of music. His *Don Giovanni*, undoubtedly his master-work, has the most exquisite melodies and perfect harmonies; all that is tender, playful, pathetic, terrible, mysterious, and sublime."

Father of Modern Painting, The. Leonardo da Vinci has been thus referred to by Lanzi. *Vid.* Spooner, *Anecdotes of Painters, etc.*, i. 266.

Father of Modern Physic, The. So Herman Boerhaave, the Dutch anatomist, is called in *Hermippus Redivivus* (1744).

Father of Modern Piano Music, The. Johann Sebastian Bach is frequently so called. Schumann says that to him "music owes almost as great a debt as religion owes to its founder."

Father of Modern Practice in Medicine, The. A name given to Thomas Sydenham.

Father of Modern Scepticism, The. An epithet given to Pierre Bayle, the author of a *Histori-*

cal and Critical Dictionary, "in which only such articles are selected as enabled the compiler to introduce digressions by way of note and comment. It exercised an immense influence over the literature and philosophy of the continent, and may be regarded as the parent of the Encyclopædists which inundated France in the next century."

Father of Monks, The. A title given to Ethelwold of Winchester by his contemporaries, on account of his reformations of the monastic orders in England.

Father of Moral Philosophy, The. So Thomas Aquinas is called, because of his original treatment of Christian ethics.

Father of Musicians, The. Jubal. *Vid.* Gen. iv. 21.

Giovanni Battista Aloisio da Palestrina is likewise so called. Burney says that "by his fine taste and admirable skill in harmony he brought choral music to a degree of perfection that has never been exceeded."

Father of Navigation, The. Don Henrique, Duke of Visco, usually called "Henry the Navigator," who first made use of the compass, and to whom is ascribed the invention of the astrolabe.

Father of Obstetric Surgery, The. A nickname given to Paulus Ægineta, a celebrated Greek physician, born in the island of Ægina. Little is known of his life. He studied first at Alexandria, and afterwards in Greece. His *forte* lay in surgery and obstetrics. He opened internal abscesses by caustics, improved the operation of lithotomy, described several varieties of aneurism, performed laryngotomy and tracheotomy, and was the originator of the operation of embryotomy. His works, of which the principal is called *De Re Medica Libri Septem*, abound with novel and ingenious views. He was deeply

read in Galen, whose works he abridged, and also the writings of Ætius and Oribasius, but he always exercised an independent judgment. His descriptions of diseases are brief, but complete and exact. His works have been translated from the Greek by Dr. Francis Adams, and have passed through many editions in the original.

Father of Ornithologists, The.

A title given to George Edwards, a celebrated English naturalist, whose works, says Swainson, "are assuredly the most valuable on general ornithology that have ever appeared in England."

Father of Orthodoxy, The.

An appellation bestowed upon Athanasius, Archbishop of Alexandria, the great defender of "orthodoxy" against all heretics, especially the Arians.

Father of Parody, The. Hipponax of Ephesus.

Father of Peace, The. A title conferred upon the celebrated Andrea Dorea by the Senate of Genoa, after his expulsion of the French.

Father of Physiognomy, The.

A nickname given to Johann Caspar Lavater, on account of his works on physiognomy, which profess to reduce to a system the art of reading character by the expression of the face.

Father of Physiology, The.

An epithet conferred on Albert von Haller, one of the greatest physicians of his time, and especially celebrated for his observations on muscular irritability.

Father of Poetical Taste, The.

An epithet given to Thomas Percy, on account of his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*. Dibdin, in his *Bibliographical Decameron* (iii. 339), says:—

The late Bishop of Dromore, if he merit no other distinction, is entitled to the proud praise of being the Father of Poetical Taste, in that department of literature which he has the exclusive merit of having

first brought into public notice. His *Reliques* is a publication that reflects lasting honor upon his name; and it has proved the germ of a rich harvest in the same field of the muses.

Father of Poetry, The. This name has been conferred on Orpheus of Thrace, who is said to have flourished before Homer, but whose existence is questioned by Aristotle and others.

The title is also given to Homer, sometimes called "the Father of Epic Poetry."

He whom all civilized nations now acknowledge as "the Father of Poetry" must have himself looked back to an ancestry of poetical predecessors, and is only held original because we know not from whom he copied.—*Scott*.

Father of Poets, The. So William Cartwright, in his poem *In Memory of Benjamin Jonson*, calls the latter.

Father of Ridicule, The. François Rabelais, the earliest noteworthy satirist of modern times.

Father of Roman Satire, The. Lucilius. Dryden, in his *Art of Poetry* (ii.), describes him:—

Lucilius was the man who, bravely
bold,
To Roman vices did the mirror
hold;
Protected humble goodness from
reproach;
Showed worth on foot, and rascals
in a coach.

Father of Satire, The. Archilochus of Paros, who flourished in the seventh century B. C.

Father of Scandinavian Poetry, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Bishop Anders Arrebo. *Vid. Gosse, Literature of Northern Europe* (p. 75).

Father of Sentiment, The. A name sometimes given to Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Father of Song, The. This title is given to Homer, the supposed author of the earliest Greek heroic poems extant.

Father of Spanish History, The. A nickname given to

John Mariana, on account of his *History of Spain*, divided into thirty books. This he wrote at first in Latin; but, fearing lest some unskilful pen should sully the reputation of the work by a bad translation of it into Spanish, he undertook that task himself, not as a translator but as an author, who might assume the liberty of altering and adding, as he found requisite. Yet neither the Latin nor the Spanish came down later than the reign of Charles V., where he concluded his thirty books, not caring to venture nearer his own times, because he could not speak with freedom and impartiality of persons then alive, or whose immediate descendants were living. He afterwards brought it down, at the instigation of friends, in a short supplement, to 1621. Dibdin, in his *Library Companion*, says:—

Mariana is the father of Spanish History, properly so called. His work first appeared in the Latin language at Toledo, in 1592. But towards the end of the same century appeared a solidly valuable volume of Mariana; a name which reflects lustre on Spanish history. The labors of Mariana have been the foundation of those of many subsequent publications—abridged or amplified, more or less—under the name of the historian.

Father of Symphony, The. A sobriquet frequently given to Haydn. *Vid.* Crowest, *Musical Anecdotes* (i. 201).

Father of the British Press, The. A nickname frequently given to William Caxton, the first English printer.

Father of the Church, The. A name sometimes given to Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet, a celebrated French divine, who to some extent made the Gallican church independent of Rome. Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature*, says:—

His contemporary, La Bruyère, called him the father of the church;

and he is in fact a legitimate successor of the patristic writers and preachers of the earlier Christian centuries, who swayed their hearers by their tongues as much or more than they persuaded later generations by their pens.

Father of the French Drama, The. Étienne Jodelle.

Father of the French Riddle. An epithet which the Abbé Charles Cotin applied to himself, but posterity has not confirmed his right to the appellation.

Father of the German Exegesis, The. An epithet given to Richard Simon, a man who exhibited a great amount of learning, especially in the oriental languages, but his works are mixed with much conceit and scepticism. Henri Martin, in his *History of France*, says:—

Richard Simon, too much neglected in France on account of the more passionate than scientific character assumed by the philosophic war of the eighteenth century, has become the Father of the German Exegesis, and will be always studied with respect by all who wish to take into serious account the important questions relative to the sacred texts.

Father of the Greek Drama, The. Thespis, who flourished in the sixth century B. C.

Father of the House, The. William D. Kelley was so called. *Vid.* Geo. W. Julian's *Political Recollections* (p. 364).

Father of the Latin Poets, The. A sobriquet given to Quintus Ennius, who was the first among the Romans who wrote heroic verses, and greatly polished Latin poetry.

Father of the Modern German Drama, The. An epithet given to Andreas Gräphius, a Silesian dramatist. He wrote both comedies and tragedies, took Seneca for his model, is pompous, declamatory, and overstrained; but his plots are good, and his characters well drawn. Two of

the latter, namely, *Peter Squenz*, an author, and *Horribli-scribri-tax*, a coward and boaster, have become household words in Germany.

Father of the Oratorio, The. A title bestowed on Giovanni Animuccia, an Italian composer of the sixteenth century. He composed the celebrated *Laudi*, "which were sung at the Oratorio of S. Filippo, after the conclusion of the regular office, and out of the dramatic tone and tendency of which the 'Oratorio' is said to have been developed."

Father of the People, The. This appellation was bestowed on Louis XII. and Henri IV. of France; Christian III. of Denmark; and on Gabriel du Pineau, the French lawyer.

Father of the Poets, The. A name sometimes given to Edmund Spenser, as the inspirer of other poets.

Father of the Poor, The. A title given to Bernard Gilpin, on account of his unwearied exertions among the poorer classes.

Father of the Rondo, The. A sobriquet conferred on Jean Baptiste Davaux, a celebrated French musical composer (called "Le Père aux Rondeaux"). Glück, however, in his opera *Orpheus*, was the first to introduce the musical rondo into France.

Father of the Spanish Drama, The. Lope da Vega is so called, because his dramatic productions greatly excel those of all his predecessors.

Father of the Vaudeville, The. A title conferred on Olivier Baselin, a Norman poet of the fifteenth century, who bestowed upon his songs the name of his native valley, the *Val-de-Vire*, old French *Vau-de-Vire*, since corrupted into the modern Vaudeville.

Father of the Virgin. This name was given to Abou-Bekr, the parent of Mohammed's favorite wife. He was the founder of the sect called the Sunnites.

Father of This City, The. An epithet conferred upon Sir John Barnard, in the *Records of the Court of Common Council, of London*, which state:—

July, 1758, Sir John Barnard, so justly and emphatically styled the Father of this City, having lately, to the great and lasting regret of this court, thought proper to resign the office of alderman, it is unanimously resolved that the thanks of this court be given him, for having so long and so faithfully devoted himself to the service of his fellow-citizens.

Vid. THE FATHER OF LONDON.

Father of Tragedy, The. Æschylus is so called, on account of the great improvements introduced by him in his dramatic compositions. Thespis, who went about in a wagon with his strolling players, and originally introduced dialogue in the choral odes, is also sometimes so named. He has been referred to as "the Richardson of Athens," and Dryden, in his *Art of Poetry* (Trag. cap. iii.), refers to him thus:—
Thespis was first who, all besmeared
with lee,
Began this pleasure for posterity.

Father of Tragedy, The. So Warton, in his *Essay on Pope*, alludes to Homer.

Father of Tuscan Poetry, The. A name given to Torquato Tasso.

Father of Vertu in England, The. A title given to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, who discovered the Parian marbles which bear his name, and which he gave to the University of Oxford.

Father of Your Country, The. St. Vincent de Paul. *Vid.* LE PÈRE DE LA PATRIE.

Father Paul. Pietro Sarpi. *Vid.* PAUL OF VENICE.

Father Thoughtful. A name bestowed on Nicholas Catinat, Marshal of France, by his soldiers, on account of his caution and judgment.

Father Violet. A nickname bestowed upon Bonaparte by his partisans, after his banishment to the island of Elba. "The flower and the color were publicly worn by them as a party distinction."

Fattore, Il., i. e., THE STEWARD. A nickname given to Giovanni Francesco Penni, an Italian painter. He was intrusted with all the domestic concerns of Raphael, and was also one of his principal assistants, especially in the execution of the cartoons of the Arazzi. After the death of Raphael, he executed many frescos and several oil-pictures, but so few of his works remain that they are considered great rarities. His characteristics were a facility of conception, grace of execution, and a singular felicity in landscape.

Faun of the Italian Renaissance, The. A name given to Antonio Allegri Correggio by J. A. Symonds. *Vid.* THE ARIEL OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE.

Favonius. A nickname given to Richard West. *Vid.* OROSMIDES.

Amongst the MSS. at Pembroke there is a copy of Gray's *Ode to Spring*, in the poet's handwriting, and entitled *Noon-Tide: an Ode*. In the margin of it occurs this interesting note:—

"The beginning of June, 1742, sent to Fav., not knowing he was then dead."

This proves that Gray received no intimation of his friend's approaching death.

"The loss of West," says Mr. Gosse, "was one of the most profound that his reserved nature ever suffered; when that name was mentioned to him, nearly thirty years afterwards,

he became visibly agitated, and to the end of his life he seemed to feel in the death of West 'the affliction of a recent loss.'"

Favored Child of Victory, The. An epithet given to André Masséna, a Marshal of France, on account of his succession of successes in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and Poland.

Favorite Disciple of Coleridge, The. A title frequently bestowed on Thomas Allsop, an author and stock-broker.

Fearless, The. Jean, second Duke of Burgundy. *Vid.* SANS PEUR.

Feather in the Scale, A. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Benevolent Epistle to Sylvanus Urban*, calls James Boswell, the biographer of Samuel Johnson.

Felix Lorraine, Mrs., in Disraeli's novel of *Vivian Grey*, is intended for Lady Caroline Lamb.

Felix Meritis. So Robert Schumann, on more than one occasion, called Felix Mendelssohn. *Vid.* *Gesammelte Schriften* (Leipzig, 1854; i. 92, 93, 191, 219).

Female Fontenelle, A. An epithet given to Madame Marie Thérèse Geoffrin, whose house in Paris was the rendezvous of the littérateurs of her time. The epithet was given her by Sainte-Beuve, in his *Causeries du Lundi*; *Madame Geoffrin* (July 22, 1850), who says:—

Madame Geoffrin appears to me, after a careful study of her character, to have been, in the constitution of her mind, in her habitual behavior, and in the kind of influence she exerted, a female Fontenelle, a Fontenelle more actively benevolent, but a real Fontenelle in prudence, in her views and provisions concerning her own happiness, and in her way of speaking, at pleasure, familiarly, epigrammatically, and ironically without bitterness.

Female Howard, The. So Mrs. Elizabeth Fry has been called, on account of "her benevolent

exertions to improve the condition of lunatics and prisoners."

Female Mæcenas, The. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu is frequently thus called.

Female Phidias, Our. So Dr. Wolcot, in his poem *Pitt and His Statue*, calls Mrs. Anne Seymour Damer, the English sculptor.

Female Philosopher of the North, A. So Nichols, in his *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century* (iii. 720), calls Mrs. Catharine Cockburn.

Fénelon of Germany, The. A nickname given to Johann Gottfried von Herder. He weaned his countrymen from bald and lifeless imitations of Italian, French, and English authors.

The title has been also bestowed upon Johann Casper Lavater, a celebrated preacher, and a man of high religious enthusiasm, mingled with asceticism.

Fénelon of Scotland, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Robert Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow, who possessed, says Burnet, his biographer, "the greatest elevation of soul, the largest compass of knowledge, and the most mortified and most heavenly disposition that I ever saw in a mortal."

Fergus Mac Ivor. A character in Scott's *Waverley*, said in some measure to have been founded on Col. Alexander Ranaldson Macdonnell of Glengarry, who was the last genuine specimen of a Highland chief, and who was always attended by a Highland retinue when journeying.

Ferrarese del Bene. The sobriquet of Francesca Gabrielli, an Italian vocalist, native of Ferrara. She was prima donna in Vienna in 1789.

Fiametta, celebrated by Boccaccio, is generally supposed to have been Maria, a natural daughter of Robert, King of Naples.

Fiddling Conyers. An epithet applied by Dr. Bentley to Dr. Conyers Middleton, who, besides being an able writer, was a *dilettante* in music.

Fiddling Knight, The. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Epistle to James Boswell*, calls Sir John Hawkins, the author of *The History of Music*.

Fidus Achates. A name sometimes given to John Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, for his unceasing revision and correction of much of the novelist's prose and poetry.

Fielding Among Painters, A. A name occasionally given to William Hogarth, on account of his pictures of high and low life, and his abundant satire.

Fielding of the Drama, The. A title bestowed on George Farquhar.

Fierce, The. Alexander I., King of Scotland in the twelfth century, is frequently so called.

Fiery Face, The. A nickname given to James II. of Scotland, on account of a broad red spot on one side of his face.

Fiery Young Tom. A name given to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the Commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary Army while yet a young man.

"In 1632," says Masson, in his *Life of Milton* (II. ii. 1), "the future general, though only twenty years of age, was already a conspicuous member of the family. After four years at Cambridge, he had gone abroad for military service in the Netherlands under Lord Vere, and he had just returned with some reputation so acquired, and with the name among his relatives of 'fiery young Tom.'"

Fifth Doctor of the Church, The. A title bestowed upon Thomas Aquinas. *Vid.* DOCTOR ANGELICUS.

Figaro of His Age, The. A name given to Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais. He wrote the play *Mariage de Figaro*, with which all the world has since become familiar. The cunning, dexterity, and intrigue therein exhibited are but a picture of himself; a man actuated only by a desire of gain and love of distinction. His true name was Pierre Augustin Caron; afterwards Beaumarchais was added, and a little later "de Beaumarchais," by letters patent of his own imagination. He was, in fact, an exaggerated type of the lucky adventurer of the *ancien régime*.

Fighting Chaplain, The. A title given to Samuel Nowel, who served with the Massachusetts troops in King Philip's war.

Fighting Fitzgerald. A nickname given to George Robert Fitzgerald, a most notorious and infamous character of the last century. He was born in Ireland, but brought up in England till his sixteenth year, and for a time was an Eton scholar. In 1766 he was made a lieutenant in a regiment stationed in Ireland, where, while yet a mere boy, he fought several duels. In 1770 he married, and thus obtained a fortune of thirty thousand pounds. Upon the death of his father, he became owner of Torlough, an estate near Castlebar, then worth four thousand pounds a year, but his extravagant habits caused him to be ever in pecuniary difficulties. Immediately after his marriage he resigned his lieutenancy and went to France. At this period his appearance was singularly striking, and it is said that it never changed to the day of his death. He was about the middle height, in person very slight and juvenile, his countenance mild and insinuating, and the existing taste for splendid attire he carried to the utmost extreme. The

button and loop of his hat, his sword-knot, and his shoe-buckles were brilliant with diamonds, while he wore two enamelled watches with a multitude of seals dangling from either fob. His coat and vest were as rich as French brocade and velvet could make them. His fondness for glittering bawbles and finery amounted to a passion. He was the best and boldest rider, the deftest swordsman, the surest shot, and the most reckless gambler of the day; an author himself and the patron of authors; with as much subtlety as daring; with intense pride of his race and intense contempt for all that was vulgar. Add to this an overbearing, haughty disposition, a love for duelling, a bitter hatred towards his enemies, and no hesitation about killing or shedding blood, and we have the strange anomaly called Fighting Fitzgerald.

Fighting Joe. A nickname given by his soldiers to General Joseph Hooker. Similarly:—

Fighting McCook was bestowed upon General Alexander McDowell McCook by his troops.

Fighting Phil. A sobriquet applied to Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearney. *Vid.* Depeyster, *Personal and Military History of Philip Kearney* (p. 347).

Near this weak position, however, stood three of the hardest-fighting men of the army, a trio, known as "Fighting Phil," "Fighting Joe," and "Fighting Dan."

Fighting Prelate, The. A name given to Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who distinguished himself in Wat Tyler's rebellion, first by routing the insurgents in the field, and then, exchanging his armor for sacerdotal robes, by absolving them before sending them to the gibbet. In 1383 he went over to aid the Burghers of Ghent in their contest with the Count of Flanders and the French king.

The Bishop of Norwich, the famous Fighting Prelate, had led an army into Flanders. Being obliged to return, with discomfiture, he had been charged with breach of the conditions on which a sum of money was granted to him, and the temporalities of his see were sequestered. — *Lord Campbell.*

Filia Dolorosa. A sobriquet conferred on Marie Thérèse Charlotte, Duchesse d'Angoulême, the daughter of Louis XVI. On account of her attachment to Louis XVIII., whose companion she was, she is not infrequently styled *THE MODERN ANTIGONE.*

Finality John. A nickname given to Earl Russell, because he maintained that the Reform Bill of 1832 was "a finality"; nevertheless, in the years 1854, 1860, and 1866, three more appeared.

Firebrand of His Country, The. So Robert Persons, in his *Three Conversions of England* (ed. 1604 ii. 220), calls John Knox.

Fire-Kindler, A. A nickname given to Cicero, for contributing to the civil war, in declaring for Pompey.

First Gentleman of Europe, The. Both George IV. of England and Charles X. of France were so called.

First Grenadier of France, The. An honorary title bestowed by Bonaparte upon the celebrated Latour d'Auvergne, on account of his unparalleled bravery.

First Lyrist of France, The. On a monument erected in 1872, at Vendomoir, the native town of Pierre de Ronsard, is the inscription:—

Pierre de Ronsard, premier Lyrique François.

First Man of Letters in Europe, The. So Robert Southey is called in the *Noctes Ambrasianæ* (lxxi.).

First of Existing Writers, The. So Lord Byron, in the dedication prefixed to his *Sardanapalus*, calls Goethe.

First of Philosophers, Tho. A name given to Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz.

"The first of philosophers," the late Professor Playfair observed, "has left nothing in the immense tract of his intellect which can be distinguished as a monument of his genius." — Disraeli, *The Literary Character.*

First of the British Periodical Essayists, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Sir Richard Steele.

First Scotch Reformer, The. Patrick Hamilton, who was burnt at the stake for his Lutheran principles, is so called.

Fitzborn, in Disraeli's *Vivian Grey*, is intended for Sir Robert Peel.

Fitzgig. A nickname given to Fitzpatrick, an actor. *Vid.* A *SIX-FOOT SUCKLING.*

Five P's, The. A nickname given to William Oxberry, because he was a printer, poet, publican, publisher, and player.

Flagellum Dei, i. e., THE SCOURGE OF GOD. An epithet bestowed upon Charles VIII., during his invasion of Italy in 1495.

Flatterer, The. Vitellius, the Roman emperor, is so called. *Vid.* Tacitus, *Annales* (vi. 32).

Flatterer of Louis XIV., The. An epithet conferred on Nicolas Despréaux Boileau, because of his dedication of some of his works to that king. He was a powerful writer, and his enemies were often at a loss how to attack him.

Flayed Fox, The. A nickname which was bestowed on Leonhard Fuchs, a learned botanist, by Johann Cornarius.

Flimnap, the "Lord-Treasurer," in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, is intended as a satirical portrait of Sir Robert Walpole.

Flosky, Mr., a transcendentalist in Thomas Love Peacock's novel

of *Nightmare Abbey*, is said to be intended for Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Flower of All the Aristocrats, The. So Hannay, in his *Satire and Satirists* (p. 5), calls Julius Cæsar.

Flower of Chivalry, The. A sobriquet conferred on William Douglas, Lord of Liddesdale, who flourished in the fourteenth century; on Sir Philip Sidney; and on the Chevalier de Bayard, Pierre du Terrail.

Flower of French Chivalry, The. A name given to Bertrand du Guesclin, also called THE EAGLE OF BRITTANY.

Flower of Poets, The. A title bestowed upon Chaucer by some of his contemporaries.

Flower of Strathearn, The. An epithet given to Caroline Oliphant, Baroness Nairne, a Scottish poetess, on account of her great beauty. Observing the general looseness in the songs of the peasantry, she attempted to write better words for the popular tunes, and the result was a considerable number of songs, which were at once recognized as among the finest in the language, among which were *The Land o' the Leal and Caller Herrin'*.

Flower of the Forest, The. The name given to General Washington by Red Jacket, chief of the Senecas. *Vid.* Tuckerman, *Book of the Artists* (p. 212).

Flowerdale. A character in an old English play, *The London Prodigal*, printed in 1605, drawn to satirize Robert Greene, the English novelist and dramatist. In allusion to his many repentances, there occurs the line:—

If e'er his heart doth turn, 'tis
ne'er too late.

In another play, called *Fair Em* (London, 1599), there is the line:—

Pardon, dear Father, my follies
that are past.

These two plays, with one called *The Prodigal Son*, now existing only in a German translation from the English in the sixteenth century, are drawn more or less from Greene's *Mourning Garment* or his *Never too Late*.

Foaming Fudge, in Disraeli's novel of *Vivian Grey*, is said to be intended for Lord Brougham.

Fog, The. A nickname given to Marie Madeleine de la Vergne La Fayette, a French authoress, by her friends, "because fogs do lift occasionally and reveal charming horizons. She lived and died between sorrowful sweetness and acute suffering, worldly wisdom and penitence."

Follower in the Footsteps, The. A name given to Martin van Buren by himself. *Vid.* THE POLITICAL GRIMALKIN.

Fontenelle of His Generation, The. An epithet given to Jean François de La Harpe, on account of his eulogiums.

Foolish, The. A nickname given to Louis VII. of France, for his extremely impolitic conduct.

Foreigner, The. A nickname given to Louis IV. of France, who resided thirteen years in England before he succeeded to the throne. He is also called D'OUTRE-MER and TRANSMARINE.

Fortune's Empress. An epithet given to Queen Elizabeth. *Vid.* THE MIRACLE OF TIME.

Fossile, in the farce *Three Hours After Marriage*, by Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot, is probably intended for the physician and antiquary Dr. Woodward.

Foster-Father of Our Language, The, or *Balio della lingua*, is an epithet given to Pietro Bembo, the Italian cardinal and poet, who deserves more credit for the patronage which he granted to literature than for his own works. *Vid.* THE

GUIDE AND MASTER OF OUR TONGUE.

Foul-Weather Jack. A sobriquet conferred on Commodore Byron and Admiral Sir John Norris, who were said to be notorious for foul weather.

Founder of Chemistry, The. A name given to Geber, who flourished in the ninth century, and is said to have been the first who made useful chemical experiments.

Founder of Chivalry in Germany, The. An epithet conferred on Henry I., who was the first to introduce those military sports called *tournaments*, in the year 934.

Founder of Christian Eloquence, The. A name given to Louis Bourdaloue, the French preacher.

Founder of the Fathers of Christian Doctrine, The. Cæsar de Bus is so called.

Founder of the French Theatre The. An epithet sometimes given to Jean de Rotrou. He greatly improved the scenery and general conduct of the stage, but as a dramatic author his style is heavy and rugged, though very superior to any of his predecessors, and his situations are more romantic than tragic.

Fountain of Life, The. A sobriquet conferred on Alexander Hales, sometimes called **THE IRREFRAGABLE DOCTOR**, a celebrated scholar of the thirteenth century.

Four-eyed George. A nickname given by his soldiers to General George Meade, because he wore spectacles.

Four Masters, The. the compilers of the celebrated *Annals of Donegal*, were Michael and Cucoirighe O'Clerighe and Maurice and Fearfeata Conry.

Fowler, The. An appellation bestowed on Henry I., Emperor of Germany, because the deputies

who brought him the news of his election to the throne found him fowling with a hawk on his hand.

Fra Diavolo, the hero of Auber's opera, was Michele Pezza, a Calabrian insurgent, who made an incursion into the Roman territory at the beginning of this century. He was taken prisoner by treachery at San Severino, and hanged at Naples in 1806.

Francesco. A character in Robert Greene's novel *Never too Late to Mend* (London, 1590), which to a great extent represents his own history and portrays his own personal feelings. *Vid.* **ISABEL** and **PHILADOS**.

Francesina, La. A sobriquet applied to Elizabeth Duparc, a celebrated French vocalist, and the first woman in Handel's oratorios from 1736 to 1744.

Franklin of Germany, The. A nickname given to Justus Moeser, a German writer, historian, and publicist, on account of his works, which are distinguished by a vigorous homely good-sense, a freedom from all affectation, a knowledge of the condition of the laboring classes, and zeal for their improvement and happiness. His great talents, knowledge of business, unwavering integrity, fairness and disinterestedness, enabled him to steer his course free from all suspicion or reproach, between the conflicting interests of the sovereign and the states, both of which he served.

Franklin of Theology, The. A name given to Andrew Fuller.

Frau Aja. A name given to Katharina Elizabeth Goethe, the mother of the poet. *Vid.* **Johannes Scherr's** article on Goethe, in *Die Gartenlaube* (1873, Heft 16 p. 517):—

Die Stolberge standen damals im Vollsaff ihrer Kraftgeniewuth, die sich in unbändigem, mitunter geradezu verrücktem Freiheitsgeschrei austobte. . . . Bei einem Gelage der jungen Männer setzte die Frau Rath in ihrer humoristisch-gescheiden

Weise die beiden gräflichen Tyrannenfresser tüchtig zurecht, und bei dieser Gelegenheit erhielt sie den Namen "Aja."

Frederick of Thought, The. So J. P. Nichol terms Lessing.

Free-born John. A name bestowed upon John Lilburne, during the English church reform period of 1640-50, "on account of his intrepid defence, before the tribunal of the Star-Chamber, of his rights as a free-born Englishman." *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iv. 504).

Free-Lance of Our Literature, This. An epithet which Grosart confers on Thomas Nash, in his *Complete Works of Thomas Nashe* (vi. 10), where he says:—

City-life, tavern-life, poor-scholar's life, gaming-life, sporting-life, the life of the residuum, not without glimpses of the higher, even the highest, of the sixteenth century, are pictured imperishably by Nashe. For insight into men and manners commend me to the writings of this "free-lance" of our literature. His abandon, his rollicking, vociferous communicativeness, his swift touch, his audacity, his strange candor, unite in such portraits as are scarcely to be found elsewhere.

Frélon, i. e., THE WASP, is a name which Voltaire gave to Elie-Catherine Fréron (1719-1776), a critic, scholar, and a man of considerable solidity of mind, but an enemy of the author. He appears first under this name in Voltaire's play, *L'Écossaise*, where he figures as a spy and a scribbler who will do any dirty work for money. After that it was a common name for him among the friends of Voltaire.

French Anacreon, The. Pontus de Thiard, one of the Pleiades, and noted for his amatory poetry.

French Angel, Some. An epithet conferred on Guillaume de Sallust du Bartas, a French writer, who obtained in the sixteenth century immense celebrity for his epic poem, in seven

books, called *The Week of Creation*. It is especially worthy of note that Milton, in his *Paradise Lost*, borrowed largely from it. It was translated into English by Joshua Sylvester, and to this translation several commendatory poems were prefixed, among which is one by Jos. Hall, which says:—

Thou follow'st Bartasses deviner
streine;
And sing'st his numbers in his native
veine.
Bartas was some French Angel girt
with Bayes;
And thou a Bartas art, in English
Layes.

French Aristophanes, The. Jean Baptiste Poquelin de Molière is frequently thus called.

French Burns, The. Béranger. *Vid.* THE HORACE OF FRANCE.

French Chaucer, The. A name formerly given to Pierre de Ronsard, who was considered in his day as possessing great talents for poetry; but these are not so visible to the eye of modern criticism.

Clément Marot has been similarly called.

French Chrysostom, The. A name given to Edmond Auger, a noted French Jesuit. Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature*, says of him:—

The most assiduous and redoubtable of Loyola's disciples in France was Edmond Auger, the confessor of Henry III., educated at the College of Rome, who earned for himself the cognomen of the French Chrysostom. His catechism was widely used throughout the country, and his sermons, of which we possess but meagre illustrations, served to keep the zeal of his vast audiences at fever-heat, and brought many Huguenots to the stake, although they spared his life when he was taken at Valence by the cruelest of chief partisans, the Baron des Adrets.

French Coxcomb, A. So William Cobbett called Napoleon Bonaparte. *Vid.* Timbs, *Notabilia* (p. 58).

French Devil, The. A title conferred on Jean Bart, an intrepid French sailor, born at Dunkirk in 1650.

French Drunken Barnaby, The. A nickname given to Olivier Basselin, a French poet, by Dibdin, in his *Picturesque Tour in France and Germany* (i. 213), where he says:—

Prefixed to it is an indifferent drawing, in india-ink, representing the old castle of Vire, now nearly demolished, with Basselin seated at the table along with three of his boosing companions, chanting his verses, "à pleine gorge." This Basselin appears, in short, to have been the French Drunken Barnaby.

French Ennius, The. A sobriquet conferred on Guillaume de Lorris, the author of *Roman de la Rose*, sometimes called "the French Iliad."

French Erasmus Darwin, The. A name given to Jacques-François-Marie Vieilh de Boisjolin, who versified his thoughts on botany.

French Fitz-Osbert, The. A name given to Thibault, Comte de Champagne, by Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature*, who says:—

Thibault deserves another word before we leave him. He was a kind of French Fitz-Osbert; a nobleman who roundly accused the barons of causing half the ills of their country; a democrat aristocrat.

French Garrick, The. A name given to Michel Baron, a French actor and dramatic author, equally famous in tragedy and comedy, and possessed of a noble voice, handsome person, commanding figure, excellent judgment, great enthusiasm, and much genius. He is sometimes called **THE ROSCIUS OF FRANCE**.

French Homer, The. A name given to Jean de La Fontaine, of whom Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature*, says:—

La Fontaine is the French Homer, for he is as universal, idealistic, and natural as the Greek. He is easy to

understand, for he does not fatigue, and skims everything, even sentiments.

French Horace, The. So Jean Macrinus is called.

French Isocrates, The. Fléchier, Bishop of Nismes, is thus named.

French Justinian, The. An epithet conferred on Philippe de Remi, a juriconsult. He left behind him a reputation as a man so able and profound that, until the time of Montesquieu, France is said to have produced none who could be compared to him in the knowledge of law.

French Lope da Vega, The. A name given to Alexandre Hardi, on account of the remarkable fertility of his pen. He wrote an incredible number of pieces for the theatre, some say six hundred, and some even more. Of these, no more than thirty-four remain. It was said that he would write two thousand lines in twenty-four hours, and in three days his play was composed and acted.

French Mansfield, The. A nickname given to the French advocate, Pierre Jean Baptiste Gerbier, of whom Garrick says, in a letter from Paris, Jan. 27, 1765:—

I have taken a slice at the law-oratory here—I have heard Gerbier, the French Mansfield, twice. He has great merit, and pleaded with great warmth and force; I was much pleased, it was a *cause célèbre*, but the particulars are too long to send you.

French Ovid, The. A sobriquet conferred on Joachim Du Bellay, one of the **PLEIADES OF FRANCE** (q. v.). He is also called **THE FATHER OF GRACE AND ELEGANCE**.

French Phidias, The. This name has been given to Jean Baptiste Pigalle; and to Jean Goujon, also known as **THE CORREGGIO OF SCULPTORS**.

French Pindar, The. Both Jean

Dorat and Ponce Denis Lebrun are so called.

French Raphael, The. A name given to Eustace Le Sueur, a celebrated French painter of the seventeenth century. Francois Boucher is also so called. *Vid.* THE RAPHAEL OF THE PARC-AUX-CERFS.

French Ritson, The. A nickname given to the Abbé Jean Joseph Rive, on account of his bitter and numerous literary controversies. Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, says:—

All Europe was to receive from him new ideas concerning books and manuscripts. Yet all high mighty promises fumed away in projects; and though he appeared forever correcting the blunders of others, this French Ritson left enough of his own to afford them a choice revenge.

French Solomon, The. So Gabriel Harvey, in his *Pierce's Supererogation* (1593, p. 67), terms Salustius du Bartas.

French Tartini, The. A name given to Pierre Gaviniès by Viotti. *Vid.* Phipson, *Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of Celebrated Violinists* (London, 1877; p. 64).

As a violinist he [Pugnani] had at Paris a truly formidable rival in Gaviniès, whom Viotti has termed "The French Tartini."

French Tibullus, The. A sobriquet conferred on Evariste Désiré Desforges, Chevalier de Parny, a celebrated erotic poet of the last century.

French Titian, The. Jacques Blanchard is sometimes so called.

French Virgil, The. A name given to Voltaire by Frederick the Great.

Frederick the Great used to speak of Voltaire as the French Virgil, but Frederick's father had never permitted him to learn Latin, and if he ever read Virgil at all, it must have been some of the jingling French translations.—*Morley*.

Frenchified Coxcorn, The. So Wordsworth, in a letter to Alex-

ander Dyce, March 20, 1833, called Horace Walpole.

Friend of Good Sense, The. An epithet given to Homer by Sainte-Beuve, in *Causeries du Lundi* (June 3, 1854), in his essay on Bossuet, where he says:—

M. de Lamartine must have inadvertently read Horace instead of Homer, and he has taken occasion to treat Homer, the friend of good sense, almost as badly as he formerly treated La Fontaine.

Friend of Man, The. A title given to the Marquis de Mirabeau, on account of one of his works, *L'Ami des Hommes*. He was the father of the celebrated Mirabeau, whom Barnave calls THE SHAKESPEARE OF ELOQUENCE.

Friend of Sinners, The. An epithet given by James Freeman Clarke to Nathaniel Hawthorne, in his remarks at the funeral of the novelist. He said it in paying a tribute to his intense study of criminal careers.

Friend of the Jews, The. An epithet given to Robert Grant, who made a vain effort, while in the House of Commons, to obtain the removal of the civil disabilities to which the Jews were subjected in England.

Frigidus Pedagogus. A nickname given to Gabriel Harvey, by Nash, in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, where he says:—

Any time this 17 yere my adversary Frigidus Pedagogus hath laid waste paper in pickle, and publisht some rags of treatises against Master Lilly and mee, which I will justifie have lye by him ever since the great matches of bowling and shooting on the Thames upon the yce.

Fritz der Einzige. Frederick the Great was so called. *Vid.* De Quincey's essay on Goethe.

Fritz, Unser. A name given by the Germans to Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany.

Frothy General, The. A name given to General Antoine Jo-

seph Santerre, an ex-brewer, by the people of Paris during the French Revolution.

Fudgiolo. A nickname given in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (i.) to the Italian poet Ugo Foscolo, who was an exile in London.

Furens. So Louis Theobald, in

The Censor (No. 33), calls John Dennis, the critic.

Furibondo. A title bestowed on Giovanni Alberto Albicante. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (pt. ii. cap. xv.).

Furioso, II. Tintoretto. *Vid.* same.

G.

Gabriel Ergo. An epithet which was given to Gabriel Harvey. Nash says it was bestowed on him while at college, and tells the reason in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (London, 1596), as follows:—

So upon his first manumission in the mysterie of Logique, because he observed *Ergo* was the deadly clap of the peece, or driv'n home stab of the Syllogisme, he accustomed to make it the Faburden to anie thing he spake; as if any of his companions complained hee was hungrie, he would conclude *Ergo* you must goe to dinner; or if the clocke had stroke or bell towld, *Ergo* you must go to such a Lecture; or if anie stranger said he came to seeke such a one, and desir'd him, he would shew him which was his chamber, he would forthwith come upon him with *Ergo* he must go up such a paire of staires; whereupon (for a great while) he was called nothing but *Gabriell Ergo*, up and downe the College.

Gabriel Grave-Digger. An epithet conferred on Gabriel Harvey by Thomas Nash. Harvey had had a quarrel with Robert Greene, and after his death wrote a caustic satire upon him. Greene's crony, Nash, answered him with bitter language, but afterwards tried to bring about a reconciliation, which Harvey rejected. Then Nash again attacked him, in a preface to his *Christ's Tears Over Jerusalem* (London, 1594), where he says:—

His vaine glorie he hath new painted over an inch thicke. Some fewe crummes of my booke he has confuted; all the rest of his invention is nothing but an oxe with a pudding in his bellie, not fit for anything else, save only to feast the dull eares of ironmongers, ploughmen, carpenters, and porters. Master *Lillie*, poore, deceased *Kit Mar-*

low, reverent Docter *Perne*, with a hundred other quiet, senselesse carkasses before the conquest departed, in the same worke he hath most notoriously and viely delt with; and to conclude, he hath proved himselfe to be the only *Gabriel Grave-Digger* under heaven.

Vid. VAIN BRAGGADOCIO.

Gabriel Howliglasse. A nickname given to Gabriel Harvey. Howliglasse was the hero of an old German jest-book, translated about 1567, and his name seems to have been proverbial as a jester, buffoon, and clever rascal. Harvey claimed to be the inventor of or rather the first to write English hexameters. To this Nash alludes in his *Strange Newes of the Intercepting of Certaine Letters* (London, 1592), where he says:—

Tubalcan, alias Tuball, first founder of Farriers Hall, heere is a great complaint made that *utrusque Academia Robertus Greene* hath mockt thee, because hee saide that thou wert the first inventor of Musicke; so Gabriell Howliglasse was the first inventor of English Hexameter verses.

Gabriel Varney. A character in Bulwer's *Lucretia*, founded on Thomas Griffiths Wainwright. *Vid.* THE POISONER.

Gaelic Homer, The. A nickname given to Ossian, the early poet of Scotland, though Ireland claims him as well.

Gaffer Jobbernoule. Gaffer originally meant a friend or neighbor, but during the time of Elizabeth it became a term of reproach, and was used to designate a madman, and old man. Jobbernoule was derived from the Flemish *jobbe*, dull, and the Saxon *cnol*, head, which also be-

came a popular expression for blockhead. It was applied as an epithet of contempt to Gabriel Harvey by Nash in his *Strange Newes of the Intercepting of Certain Letters* (London, 1592), where he says:—

Gaffer Jobbernoule, once more well over-taken, how dost thou? how dost thou? hold up thy head, man, take no care; though Greene be dead, yet I may live to do thee good.

Gallant, The. At Fredericksburg General Lee bestowed this name upon Major John Pelham of the Confederate States army. *Vid.* J. E. Cooke, *Personal Portraits* (p. 130).

Gallant Harry of the West, The. Henry Clay has been so called. *Vid.* Carl Schurz, *Life of Henry Clay* (i. 327).

He was, indeed, on the political field, the *preux chevalier*, marshalling his hosts, sounding his bugle-blasts, and plunging first into the fight; and with proud admiration his followers called him "the Gallant Harry of the West."

Gallant King, The. Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy, is called *Ré GALANTUOMO*.

Gallant Young Juvenal. So Francis Meres, in his *Palladis Tamia*, calls Thomas Nash.

Galliard, The. A term used in Scotland to express an active, gay, and dissipated character, and used as a nickname for William Johnstone of Wamphrey, a noted freebooter and hero of Scottish song.

Gallic Bully, The. William III., King of England. *Vid.* OLD SQUAB.

Gallic Pharaoh, The. Louis XIV. is designated by this title in Cobb's poem *The Female Reign* (xiii.), reprinted in Dodsley's collection.

Galloway Poet, The. A title conferred on William Nicholson, author of *The Brownie of Blednoch*.

Gamaliel Hobgoblin. A nickname given to Gabriel Harvey by Nash in his *Strange Newes of the Intercepting of Certain Letters* (London, 1592), where he says:—

When that fly-boat of Frenchery is once launcht, your trenchor attendant, Gamaliel Hobgoblin, intends to tackle up a Treatise on the barly kurnell, which you set in your garden, out of which there sprung (as you avouched) twelve severall eares of corn at one time.

Gargantua, the hero of Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel, is said to be a satirical portrait of François I. Motteux, realizing that the events in the life of this monarch are inconsistent with those narrated in the tale, thinks that it is intended for Henri d'Albret, King of Navarre.

Those who identify Gargantua with François I. make his "great mare" the personification of Madame d'Estampes. The historian above named, who thinks the romance to be simply a satire on the Reform party, merely says that the mare is "some lady."

Gascon Moses, A. An epithet given to Guillaume de Salustius du Bartas, who at one time was an officer in Gascony, and wrote a long poem, *The Week or The Creation of the World*. Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature*, says:—

This was *La Semaine ou Création du Monde*, the marriage-register of science and verse, written by a Gascon Moses, who to the minuteness of Walt Whitman and the unctious of a parish-clerk added an occasional dignity, superior to anything attained by the abortive epic of his master.

Gashed, The. Henri, son of François, second Duke of Guise, is called *Le Balafre*, or "the Gashed," on account of a sword-cut he received at the battle of Dormans, which left a frightful scar on his face.

Gaspar Poussin. A sobriquet applied to the French painter Gaspar Dughet.

Gaul Narquois of Parisian Society, The. A name given to Abbé Guillaume Amfrye de Chaulieu, a pioneer of freedom, thought, and literary expression. Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature*, says:—

The Abbé de Chaulieu is an apt instance of this moral recrudescence in its literary development. He caught the spirit of it, possibly enough, from Molière's friend Chappelle, and he became the Gaul Narquois of Parisian Society, even in the most polished epoch of the Augustan age, even in the most conventionally correct decades of the seventeenth century.

Gavarni. A name given to the French artist Sulpice Paul Chevalier by his friends. *Vid.* Joliet, *Pseudonymes du Jour* (p. 97).

Gay Lothario of Politics, The. So Mr. O'Connor on several occasions designated Benjamin Disraeli, Earl Beaconsfield.

Gebir. A name given to Walter Savage Landor, on account of his poem of that name.

The cause of this has been a conversation at Bristol with Walter Savage Landor—the Gebir, a marvellous man; it made me feel somewhat ashamed that I should not, as a poet, do all that I am capable of doing.—Letter of Southey in *Memoir of W. Taylor* (London, 1843; ii. 217).

Gelaste. A nickname given to Molière, by his friends, who with himself met at a literary club of harmonious spirits with Boileau-Despréaux as a centre.

Gem of Asia, This. So Bunsen calls St. Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons in the second century, who “learned Celtic in order to preach the gospel to the barbarians in their own language, and rejoiced in beholding the progress of the good work in which he was engaged in the parts of Germany bordering on Gaul.”

Gem of Normandy, The. A

title bestowed on Emma, the daughter of Richard I., Duke of Normandy, and wife of Ethelred II., King of England.

Général Entrepreneur, Le. A nickname bestowed upon Bonaparte by the Parisians, “on account of the immense public works which he entered upon, but did not always complete.”

Geneva Bull, The. This fitting sobriquet was conferred on Stephen Marshall on account of his being a follower of Calvin and possessed of a powerful voice.

Genius, A, who is mentioned in Pope's *Moral Essays* (i. 91), is meant for Victor Amadeus II., King of Sardinia.

Genre Poet of Germany, The. A nickname given to Johann Ludwig Uhland, whose poetry is overflowing with spirit, imagination, and is true to nature, while still picturesque and exquisite in its varied touches of feeling. Many of his early poems were founded on traditions drawn from other nations, but these he invested with German character and expression. No other ballads surpass his in terseness, vigor, and suggestive beauty.

Gentil Bernard, Le. Pierre Joseph Bernard, the French poet, is frequently thus called.

Gentle Boy, The. A story by Nathaniel Hawthorne, in which he describes characteristics belonging to himself. He was destitute of malice, and of a very sensitive nature, and people who knew the story-teller most intimately say he was simply drawing his own portrait.

Gentle George. So Suckling, in his poem *A Session of the Poets*, calls Sir George Etherege.

Gentle Lochiel, The. Donald Cameron. *Vid.* THE ULYSSES OF THE HIGHLANDS.

Gentle Shepherd, The. An extraordinary instance of Pitt's command of the House is the man-

ner in which he fixed indelibly on George Grenville, the statesman, the above appellation. At the time in question a song of Dr. Howard's, each stanza of which began and ended with the words,

"Gentle shepherd, tell me where,"
was in every mouth. In the course of a debate, Mr. Grenville exclaimed, "Where is our money? where are our means? I say again, Where are our means? where is our money?" He then sat down, and Lord Chatham walked slowly out of the House, humming the line:—

"Gentle shepherd, tell me where."

Gentleman George. A sobriquet applied to George H. Pendleton. *Vid.* Perley Poore's *Reminiscences* (ii. 360).

Senator Pendleton of Ohio, whose courteous deportment had won him the appellation of "Gentleman George."

Gentleman Ragamuffin, The. An epithet conferred on Thomas Nash by Harvey, in his *Pierce's Supererogation* (London, 1593), where he says:—

Although he truly intitule himselfe
Pierce Penniles, and be elsewhere
styled the Gentleman Ragamuffin.
Nash the Ape of Greene, Greene the
Ape of Euphuus, Euphuus the Ape
of Envie, the three famous mam-
mets of the presse, and my three no-
torious feudists (i.e., plotter of
feuds), drawe all in a yoke; but
some Schollars excell their masters;
and some lustie blond will do more
at a deadly pull, than two, or three
of his yokefellowes.

George Pyeboard, in *The Puritan*, is supposed, by Steevens, to represent George Peele, the Elizabethan dramatist.

George the Greater, a nickname given to George, Prince-Regent, afterwards George IV., in contradistinction to George Bryan Brummel. *Vid.* BEAU BRUMMEL.

George the Grinner. So George Colman is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lxiv.), he having

published in 1802 a work under the title of *Broad Grins*.

George the Lesser. A nickname given to George Bryan Brummel, in contradistinction to George, Prince-Regent, afterwards George IV. *Vid.* BEAU BRUMMEL.

Gerioneo, who is introduced by Spenser into the *Faërie Queene* (bk. v.), is intended to represent Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, generally known as the Duke of Alva.

German Cicero, The. Johann Sturm. *Vid.* THE CICERO OF GERMANY.

German Cid, The. An epithet sometimes given to Hermann (died A. D. 21), the liberator of his country, and undoubtedly the greatest hero of the period, whose name still lives in ballads and historic lays.

German Dickens, The. A nickname given to Friedrich Wilhelm Hacklaender, a popular German author, because of the humor and pathos in which many of his works excel.

German Dominic Sampson. The. So Carlyle calls Johann Heinrich Stilling, the mystic, "awkward, honest, irascible, in old-fashioned clothes and bagwig."

German Horace, The. A nickname given to Charles William Ramler, a man of much celebrity in his own country. He translated sixteen odes of Horace, which he published with many original imitations of them, besides odes written at various times in his life, and he also translated the critical works of Batteaux.

German Milton, The. So Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, the author of *The Messiah*, is sometimes called.

German Mithridates, A. A nickname given to Maximilian II. of Austria, on account of his being a sovereign and yet a man

of culture; one who encouraged the arts and sciences, held men of learning in high esteem, spoke several languages with great facility, and was well read in the Latin classics.

German Plato, The. A sobriquet conferred on Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi, a German philosopher, "on account of the high religious tone of his metaphysical writings."

German Pliny, The. Konrad von Gesner of Zurich, one of the chief surgeons to Queen Elizabeth, is thus named.

German Voltaire, The. Both Goethe and Wieland have been thus styled.

Goethe has been called the German Voltaire; but it is a name which does him wrong, and describes him ill. Excepting in the corresponding variety of their pursuits and knowledge, in which, perhaps, it does Voltaire wrong, the two cannot be compared. Goethe is all, or the best of all, that Voltaire was, and he was much that Voltaire did not dream of. — *Carlyle*.

He [Wieland] had imbibed so much of the taste of the French, along with their philosophy, that he bore the name of the German Voltaire in Germany and out of Germany. — *Bouterwek, Trans.*

Giafer. A name under which Louis de Bourbon, Comte de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV. and Mlle. de La Vallière, figured in a French work called *Mémoires Secrètes pour servir à l'Histoire de Perse*. *Vid.* CHABAS.

Giant of Literature, The. A name given to Samuel Johnson. He is also called THE GREAT MORALIST.

Giant of the Law, The. Parsons, in his *Life of Chief-Justice Parsons of Massachusetts* (1859), says that the latter was called by his enemies by this name.

Giantess of Genius, A. So Dr. Wolcot, in his poem *Nil Admirari*, calls Hannah More.

Gift of God, The. A nickname given to Philippe II. of France, by his people. He was the real founder of the monarchy, in a territorial point of view, and of its regal rank, which acknowledged no peer.

Gil, in the poem by Matthew Green in the *Collection of Poems by Several Hands* (London, 1748), is intended for Gilbert Burnet.

Gilgillis Hobberdehoy. A nickname given to Gabriel Harvey, by Nash, in his *Strange Newes of the Intercepting of Certain Letters* (London, 1592), where he says: —

The text will not beare it, good Gilgillis Hobberdehoy. Our English tongue is nothing too good, but too bad to imitate the Greek and Latine.

Gillyflower of Liverpool, The. So William Roscoe is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (iv.).

Gin'ral, The. Gen. Andrew Jackson is thus repeatedly referred to by David Crockett, in his *Life of Martin van Buren*.

Glaucus, in Lord Lytton's poem *Glenaveril, or the Metamorphoses* (1885), is intended for Lord Granville.

Glenriddell, in the subjoined verses, is Robert Riddell of Glenriddell, F. S. A., the intimate friend of Burns, and one of the heroes who contended for *The Whistle*: —

Three joyous good fellows with
hearts clear of flaw:
Craigdarroch, so famous for wit,
worth, and law;
And trusty Glenriddell, so skilled in
old coins;
And gallant Sir Robert, deep read
in old wines.

Glōriana, in Spenser's *Faërie Queene*, represents Queen Elizabeth. *Vid.* BELPHEBE.

In that *Faërie Queene*, I mean Glory in my general intention, but in my particular, I conceive the most excellent and glorious person of our sovereign, the Queen [Elizabeth], and her kingdom in Faëryland. — *Introductory Letter of the Author.*

Glorious John. A name given to Dryden, the poet.

Glorious Preacher, The. St. John Chrysostom, who flourished in the fourth century, is thus styled.

Glorious Protestant Hero, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Frederick the Great. *Vid.* Larwood and Hotten, *History of Sign-boards* (cap. ii.).

Glorious Trio of Sorbonne, The. An epithet given to Abel François Villemain, Victor Cousin, and François Pierre Guillaume Guizot, who at one time were lecturers at Sorbonne, and who threw themselves heartily into the reaction against the sensualistic philosophy and literature of the eighteenth century, which were then in vogue.

Glorious Villain, A. So the Earl of Clarendon, in his *History*, calls Oliver Cromwell.

Vid. also Dr. South, *Posthumous Works* (p. 5).

Glory and Reproach of Scotland, The. An epithet sometimes conferred on Robert Burns.

Glory and the Scandal of His Age, The. An epithet which Oldham applied to Samuel Butler, in his *Satire Dissuading from Poetry*:—

On Butler, who can think without just rage,

The glory and the scandal of his age?
Fair stood his hopes when first he came to town,

Met everywhere with welcomes of renown;

Courted, caress'd by all, with wonder read,

And promises of princely favor fed:
But what reward for all he had at last,

After a life in dull expectance pass'd?

Glory of Her Sex, The. An epithet which Voltaire gives to Queen Elizabeth, in the dedication of *La Henriade*, where he says to Queen Caroline:—

It was the fate of Henry the Fourth to be protected by an English queen. He was assisted by the

great Elizabeth, who was in her age the glory of her sex. By whom can his memory be so well protected as by her who resembles so much Elizabeth in her personal virtues?

Glory of Her Sex, The. So Mrs. Anne Bradstreet is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (liv.).

Glory of Netherland, The. So Richard Barnfield, in his poem *The Encomion of Lady Pecunia* (London, 1598), terms Erasmus.

Glory of Scotland, The. Wordsworth, in his *Poetry as a Study*, says: "It is consistent that Lucien Bonaparte, who could censure Milton for having surrounded Satan in the infernal regions with courtly and regal splendor, should pronounce Osian to be the glory of Scotland."

Glory of the English Stage, The. So Shakespeare is termed in Phillips' *Theatrum Poetarum*.

Glory of the Human Intellect, The. So De Quincey, in his *Biographical and Historical Essays*, calls William Shakespeare.

Glory of the Muses, The. An epithet conferred on Sir Thomas Smith, one of the best scholars of his age, by Harvey, in his *The Tears of Gabriel Harvey*, where he says:—

Has Smith, the glory of the Muses, died—

Smith, mine and thine, and every Englishman's pride,

Who owed a life to us, if not himself?

Ah! but, ah! but, perished he has indeed,

Unless thy letter me deceives.

Glory of the Priesthood, The. So Pope, in his *Essay on Criticism* (line 694), calls Erasmus.

Glossator, The. A nickname given to Aldred, a priest, to distinguish him from others of the name of Aldred. He was the writer of two Anglo-Saxon glosses inserted in the Latin manuscript known as the *Durham Book* or *Landisfarne Gospels*.

Glossomachicall Thomas. An epithet conferred on Thomas Nash, by Harvey, in his work *The Trimming of Thomas Nashe* (London, 1597), where he says:—

God save you (right glossomachicall Thomas). The vertuous, riches, wherewith (as broad spread Fame reporteth) you are indued, though *fama malum*, as saith the poet, which I confirme; for that shee is *tam ficti prauisque tenax*, *quam nuncia veri*, as well saith Master William Lilly, in his *Adiectiva verbalia in az*. I say the report of your rich vertues so bewitched me toward you, that I cannot but send my poore Book to be vertuously succoured of you, that when both yours and my frends shall see it, they may (for your sake) veruously accept it.

Glowry Scythrop, in Peacock's novel of *Nightmare Abbey*, is said to represent Shelley.

It is pleasant to remember that Shelley admitted the truth of the portrait, and was amused by it. Specially pointed was the passage wherein Scythrop, who loves two young ladies at once (as Shelley loved Mary Godwin and Harriet Westbrook), tells his distracted father that he will commit suicide. — *Buchanan*.

Glutton of Literature, The. A name given to Anthony Magliabecchi.

Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, says:—

He has been called the Helluo or the Glutton of Literature, as Peter Comestor received his nickname from his amazing voracity for food he could never digest; which appeared when having fallen sick of so much false learning, he threw it all up in his *Sea of Histories*, which proved to be the history of all things, and a bad history of every thing.

Gobbo, Del, or THE HUMPEACK. So Andrea Solari was named.

Gobbo di Pisa, Il. A nickname given to Geronimo Amelunghi, who flourished in the sixteenth century.

God Hanuman. A name given to Napoleon Bonaparte, by Robert Southey, in a letter to Will-

iam Taylor of Norwich, in which he says (*Memoirs of William Taylor*, London, 1843; ii. 427):—

For the last ten years the madness has been Bonaparte's, but the atrocities have been those of the French. He was the God Hanuman—the monkeys, whom he commanded, did the mischief.

God of All Philosophers, The. Plato. *Vid.* DEUM PHILOSOPHURUM.

God of Clay, That. So Byron, in *Don Juan* (x. 59), calls Napoleon Bonaparte.

God of English Poets, The. So Francis Meres, in his *Palladis Tamia*, calls Geoffrey Chaucer.

God of Our Idolatry, The. So Shakespeare is called by Garrick in an ode, and by Warburton in a letter dated Sept. 23, 1769.

God of Whiggish Idolatry, The. So Sir Walter Scott calls Henry, Lord Brougham.

Godless Regent, A. So Pope, in his *Moral Essays* (i. 90), calls Philip, Duke of Orleans, the Regent of France in the minority of Louis XV. He was superstitious in judicial astrology, though an unbeliever in all religion.

Goetz von Berlichingen, the Honest. A nickname given to Johann Wolfgang von Goethe while he was in Wetzlar studying law. In his *Autobiography* (pt. iii. bk. 13 p. 462) he says:—

To every one a name with an epithet was assigned. Me they called "Goetz von Berlichingen, the Honest." The former I earned by the attention to the gallant German patriarch, the latter by my upright affection and devotion for the eminent men with whom I became acquainted.

Gog and Magog of English Literature, The. So Tooke, in his notes on the works of Churchill, refers respectively to William Warburton and Samuel Johnson.

Golden, The. Jean Dorat, one of the "Pleiades," was named **AURATUS**, the sobriquet being intended as a pun upon his real name. He is also alluded to as **THE FRENCH PINDAR**.

Golden-Mouth. A title bestowed on Laurence Anderton, the learned Jesuit.

Golden-Mouthed, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Michael Drayton.

As Sophocles was called a Bee for the sweetness of his tongue: so in Charles Fitz-Geffry's Drake, Drayton is termed "golden-mouthed," for the purity and preciousness of his style and phrase.—F. Meres, *A Comparative Discourse of Our English Poets* . . . (1598).

St. John Chrysostom (Chrysostom = Golden-Mouthed), who flourished in the fourth century, was so called, on account of his marvellous eloquence.

Golden Stream, The. Johannes Damascenus, the author of *Dogmatic Theology*.

Golden-Tongued, The. St. Peter, Bishop of Ravenna in the fifth century, was named "Chrysologos," or **THE GOLDEN-TONGUED**.

The term was also bestowed on Michael Menot, a celebrated French preacher of the fifteenth century, as a nickname, on account of the grossness and buffoonery exhibited in his sermons.

Goldsmith of the Bar, The. A sobriquet conferred on Peter Burrowes, the Irish judge, on account of the wretched voice he possessed.

Goldy. So Johnson called Goldsmith. Garrick says that he "wrote like an angel, and talked like poor Poll." *Vid.* **NOLL**.

Goliath of the Philistines, The. So Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, calls Marchamont Needham.

And certainly he that will or can peruse those his intelligences, called

Merc. Politici, will judge that had the devil himself (the father of all lies) been in this Goliath's office he could not have exceeded him, as having with profound malice calumniated his sovereign, scurrility abused the nobility, impudence blasphemed the church and members thereof, and industry poisoned the people with dangerous principles.—(Vol. iii. p. 1182, Bliss' ed.)

Good, The. A sobriquet bestowed on William II., King of Sicily. His father, William I., called **THE BAD** (*q. v.*), died when the boy was fourteen years of age, and his youth, innocence, and beauty endeared him to the nation. The factions of his father's reign were reconciled; the laws were revised; and until his premature death the country enjoyed a short season of peace, justice, and happiness. He was the last of the legitimate male posterity of Tancred de Hauteville who reigned in Sicily, but the blood of the Normans was brought down to modern times, in Italy, by the marriages of the female representatives of the family.

Good, The. A title given to Philip, third Duke of Burgundy, sometimes called Philip II., to distinguish him from his grandfather Philip, called **THE BOLD** (*q. v.*). Bent on avenging the murder of his father, called "Sans-peur," **THE FEARLESS** (*q. v.*), he entered into an alliance with Henry V., King of England, by which he recognized Henry as the rightful regent of France during the reign of Charles VI., who was insane, and heir to the throne after his death. The dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., refused to resign his rights, took up arms, and was driven beyond the Loire. Later, Philip, having had some disputes with the English, concluded to sign a treaty with the French king and the dauphin, but was prevented by the English, who paid him a large sum of

money and ceded to him the province of Champagne. In 1429, by becoming heir to Brabant, Holland, and the rest of the Low Countries, he was at the head of the most powerful realm in western Europe, but preferred to continue in nominal subjection. Again insulted by the English, and strongly urged by the pope, he made a final peace with Charles, who gladly accepted it. The English in revenge committed great havoc on the ships of Flanders, which so irritated Philip that he declared war against them, and with the French king expelled them from their French possessions. In 1454 a rebellion broke out headed by the citizens of Ghent, but the duke inflicted upon them a terrible defeat, though he wept over a victory bought with the blood of 20,000 of his subjects. The latter part of his life was filled with trouble, caused by the quarrels between Charles VII. and his son, afterwards Louis XI., who had fled from his father's court and sought shelter from Philip. Under him Burgundy was the most prosperous and tranquil state in Europe. He was the most admired and feared sovereign of his time, and his court far surpassed in brilliancy those of his contemporaries. Under him the dukedom of Burgundy reached its height, and he was called the Great Duke of the West, on account of his influence and power. He was succeeded by his son Charles, called **THE BOLD** (*q. v.*).

Good, The. The following individuals have been vested in this title:—

Alfonso VIII. (? IX.), King of Leon; also called **THE NOBLE AND GOOD**.

Sir James Douglas, the friend of Bruce; surnamed **THE GOOD SIR JAMES**.

Jean II. of France is called **LE BON**.

John V. of Brittany, called **THE GOOD AND WISE**.

René, titular King of Naples, called "the Good King René." *Vid.* **LE BON ROI RENÉ**.

Richard II., Duc de Normandie.

Richard de Beauchamp, twelfth Earl of Warwick, and Regent of France.

Good Bishop, The. An appellation conferred on Henri François Xavier de Belsunce, a bishop of Marseilles, who, during the plague there, "exerted himself by night and day to succor the dying, cheer the despairing, comfort the afflicted, and point all to that source of help which alone holds the issues of life and death. This Christian devotion and magnanimity gained for him the appellation of the Good Bishop, a title by which he is still recognized throughout all Europe."

Good Duke Humphrey, The. Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, the youngest son of Henry IV., who is said to have been murdered by Suffolk and Cardinal Beaufort, is so called. *Vid.* Shakespeare, 2 *King Henry VI.* (iii. 2).

Good Earl, The. A sobriquet conferred on Archibald, eighth Earl of Angus, who flourished in the sixteenth century, and was distinguished for his virtues.

Good Friday. A nickname said to have been bestowed by Malibran on Bunn, the manager. For an amusing anecdote relative to the name, *vid.* Crowest, *Musical Anecdotes* (ii. 287).

Good Gray Poet, The. A name given to Walt. Whitman.

Good King René, The. *Vid.* **LE BON ROI RENÉ**.

Good Lord Clifford, The. So Wordsworth, in his *Song of the Feast of Brougham Castle*, refers to Lord Clifford, a scion of the

House of Lancaster, whose mother, to save him from the vengeance of the House of York, put him in the charge of a shepherd, to be brought up as one of his own children. He was restored to his possessions on the accession of Henry VII., and died in 1543.

Good Lord Cobham, The. A title conferred on Sir John Oldcastle, who married the heiress of the Cobham family, and was the first author, as well as the first martyr, of noble family in England.

Good Queen Bess. The popular name of Queen Elizabeth of England.

Good Queen of France, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Claude, the daughter of Louis XII. of France, who married Francis I., her cousin, and thus became queen. Her whole reign was a tale of sadness, for she was exposed to the indifference of her husband and the imperious temper of the Duchess of Angoulême, while she had nothing but her virtue to support her. The people of France, seeing her exhibit so much virtue and patience under many heavy trials, gave her the above sobriquet.

Good Regent, The. A name frequently given to James Stuart, first Earl of Murray or Moray, natural son of James V., chief of the Protestant party in Scotland, and prime minister of Mary Queen of Scots, whose marriage to Darnley he opposed, and was compelled to take refuge in England. He was regent during the imprisonment of Mary, and his prompt and vigorous measures, zeal, and prudence in securing the peace of the kingdom and settling the affairs of the church, gained him the above sobriquet.

Good Seed of Hercules. An epithet given to Cardinal Ippo-

lito d'Este by Ariosto, in the *Orlando Furioso* (canto i. iii.), who says:—

Good seed of Hercules, give ear and deign,
Thou that this age's grace and splendor art.

Good Sir James, The. Sir James Douglas. *Vid.* THE GOOD.

Goodman of Ballengeich, The. James V. of Scotland assumed this name when he made his disguised visits through the country districts around Edinburgh, etc.

Goodman Palsgrave. A nickname given to Frederick V., elector-palatine. *Vid.* THE WINTER KING.

Goosey Goderich. So Cobbett called Frederick Robinson, afterwards Viscount Goderich, on account of his incapacity as a statesman. *Vid.* PROSPERITY ROBINSON.

Gosling Scrag, who appears only in the first edition of Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle*, is intended for the Lord Lyttleton whose treatment of the author's tragedy of *The Regicide* had excited his resentment.

Gossip, The. A nickname given to Tristan L'Ermite by Louis XI. of France, whose willing servant he was in carrying into effect the nefarious schemes of his wily master, and who kept the king well informed of the news of the day.

Gottschalk Wedel, the village sexton in Robert Schumann's musical essays (the *Davidsbündler*), is intended for Wilhelm von Zuccalmaglio-Waldbrühl.

Grace of Courts, The. Pope so calls Charles, Earl of Dorset, in an epitaph upon him.

Gracious Duncan. An epithet which Shakespeare, in his play of *Macbeth*, confers on Duncan I. of Scotland.

Grammarians, The. A title given to Geoffrey, one of the Dominicans of Bishops Lynn, who published a *Promptorium Parvulorum*, or English-Latin dictionary, in the fifteenth century.

Grammatical Cur, The. A name frequently given to the Dutch antiquary James Gronovius, who was a malevolent critic.

Grammatical Cynic, The. A nickname given to Gaspar Scioppius, one of the most formidable critics of the seventeenth century. Born a Protestant in Germany, he became a Catholic, but this did not prevent his abusing the Jesuits by his bitter libels. He also published libels against the Protestants, some of which, abusing James I. of England, caused the English ambassador's attendants in Spain to attack and severely wound him. He possessed great wit, genius, and learning, but the violence with which he attacked the most eminent scholars of his age has rendered his memory odious.

Grammaticus. A nickname given to Aelfric, of whom but little is known. At one time he was a monk of Abingdon, then he moved to Winchester, and then was the ruler of the monastery at Cerne. He has become famous from the vigor with which he opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation, and parts of his writings which treat this subject have been republished from time to time whenever any special agitation has arisen on the sacramental question in England. His school-books, especially the preface to his Grammar, show that he took a warm interest in education, which was fully in accord with the spirit of the monastic revival of his time. His learning was recognized by his contemporaries, and he was asked by them to do much of the work which he did. His principal works are two

books of *Homilies*, *A Treatise on the Old and New Testaments*, *The Heptateuchus*, *The Life of St. Aethelwold*, a *Latin Grammar and Glossary*, *The Colloquium*, *De Temporibus Anni*, and several pastoral letters.

Grammont of His Age, The. A name given to Pierre de Bourdeille, Lord of Brantome, whose *Mémoires* contain many curious particulars. Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature*, says:—

Clear, candid, prolix, loose, and slipshod in style, he is less of a literary model than of a suggestive and entertaining painter of social habits and characters. A historian and a satirist, he is so rather in spite of himself than in accordance with rule. He is the Grammont and the Pepys of his age, who, if he could have kept his eyes upon its best rather than upon its worst features, might possibly have been its Plutarch.

Gran Capitan, El. A sobriquet conferred on Gonzalvo de Cordova.

Gran Diavolo, Il. A title bestowed on Giovanni di Medici. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (pt. ii. cap. xv.).

Grand, Le. A title bestowed on François Couperin, the celebrated organist of St. Gervais.

Grand Corneille, Le. An epithet which the French frequently confer on Pierre Corneille; but modern critics, such as Voltaire, La Harpe, Schlegel, and Lessing, have expressed themselves in some respects unfavorably regarding his genius.

Grand Corrupter, The. So his political opponents frequently termed Sir Robert Walpole.

Grand Frédéric, Le. A nickname given to Frédéric Le-maitre, who was one of the most popular actors of this century, by his enthusiastic countrymen. On February 23, 1848, while he was playing *Le Chiffonier de Paris*, a drama of strong social-

ist tendencies, news reached his dressing-room of a collision between the mob and the police. Half-dressed, pale, and filled with emotion, he rushed to the front of the stage and exclaimed: "Why, you stupid people, do you remain to look at my faces, and listen to my nonsense? Come with me, and let us play a citizen-like part in the great drama, the epilogue of which must be the apotheosis of the people." In the costume of a rag-picker he ran to the barricades, behind which he stood till the populace had driven Louis Philippe from Paris. This caused him to be nicknamed **THE TALMA OF THE BOULEVARD**.

Grand Monarque, Le. Louis XIV., King of France, is so called.

When it came to courtship, and your field of preferment was the Versailles *Œil-de-Bœuf*, and a Grand Monarque walking encircled with scarlet women and adulaters there, the course of the Mirabeaus grew still more complicated. — *Carlyle*.

Grand Nash, Le. An epithet applied to Richard Nash, when at the zenith of his power at Bath. *Vid.* **BEAU NASH**.

Grand Pan, Le. A sobriquet conferred on Voltaire.

Grandævus, in Lord Lytton's poem *Glenaveril, or the Metamorphoses* (1885), is intended for William E. Gladstone.

Grande Mademoiselle, La. A name given to the Duchesse de Montpensier, daughter of Gaston, Duc d'Orléans, and the cousin of Louis XIV.

Grandison Cromwell Lafayette. So Mirabeau called the Marquis de Fayette, meaning to imply that he had the ambition of Cromwell, but that he wished to appear before the world as "the faultless monster" of Richardson's novel.

There are nicknames of Mirabeau's worth whole treatises. 'Grandison Cromwell' Lafayette write a vol-

ume on the man, as many volumes have been written, and try to say more. It is the best likeness yet drawn of him. — *Carlyle*.

Grangousier, the King of Utopia in Rabelais' *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, is said to represent Louis XII., but Motteux thinks that he is intended for Jean d'Albret, King of Navarre.

Granville of a Former Age, The. So Pope, in his poem *Windsor Forest* (line 289), calls Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey.

Graphiel Hagiels, Our. A name given to Gabriel Harvey, by Thomas Nash, in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (London, 1596), where he says: —

This volage under Don Anthonio was nothing so great credit to him, as a French Varlet of the chamber is; nor did he follow Anthonio neither, but was a Capitaines Boye that scorned writing and reading, and helpt him to set down his accounts, and score up dead payes. But this was our Graphiel Hagiels tricke of Wiley Beguilly herein, that whereas he could get no man of worth to crie *Placet* to his workes, or meeter it in his commendation, those worthless Wippets and Jack Strawes hee could get, hee would seeme to enable and compare with the highest.

Gray, the hero of Cooper's novel *The Pilot*, represents John Paul Jones. "Except for his ideal appearances in *The Pilot*," says Hannay, "the stout Galwegian has been unfortunate in literature. Formal naval history treats him as a 'pirate' and a 'renegade,' and accuses him of something like mere plunder; while the novel, by Allan Cunningham, of which he is the hero, is a very bad one."

Gray-Steel. A sobriquet conferred on Sir Archibald Douglas, an early favorite of James V. of Scotland. He had great strength, a fine appearance, and was very skilful in every kind of warlike exercise. The king named him as above, after a champion of chivalry in the

romance of *Sir Eger and Sir Grime*. He lost his favor at court, was attainted with others of the Douglas family in 1528, and finally went to France, where he died after falling out of public interest.

Graystone Sage, The. A title given to Samuel J. Tilden, a New York lawyer and politician, on account of his residence which he called Graystone.

Great, The. The following personages have been invested with this title:—

Abbas I., Shah of Persia.
Albertus Magnus.
Albrecht, Duke of Braunschweig and Lüneburg.
Alexander of Macedonia.
Alfonso III., King of Leon.
Alfred, King of England.
Camoens, the author of the *Lusiad*.
Canute, King of England and Denmark.
Casimir III., King of Poland.
Charles I., or Charlemagne, Emperor of Germany.
Charles III., Duke of Lorraine.
Charles Emanuel I., Duke of Savoy.

Clovis, King of the Franks in the fifth century.

Clovis used the new creed as a lever by whose machinery he would be able to crush the petty princes his neighbors; and, like Constantine, Clovis, sullied by crimes of as dark a dye, obtained the title of "The Great."—Disraeli, *Curiosities of Literature*.

Constantine I., Emperor of Rome.

Darius, King of Persia.
Ferdinand I., King of Leon and Castile.

Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, called also **THE GREAT ELECTOR**.

Frederick II., King of Prussia.

Gregory I., Pope of Rome.
Henri IV., King of France.
John II., King of Portugal.

Justinian I., Emperor of Constantinople.

Leopold I. of Germany.

Louis I., King of Hungary.

Louis II., Prince of Condé.

Mohammed II., Sultan of the Turks.

Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria.

Cosmo di Medici, Grand-Duke of Tuscany.

Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, called also **THE GREAT CARDINAL OF SPAIN**.

Nicholas I., Pope of Rome.

Otho I., Emperor of Germany.

Peter I. of Russia.

Peter III., King of Aragon.

St. Basil, Bishop of Casarea, who flourished in the fourth century.

James Sforza, the Italian commander.

Sigismund II., King of Poland.

Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths in the fifth century.

Theodosius I., Emperor of Rome.

Matteo Visconti, Lord of Milan.

Vladimir, Grand-Duke of Russia.

Waldemar I., King of Denmark.

Great American Condenser, The. A nickname given to John B. Wood, commonly called "Doc Wood," an American printer and journalist, who died Jan. 27, 1884. He allowed no piece of manuscript to pass through his hands without an attempt to reduce it; and his blue pencil was the constant dread of writers whose work was referred to him. However, while he was remorseless as an editorial reviser, he was noted for his great kindness of heart and numerous pleasant social qualities.

Great Astrologer, The. A nickname given to Abu Yusuf Alkendi. *Vid.* **THE PHOENIX OF HIS AGE**.

Great Auruncian, The. So Mathias, in his satirical poem *The Pursuits of Literature* (dialogue iv.), calls the poet Lucilius.

Great Baron, The. A nickname given to the Marquis Hugo von Brandenburg. While hunting, he was lost in a forest, and came to a smithy. Finding there three swarthy and hideous men, who, instead of iron, seemed to be tormenting human beings with fire and hammers, he asked the meaning of it. He was told they were lost souls, and that a like punishment he would receive unless he repented. In great terror he commended himself to the Virgin, sold his patrimony in Germany, and built seven abbeys. He died on St. Thomas' day, and the monks keep the anniversary of his death in great solemnity. Dante, *Paradiso* (xvi. 126), says:—

Each one that bears the beautiful
escutcheon
Of the great baron whose renown
and name
The festival of Thomas keepeth
fresh.

Great Bastard, The. A nickname given to Antoine de Bourgogne, a natural son of Philip the Good, Duc de Bourgogne.

Great Bear, The. A nickname given to Dr. Samuel Johnson. Gray calls him so. *Vid.* Gosse. *Gray*, in *English Men of Letters* (cap. ix.).

Great Border Minstrel, The. So Sir Walter Scott is frequently named.

Great Bullet-Head, The. A nickname given to Georges Cadoudal, who, on the death of Cottureau, became a leader of the royalists. He escaped to England in 1800, after he had refused from Bonaparte the office of lieutenant-general and a pension of 100,000 francs. In 1802 he returned to France and conspired to overthrow the first consul, was arrested, and executed June 25, 1804. Napoleon said of him, "His mind was cast in the true mould; in my hands he would have done great things." *Vid.* LE CHOUAN.

Great Caliban. So Dr. John Wolcot, in his *Epistle to the Reviewers*, calls Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Great Captain, The. Cordova. *Vid.* EL GRAN CAPITAN.

Great Cardinal, The. So Richelieu is frequently called.

Great Cardinal of Spain, The. A title given to Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, the statesman and scholar.

Great Cham of Literature, The. A sobriquet conferred on Dr. Samuel Johnson by Tobias Smollett, in a letter to John Wilkes of the *North Briton*, dated March 16, 1759.

Great Commoner, The. A nickname given to Henry Clay, of whom Prentice, in his *Biography of Henry Clay*, says:—

The object of his exertions was at once worthy of his power and adapted to the noblest manifestations. He has been deservedly called "The Great Commoner." It is in the defence of popular rights, and the indignant denunciation of aristocratical tyranny, that his eloquence has been frequently exerted.

Great Commoner, The. A nickname given to Sir John Barnard by William Pitt, though the name was afterwards applied to Pitt himself by his admirers.

Great Count, The. A nickname given to Roger I., Count of Sicily and Calabria, and founder of the Norman dynasty in those countries. He was the youngest of the twelve sons of Tancred de Hauteville of Normandy, where he was born in 1031. Hearing of the wondrous success of his brothers, William THE IRON ARM (*q. v.*) and Robert THE CUNNING (*q. v.*), he set out in 1058 to join them, and commenced his warlike achievements during the conquest of Calabria. In 1060 he set out on an expedition against Sicily, then ruled by the Saracens, and after twelve years of fighting,

- and after having captured most of the other towns in the country, he became master of Palermo. He was then invested with the crown of Sicily, under the title of count. He was now on a par with the most powerful monarchs of Europe, was able to wed his children as he pleased, and his alliance was courted by the first princes of Europe. In 1085 he took upon himself the title of THE GREAT COUNT, to distinguish him from his vassals, and in 1098 he received from the pope the privilege of appointing bishops, and other favors. The last acts of his life were the building of churches and monasteries, among which was the cathedral of Messina. He died in 1101.
- Great Croysado, The.** So Butler, in *Hudibras*, calls General Lord Fairfax.
- Great Duke, The.** A title given to the Duke of Wellington.
- Great Duke of the West, The.** A title given to Philip, third Duke of Burgundy, also called THE GOOD (q.v.).
- Great Dulman,** in Churchill's poem *The Ghost* (iii. 327), is intended for Sir Samuel Fludger, Lord Mayor of London in 1761-2.
- Great Earl of Cork, The.** A sobriquet conferred upon Richard Boyle, who devoted his fortune toward promoting public improvements.
- Great Earl of Douglas, The.** Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus. *Vid.* BELL-THE-CAT.
- Great Eater, The.** A nickname bestowed upon Peter Comestor (i. e., "Eater"), who flourished in the twelfth century, and was a most omnivorous reader.
- Great Elector, The.** A sobriquet conferred on Friedrich Wilhelm, Marquis of Brandenburg, the great-grandfather of Frederick the Great.
- Great Epigrammatist, The.** So Camden terms John Heywood.
- Great Founder of the Persian Name, The.** So Pope, in his poem *The Temple of Fame*, calls Cyrus the Great.
- Great Gander of Glasgow, The.** So John Galt is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lv.).
- Great God Pan, The.** A name given to William Wordsworth in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (iv.).
- Great Gospel Gun.** So John Milton is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (iii.).
- Great Harlot, The.** An epithet applied to Pope Pius VI. by Monti, the Italian poet, because the former had placed the poetry of the latter below that of Metastasio. *Vid.* THE LAST OF MONSTERS.
- Great-Head.** So Malcolm, King of Scotland, was named. *Vid.* CAN-MORE.
- Great Heir of Fame.** So John Milton, in *An Epitaph on an Admirable Dramatic Poet*, terms William Shakespeare.
- Great Historian of the Field, The.** So Charles James Apperley, the sporting-writer, is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lxiv.).
- Great Iconoclast, The.** A title given to Martin Luther.
- Great Independent, The.** So Baillie calls Oliver Cromwell. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iii. ii. 1).
- Great Kill-Cow of Christendom, The.** So Edward Philips, in his *Life of John Milton* (1694), calls Claudius Salmasius.
- Great Laker, The.** So William Wordsworth is named in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xlii.).
- Great Letter-Writer, The.** An epithet conferred on Vincent Voiture, who enjoyed a prodigious reputation as a writer of letters, many of which have been

published. They show some wit but more play on words, forced allusions, and a cold and lifeless style. A letter from him was once a passport into the best society.

Great Leviathan of Men, The. Oliver Cromwell is so called by Heath, in his *Flagellum*. *Vid.* also *Notes and Queries* (1st. ser. iii. 207).

Great Lord of Greek, The. So Dr. Wolcot, in his postscript to the *Ode on the Passions*, calls Richard Grosvenor, Lord Belgrave.

Great Magician, The. So John Wilson, in a poem entitled *The Magic Mirror* (published in 1812), calls Sir Walter Scott, on account of the wonderful fascination his writings possess.

In the celebrated *Chaldee MS.* Scott is termed "the Great Magician who dwelleth in the old fastness, hard by the River Jordan, which is by the Border."

Great Marquis, The. A name frequently applied to Hernando Cortes; to James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, on account of his labors for the cause of Charles I.; and to the great Portuguese statesman Sebastiano Jose de Carvalho, Marquis de Pombal.

Great Master in the Science of Grimace. So Churchill, in *The Rosciad* (line 370), calls Henry Woodward, an actor.

Great Minstrel, The. A name given to Sir Walter Scott by *The Edinburgh Review* (1815), which says:—

Here is another genuine lay of the Great Minstrel, with all his characteristic faults, beauties, and irregularities.

Great Moralist, The. Samuel Johnson. *Vid.* THE GIANT OF LITERATURE.

Great Nabob, The, in Lady Caroline Lamb's novel *Glenarvon*, is intended for Lord Holland.

Great O, The. So Bulwer, in *The New Timon*, calls Daniel O'Connell. *Vid.* THE RUPERT OF DEBATE.

Great Pacificator, The. A nickname given to Henry Clay. When the proposition for the admission of Missouri, then a territory, was made in Congress, a strong public feeling against slavery, which had been growing in the New England and Middle States, opposed the measure, unless the new state should prohibit slavery. Clay proposed to leave it to a committee of thirteen, of which he was nominated chairman. The report of the committee not being received, he proposed a second and larger one, of which he acted as chairman. His fertile mind rearranged the former report, and influenced the other members of the committee so that they reported to Congress a measure that did not vary essentially from the first report. It provided that, in consideration of the admission of the new state as a slave state, slavery should in all the remaining states north of the southern boundary of Missouri be forever abolished. This has since been known as "The Missouri Compromise." For a while it bridged over the bitter feeling between the North and South, and the public announcement of the act was received with the highest transports of joy. These burst forth in exclamations that Clay was a second Washington, the savior of his country, and the Great Pacificator of ten millions of people.

Great Pan, The. So Heinsius, in a letter from Amsterdam, dated Sept. 16, 1653, to Gronovius at Deventer, calls Salmasius. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iv. 538-9). The title has also been given to Voltaire.

Great Patron of Mankind. So Alexander Pope, in his *Imitations of Horace* (II. i. 1), calls George II., King of England.

Great Physician, The. So Cowley, in *The Cutter of Coleman Street* (i. 6), calls Charles II.

Great Poet-Sire of Italy, The. So Lord Byron, in his poem *The Prophecy of Dante*, calls the latter.

Great Preserver of Pope and Shakespeare, The. A name given to Bishop Warburton, by Dr. Grey, in a work which was an answer to the bishop for a criticism on the doctor's *Hudibras*. The name has since been used by others whom Warburton has assailed.

Great Prophet of Tautology, Thou. So Dryden, in his poem *Mac Flecknoe* (line 30), calls Thomas Shadwell, the dramatist.

Great Red Dragon of Coleman Street, The. From Baillie we learn that the Presbyterians had given this nickname to John Goodwin (circa 1644-45). *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (III. ii. 2.)

Great Seer, The. A nickname given to Samuel Johnson. Diddin, in his *Reminiscences of a Literary Life* (London, 1837; i. 87), says:—

May I express my regret, or perhaps disappointment, at the autobiography of the Great Seer in his very early years? To be sure, anything coming from such a man has a distinct and peculiar zest; but the record of pining infancy and distressed childhood, together with an imperfect statement of youthful studies and pursuits, has not much hold upon the imagination or the memory.

Great Shepherd of the Mantuan Plains, The. So Beattie, in his poem *The Minstrel* (II. ix.), calls Virgil.

Great Sopper, The. A nickname given to Noel Beda, a French theologian, and doctor of Sorbonne. He was a violent enemy of polite learning. He had a prodigious paunch of his own, and was called *gros soupiér*, i. e., great sopper; one that is ever dipping his bread in the beef-pot.

Rabelais makes him the author of a book on the excellence of tripe, as if his whole merit lay in his huge belly.

Great Soul of Numbers, The. So William Cartwright, in his poem *In Memory of Benjamin Jonson*, calls the latter.

Great Sow, The. An epithet applied to Isabella of Bavaria, wife of Charles VI. of France, by the citizens of Paris, on account of her shameless actions.

Great Teacher of Gardening, The. So John Abercrombie is frequently called.

Great Theban, The. So Pindar, a native of Thebes, is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxxix.).

Great Tincrarian Doctor, The. This name was adopted by William Mitchell, a Scotch tin-plate worker, in the publication of various books and pamphlets at Glasgow and Edinburgh, in the early part of the eighteenth century. *The Tinkler's Testament* is the most known of these. "The reason," he said, "why I call myself the Tincrarian Doctor is because I am a Tinklar, and cures old Pans and Lantruns."

Great Triumvirate, The. A title by which the three celebrated Italian poets Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio are designated.

Great Unknown, The. So James Ballantyne called Sir Walter Scott, on account of the extraordinary success which the *Waverley Novels* met with on their first appearance, although published anonymously. *Vid.* PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

Great Verulam, The. A name often used in speaking of Francis Bacon, on account of his title, Lord Verulam.

Had the great Verulam emancipated himself from all the dreams of his age? He speaks indeed cautiously of witchcraft, but does not deny its occult agency; and of astrology he is rather for the improvement

than the rejection.—Disraeli, *Character of James I.*

Great Wild Boar, The, in *The Chaldee MS.* (ii. 13), is intended for James Hogg.

Greatest Prince in Christendom, The. An epithet given to George IV. by Sheridan, his friend, who wrote as follows in a satire:—

AN ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE, 1811.

In all humility, we crave
Our Regent may become our slave.
And, being so, we trust that He
Will thank us for our loyalty.
Then, if he'll help us to pull down
His father's dignity and crown,
We'll make him, in some time to
come,

The greatest Prince in Christendom.

Greber's Peg. A nickname given to Francesca Margherita de l'Épine, a celebrated vocalist of the early part of the eighteenth century, because she came to England with a German musician named Greber.

Greek, The. Manuel Alvarez. *Vid.* EL GRIEGO.

Greek Commentator, The. A title conferred on Fernan Núñez de Guzman, the promoter of Greek literature in Spain.

Greene Maister of the Blacke Arte, The. An epithet conferred on Robert Greene, by Harvey, in his *Four Letters and Certain Sonnets* (London, 1592), where he says:—

The greene maister of the Blacke Arte; or the founder of ugly oaths; or the father of misbegotton Infornatus; or the Scrivener of Crasbiters; or as one of his own sectaries termed him the Patriarch of shifters.

Gresham, Mr., in Anthony Trollope's political novels, is intended for W. E. Gladstone.

Griego, El, or THE GREEK. A sobriquet bestowed on Manuel Alvarez, the celebrated Spanish sculptor, who died in 1797.

Griffarosto, the Rabelaisian ecclesiastic in Folengo's satire of *Orlandino* (canto viii.), is said to

represent Ignazio Squarcialupo, the prior of Folengo's convent. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (pt. ii. cap. xiv.).

Griffin, The, in *The Chaldee MS.*, (ii. 14), is intended for Thomas Mac Crie.

Griselda the Second. Vid. GRYSILDE.

Gros, Le. Charles II. and Louis VI. of France. *Vid.* THE FAT.

Gross, The. A nickname given to James, seventh Earl of Douglas, a fat, indolent, peaceable person.

Grosvenor's Cobbler. Dr. Wolcott thus called William Gifford, the author of *The Baviad*, in his *Ode of Triumph*.

Grunnovius. A name given to James Gronovius, by Fabretti, an Italian, who compared this Dutch antiquary to all those animals whose voice was expressed by the word *grunnire*, to grunt.

Grysilde the Seconde, in William Forrest's poem *A true and most notable History of a right noble and famous Lady, produced in Spain, entitled, The second Gresyld, practised not long out of this time, in much part Tragédious, as delectable both to Hearers and Readers*, is Catharine, the first wife of Henry VIII. Her name is variously spelled Gresyld, Grysilde, and Grysilde. "Walter," in the same poem, represents her husband. *Vid.* also Wood, *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, where further information will be found.

Guaff. A nickname given to Victor Emmanuel II., on account of his peculiar nose.

Guardian Angel of France, The. An appellation conferred on Marie Antoinette, when she first arrived in Paris, by the people of France.

Guercino, or THE SQUINT-EYED, was a nickname given to Gian Francesco Barbieri, the celebrated painter.

Guerre, La. A nickname given to Jean, Comte de Gassion, a distinguished French general. Though one of the bravest officers of France, though skilful, determined, and active, he was at no time a favorite with the court of France. Resembling in some respects Turenne, entirely unlike Condé, and still more unlike the courtiers who usually commanded a regiment for a summer diversion, he spent whole days in the saddle, and cared too little for anything that could befall him personally to stoop to any minister whatsoever. His manners were harsh, and his contempt of life so great that while he risked it on the slightest occasion himself, he took it from others without pity or remorse. He met his death at the siege before Lens, 1647, and France lost one of her most skilful commanders. "In gaining a

hamlet," said a French writer, "France lost a hero."

Guide and Master of Our Tongue, The. An epithet frequently given to Pietro Bembo. His example of combining the excellencies of Boccaccio and Petrarch with his own correct and elegant taste produced an astonishing effect, and among his disciples and imitators may be found many of the first scholars and most distinguished writers of the early part of the sixteenth century. *Vid.* Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (xlv. 14).

Guiscard. A title given to Robert I. of Calabria. *Vid.* THE CUNNING.

Gunpowder Percy. So Sir C. Hanbury Williams called Alexander Pope. *Vid.* Nichols, *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century* (i. 602).

H.

Haberdasher, The, in Butler's *Hudibras* (pt. III. ii. 423), is intended as a satirical portrait of John Lilbourn.

Haidara, Al, i. e., ALI. *Vid.* THE RUGGED LION.

Hamlin, the hero of Vernon Lee's novel *Miss Brown* (London, 1884), is said to represent Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the poet.

Hammer of Heresies, The. So Hakewell calls St. Augustine.

Hammer of the Scotch, The. Edward I. *Vid.* SCOTORUM MALLEUS. *Vid.* also MARTEL, MARTEAU, and MALLEUS.

Hampshire Farmer, A. A name given to William Cobbett, by James and Horace Smith, in *The Rejected Addresses*, and under which name he is supposed to have contributed an address.

Handsome, The. A nickname given to Albert I., Margrave of Brandenburg, who was a fine tall man with a quick eye, and well-featured. He had a good head, a strong hand, was a famous manager, a capital soldier, and saw instinctively not only what could be done, but when to stop. *Vid.* THE FAIR.

Handsome, The. A title frequently bestowed on Philip I., King of Spain in the fifteenth century.

Handsome-Beard. Baldwin IV., Earl of Flanders, was called "Schön-Bart."

Handsome Englishman, The. A nickname applied by Turenne's troops to John Churchill, "who was no less distinguished for the singular graces of his person than for his brilliant courage

and his consummate ability both as a soldier and as a statesman."

Handsome Fielding. His real name was Robert Fielding. *Vid.* BEAU FIELDING.

Handsome Swordsman, The. Joachim Murat. *Vid.* LE BEAU SABREUR.

Hanging Judge, The. So the Earl of Norbury was called. He was chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, at the beginning of the present century, and is said to have been in the habit of jesting with offenders whom he had sentenced to die.

Hard Cider. A nickname given to William Henry Harrison. *Vid.* LOG-CABIN HARRISON.

Hardi, Le. A title given to Philip, Duke of Burgundy, and to Philippe III., King of France. The word signifies daring. *Vid.* THE FEARLESS.

Hardkoppig Piet. So Washington Irving calls Peter Stuyvesant. *Vid.* PETER THE HEADSTRONG.

Hardy, The. William Douglas, the defender of Berwick in the thirteenth century.

Harefoot. A sobriquet conferred on Harold I., the youngest son of Canute the Great.

Harlequin. A nickname given to Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, who, the Duchess of Marlborough states, had a "constant awkward motion, or rather agitation of his head and body," which betrayed "a turbulent dishonesty within, even in the midst of all these familiar airs, jocular bowing, and smiling, which he always affected to cover what could not

be covered." *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 142-3).

Harlequin, The. So François I., King of France, termed his great opponent, Emperor Charles V.

Harmless Prior of the Generation, The. So *The Saturday Review* (London), during the latter part of 1883, called Austin Dobson, the poet.

Harold Skimpole, in Dickens' novel of *Bleak House*, is intended for Leigh Hunt. The character was so perfect a copy that both Forster and Procter joined in getting the author to remodel it. As it was originally, everybody — except Hunt — recognized the likeness at once, and Dickens found it a difficult matter to mollify his friend, whose officious acquaintances had argued out to him every point of similarity.

"The portrait of Hunt," says Peter Bayne, in *The Literary World* (1879), "is not favorable, and Dickens has been much blamed for giving it to the world. Hunt possessed qualities which endeared him personally to many, and his writings inspire a much larger number with affectionate enthusiasm for their author. A poetically delicate and tuneful sympathy with the beauty of nature, and an obvious incapacity to think, speak, or act unkindly, win all hearts for Leigh Hunt. It is past doubt, however, that there was in Hunt's composition an element of softness fitted to entail distress and contumely, if not on himself, yet on those dependent upon him, who were not so well shielded by philosophical indifference as he was. Severe in nothing, he could not be severe even upon himself; and Dickens, who detested indifference, and was the soul of method and business-like energy, felt that Hunt's lax notions on money, and conversational habit of making things pleasant all round, might be prolific of misery in his house-

hold, and have practically the effect of downright selfishness. Such is the impression derived by me from the description of Skimpole in *Bleak House*. Skimpole is the impersonation of that negative and listless virtue which does not go down into the battle of life; and Dickens, whose good word was instantly converted into a good deed, whose benevolence was impatiently active and energetic, could hardly distinguish such virtue from hypocrisy. He loved to write as a moralist, and from a moral point of view the character of Skimpole is more valuable, because it exposes more subtle and dangerous vice, even than the character of Micawber. These considerations prove Skimpole to be artistically a success, but if Dickens lived on terms of friendship with Hunt, they do not vindicate him from the charge of having taken unfair advantage of the opportunities thus afforded him. It was not in a novel that Hunt should first have ascertained Dickens' true conception of him. Forster set his face like a flint against the Skimpole portraiture, and in deference to his representations Dickens softened down the original sketch, 'but,' says Forster, 'the radical wrong remained.' Hunt, who did not himself see his face in Dickens' glass, was informed of the state of the case by 'good-natured friends,' and was deeply hurt. 'As it has given you so much pain,' replied Dickens to his remonstrances, 'I take it at its worst, and say I am deeply sorry, and that I feel I did wrong in doing it.' In excusing himself to Hunt, he expressly mentioned that his own father and mother were in his books."

Harpalus, in Spenser's poem *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, is probably intended for the Earl of Dorset.

Harry of the West. A nickname given to Henry Clay. Sargent,

in his *Public Men and Events* (ii. p. 95), says:—

Where had been General Harrison, during the preceding twelve years, the period of bitter warfare between the Jackson party, headed by the obstinate, sagacious, indomitable old hero, and the opposition, led during the whole period by the eloquent, the ever-vigilant, the faithful Harry of the West? Had Harrison's voice even been heard during all this dark and trying period, when midst the thickest gloom and smoke all looked up to Mr. Clay, sure that he was at his post doing the duty of a patriot, and, if perchance he could not be seen amid the smoke and din, watching for his nodding plume?

Harry Twitcher. Henry, Lord Brougham, is thus nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, on account of a *chorea* in the muscles of his face.

Havelock of the War, The. Maj.-Gen. Oliver Otis Howard was thus called. *Vid.* Shanks, *Personal Recollections of Distinguished Generals* (p. 302).

It was through the constant observation of his Christian duties that he won the title of the "Havelock of the war," and the reputation of an exemplar.

Heaven-born Hero, The. So Robert, Lord Clive, is called by the Earl of Chatham.

Heaven-born Youth, in Beattie's translation of Virgil's *Pastorals* (i.), is Augustus Caesar.

Heavenly Heroine, The. A name given to Christina, Queen of Sweden.

Heavy Horseman, The. So Edward Quillinan is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (i.).

Hecate. So Dr. Pepusch called his wife, Francesca Margherita de l'Épine, who, "besides being outlandish, was swarthy and ill-favored."

Hector of Germany, The. A title given to Joachim II., Elector of Brandenburg.

Heggledepeg, A. An epithet conferred on Gabriel Harvey by

Nash, in his *Have with you to Saf-ron Walden* (London, 1596).

Heigh-ho. A nickname given to Henry Norris, the comedian, from an odd soliloquy uttered by him in *The Rehearsal*, consisting of the lines:—

Heigh-ho! heigh-ho! what a change is here! heyday!

Heyday! I know not what to do nor what to say!

Vid. DICKY SCRUB.

Heir of the Republic, The. Bonaparte was so called, because by creating himself First Consul of France he overthrew the last vestiges of democracy.

Helen Burns, in Charlotte Brontë's novel of *Jane Eyre*, is described by Mrs. Gaskell as "being as exact a transcript of Maria Brontë as Charlotte's wonderful power of reproducing character could give." In the novel, Helen is represented as being most cruelly treated by her governess, Mrs. Scatcherd; and Mrs. Gaskell says that Charlotte's "heart beat, to the latest day on which we met, with unavailing indignation at the worrying and cruelty to which her gentle, patient, dying sister" was subjected by the original of this woman, at the famous school at Cowan's Bridge, near Leeds.

Helen of Spain, The. A sobriquet conferred on Florinda, or Cava, the daughter of St. Julian. She was violated by King Roderick, and a war arose between the Goths and the Moors in consequence. To avenge his daughter, St. Julian turned traitor to Roderick, and induced the Moors to invade Spain. Roderick was slain at Xeres on the third day, A. D. 711.

Helluo. A nickname given to Anthony Magliabecchi, and to Peter Comestor, a French theologian and ecclesiastical writer, who died 1185 or 1198. *Vid.* THE GREAT EATER, and THE GLUT-TON OF LITERATURE.

Helon, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, represents the Earl of Feversham.

Hemans of America, The. A title sometimes bestowed on Lydia H. Sigourney.

Henry, the hero of Prior's *Henry and Emma*,—a poem founded on the ballad of *The Nut Brown Maid* (q. v.),—is said to represent Henry, eleventh Lord Clifford and first Earl of Cumberland.

Henry Grantly, in Anthony Trollope's novel *Warden*, is intended for Bishop Phillpotts of Exeter.

Herald of the Reformation, The. A name given to Johann Geyler by Dibdin. Disraeli says, in his *Curiosities of Literature*:—

Mr. Dibdin has recently informed us that Geyler, whom he calls the Herald of the Reformation, preceding Luther by twelve years, had a stone chair or pulpit in the cathedral of Strasburg, from which he delivered his lectures, or rolled the thunders of his anathemas against the monks.

Hercules, A. So Byron, in his poem *On the Death of Mr. Fox*, calls the latter.

Hercules of Music, The. A sobriquet given to Glück, the composer.

Hercules Secundus. So the Roman emperor Commodus styled himself. He was a gigantic blockhead, and it is related that he killed a hundred lions in the amphitheatre, and gave none of them more than a single blow.

Heretic in Verse, A. A name given to Honorat de Bueil Racan, one of the original members of the Académie Française, and the author of several Odes, Pastorals, and Memoirs of Malherbe, but too much of an amateur to succeed in anything thoroughly.

Hermes Trismegistus of Germany, The. A name given to the Emperor Rudolf II.

Hermit, The. A title given to Peter, who preached the first crusade, at the close of the eleventh century, and who was as brave as he was eloquent. He led the armed cross-wearers from Italy and France across Germany to the walls of Constantinople, where he joined his companion-in-arms, WALTER THE PENNILESS.

Hermit of Grub Street, The. A nickname given to Henry Welby, an Englishman of wealth, position, and a lover of society, who, when forty years old, was assailed in a moment of anger by a younger brother with a loaded pistol, which flashed in the pan. Thinking of the danger he had escaped, he fell into many deep considerations, and resolved to live alone. He had three chambers, one within another, prepared for his solitude, one for his diet, one for his lodging, and one for his study. While his food was set on the table by one of his servants, he retired into his sleeping-room; while his bed was making, into his study; and so on, until all was clear. For forty-four years he never issued out of these chambers; neither in all this time, except on rare occasions, did anybody look upon his face. He devoted himself to prayers and reading; sought out objects of charity and sent them relief. His hair became so much overgrown that at the time of his death he appeared more like a hermit of the wilderness than an inhabitant of a city, and he lived unseen by men till he died.

Hermit of Hampole, The. A sobriquet conferred on Richard Rolle, an English poet of the fourteenth century, and the author of a *Metrical Paraphrase of the Book of Job*, of the *Lord's Prayer*, and of the *Seven Penitential Psalms*, and other works. He was a hermit of the order of

St. Augustine, and lived a life of solitude near Hampole, Doncaster, "where living he was honored, and dead was buried and sainted." Southey, in *The Doctor* (cap. xlv.), refers to him, and states that "his writings, both in verse and prose, which are of considerable extent, ought to be published at the expense of some national institution."

Hermit of La Ripaille, The.

After Amadeus VIII., the first Duke of Savoy, had reigned eighteen years, the sudden death of his wife and a narrow escape from assassination inspired him with disgust for the world, and he resigned his throne to his son Louis. Accompanied by a few lords of his court, he retired to La Ripaille, on the shores of Lake Geneva. Here he acquired such a reputation for sanctity that he was generally called the Hermit of La Ripaille. This story, however, has been questioned, and it is now considered that this place was rather the seat of luxury than a retreat for religious austerity. The expression "La chère de la Ripaille" has become proverbial for delicious fare.

Hermit of Literature, The. A name given to Thomas Baker of Cambridge, who with his invaluable researches and knowledge was ever supplying such men as Burnet, Kennet, Hearne, and Middleton.

Hermodactyl. A nickname given to Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 146).

Hero of the Humber, The. A title given to John Ellerthorpe, foreman of the Humber Dock Gates, Hull (Eng.), on account of the great number of lives he saved.

During a period of 40 years he saved from drowning not fewer than 39 individuals, all on separate and distinct occasions, 31 of whom were rescued from the waters of the Hum-

ber. In every instance they were saved by him single-handed, and were difficult cases to deal with, as a large percentage got overboard through intoxication. Ellerthorpe was born with a passion for salt-water. His father was a Rawcliffe keelman, and the boy had every facility for indulging his love for bathing. He soon became an accomplished swimmer; was able to do almost anything in the water, and was consequently the envy of all other boys in the neighborhood, whom he greatly excelled. In after life, when recalling some of the feats of his youth, he says: "I look upon those perilous adventures as so many foolish and wicked temptings of Providence." He was great at the "porpoise race," which consists in disappearing under the water and then coming up suddenly in some very unlikely spot, and in feats of diving, and the power of remaining for long periods of time in the water without exhaustion. But even in those days he was useful, for he saved the life of a companion who was very nearly drowned, and performed many valuable services. One day, when captain of a ferry-boat plying between Brough and Winteringham, he had a load of beasts on board, when the boat upset, and the beasts were thrown into the river. Had it not been that Ellerthorpe at once jumped overboard and drove the cattle to the shore by loud shouts and violent gestures, they would all have been drowned. As it was, some of them were lost, despite the fact that he was five hours in the water, chasing them backwards and forwards, turning them this way and that, and performing feats of courage and agility which probably no other man on the Humber was capable of doing. One of the narrowest escapes Ellerthorpe had of losing his life was when sailing from Hull to Barton; he fell overboard while a gale was blowing heavily from the west, and the spring-tide, then at its height, bore him rapidly away from the vessel. He was encumbered with an unusual amount of clothing, all of the stoutest pilot-cloth—that is to say, trousers, double-breasted waistcoat, surtout coat, and heavy overcoat, and, in addition, a new pair of Wellington boots on his feet. He could easily have thrown off some of his garments while in the water, but he had in various pockets considerable

sums of money, the property of his employer, and he felt it to be his duty to stick to the trust committed to him, even if it cost him his life. He succeeded in keeping himself afloat for over half an hour, and eventually swam to the boat sent out for his rescue, into which he got in safety, though saved as by "the skin of his teeth"; and he never again wore Wellington boots as long as he lived.—*Heroes of Britain in Peace and War.*

Hero of the Hundred Battles, The. A title given to Lord Nelson, also called **THE HERO OF THE NILE.**

O'Gnive, the bard of O'Niel, refers to Conn, a celebrated Irish chieftain, thus:—

Conn, of the hundred fights, sleep
in thy grass-grown tomb.

Hero of the Necklace, The. So Wordsworth, in his *Apology for the French Revolution*, calls the Prince de Rohan.

Hero of the Nile, The. Lord Nelson. *Vid.* **THE HERO OF THE HUNDRED BATTLES.**

Herodotus of Barbarism, The. A name given to Gregory of Tours, on account of his *History of the Franks.*

Herr Trippa. A name under which Cornelius Agrippa von Netterheim figures in Rabelais' *Pantagruel* (bk. iii. cap. xxv.)

Herrick of Germany, The. An epithet conferred on Paul Fleming, on account of his hymns, one of which, *In allen meinen Thaten*, composed before his journey to Persia in 1635, proves his genius as a writer of sacred songs.

Hewson, in Arthur Hugh Clough's poem of the *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, is intended for J. S. Winder of Oriel College.

High-Church Trumpet, The. In a pamphlet published in London, in 1710, Dr. Sacheverell is alluded to on the title-page as follows:—

Pulpit War, or Dr. S—I, the High-Church Trumpet, and Mr.

H—ly, the Low-Church Drum, engaged by way of Dialogue.

High-Mettled Harry. A nickname given to Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 158).

High-Towering Falcon, That. So Francis Meres, in his *Palladis Tamia*, calls Charles Fitzgeofrey.

Highland Laddie, The. A nickname given to Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, after he had captured Edinburgh (1745), while residing in Holyrood palace. At this time he was very popular with the Highlanders and the citizens of Edinburgh; and the extravagant rejoicings of the Jacobites seemed to know no bounds. The ladies busied themselves in procuring locks of his hair or miniature portraits of his person, and in wearing ribbons on which he was represented as "The Highland Laddie," a name which they gave to him in their ballads and songs.

Highland Mary, who inspired some of Burns' finest effusions, was probably Mary Campbell, although Mary Morison is also identified with the character. She was a nurse-maid to Gavin Hamilton's son Alexander, born in July, 1785, and she saw him through several stages of infancy before leaving his house. Her father was a sailor in a revenue cutter, stationed at Campbelltown, near the southern end of Cantire. She had spent some of her early years at Loch Ranza, in the family of Rev. David Campbell, a relative of her mother. She left Burns on May 14, 1786, to spend the summer at Campbelltown. It is now thought that the letters and the Bible in two volumes said to have been given by him were sent to her during this time. The latter is still preserved in her family, and the following passages of Scripture were written by him on their fly-leaves: on

one, "Thou shall not swear by my name falsely—I am the Lord" (Lev. xix. 12); on the other, "Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but perform unto the Lord thy (or, according to some, "all thy") vows" (Matt. v. 33). If the latter text has been correctly quoted as written, then Burns, either from having written only from memory, or intentionally, has altered it, the true reading being, "But shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths."

According to some authors the lovers never met after this parting, but according to others Burns, who, undoubtedly, was at one time on the point of leaving Scotland for the West Indies, had endeavored to persuade Mary to emigrate with him as his wife, and in the autumn of the year she accompanied her brother, who was to be apprenticed to a Mr. Macpherson, a ship-carpenter, to Greenock. It was for this reason only that she repaired thither, for, before leaving home, she had agreed to take a place in Glasgow at Martinmas, so that she had then given up the idea of sailing with Burns, though she may have been still willing to marry him before he left Scotland. After his apprentice supper, her brother became ill, and Mary nursed him, and caught a fever, which hurried her in a few days to the grave. Before the boy sickened, Macpherson had "agreed to purchase a lair in the kirk-yard," and it is likely enough that the purchase of the lair, which is registered on Oct. 12, 1786, may have been completed between her death and her funeral. It was almost certainly concluded before the funeral, and a mere agreement to purchase is not likely to have been completed by a superstitious Highlander while the boy or Mary was lying ill and the issue uncertain. The evidence of the burial-lair points to Mary's death as some-

where about Oct. 12. The story of the immortal verses "To Mary in Heaven" was given by Mrs. Burns to Mr. McDiarmid. Burns had spent one day in the usual work of harvest, apparently in excellent spirits. "But as the twilight deepened he appeared to grow 'very sad about something,' and at length wandered out into the barnyard, to which his wife, in her anxiety, followed him, entreating him in vain to observe that frost had set in, and to return to the fireside. On being again and again requested to do so, he promised compliance, but still remained where he was, striding up and down slowly, and contemplating the sky, which was singularly clear and starry. At last Mrs. Burns found him stretched on a mass of straw, with his eyes fixed on a beautiful planet 'that shone like another moon,' and prevailed on him to come in."

A monument has been erected to the memory of "Highland Mary," in Greenock church-yard. One side contains a bas-relief of the two lovers, representing their parting when they plighted their troth and exchanged Bibles across the stream "around the castle of Montgomery." The inscription is simply "Sacred to Genius and Love, to Burns and Highland Mary."

Mary's mother died at Greenwick, Sept. 27, 1827, at an advanced age, and after Mary's death two letters were received by her from Burns, which, unfortunately for posterity, she destroyed, giving as the reason that she could never read them without shedding tears.

Hillaris, in Christopher Smart's poetical satire *The Hilliad*, is Dr. John Hill, who had attacked the poet in various newspapers.

Hippocrates of Our Age, *The*. So Herman Boerhaave, the Dutch anatomist, is called in *Hermippus Redivivus* (1744).

His Noseship. One of the numerous epithets bestowed on Cromwell, by Marchamont Needham, in the latter's periodical, the *Mercurius Pragmaticus* (circa 1649).

Historian of the Long Parliament, The. A title conferred on Thomas May, who is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Historian Philosopher, The. An epithet given to François P. Guillaume Guizot, on account of his *History of Civilization in Europe*, in which he attempts to make out a philosophy of history.

Historicus, in Lord Lytton's poem *Glenavere, or the Metamorphoses* (1885), is intended for Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

Historien Trop Payé, L'. An epithet given to Jean Racine by his enemies. *Vid.* L'HYPOCRITE RIMEUR.

Hoary Bard of Night, The. So Beattie calls Edward Young. *Vid.* THE RAPT SAGE.

Hobbes, in Arthur Hugh Clough's poem of the *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, is intended for Ward Hunt.

Hobbinol, the shepherd in Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*, is intended for Gabriel Harvey, the poet.

Hobbler, The. Jean de Meung. *Vid.* CLOPINEL.

Hobbler, The. So Tyrtaeus, the Greek elegiac poet, was named, because he introduced the alternate pentameter verse, which is one foot shorter than the old heroic metre.

Hobson Newcome, Mrs., in Thackeray's novel *The Newcomes*, is said to have been drawn from Mrs. Milner Gibson.

Hocuspocus, The. A name given to Archbishop Laud. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 540).

Hogge, The. Richard III. *Vid.* THE CAT.

Hoiouskim, in Lady Caroline Lamb's novel *Glenarvon*, is intended for a Mr. Allen.

Holberg of Norway, The. Gosse, in his *Literature of Northern Europe* (p. 8), in speaking of Henrik Arnold Wergeland, says that "there were not wanting those who called him The Holberg of Norway, forgetting that Holberg himself was a Norwegian."

Wergeland received a pension from King John, and suddenly found himself stigmatized by his friend as THE BETRAYER OF THE FATHERLAND.

Holofernes, in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, is an anagram of Iohnes Florio, the lexicographer, and is intended as a satire upon the Lyly school. *Vid.* DON ADRIANO DE ARMADO and ROSALINDE.

Holy Autolycus, A. A nickname given to John Tetzels, a Dominican monk sent by Pope Leo X. to sell indulgences in Germany. He was a vulgar charlatan with plenty of wit and impudence, the very man for a mob, and no one could better puff a nostrum or cajole the uneducated. Hence the name, Autolycus, taken from the witty rogue and pedlar in Shakespeare's comedy *The Winter's Tale*.

Holy Maid of Kent, The. A title given to Elizabeth Barton, who was hanged at Tyburn, in 1534, for inciting the Roman Catholics to resist the progress of the Reformation.

Homer of a Poet, A. So Sir Walter Scott is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxi.).

Homer of Ferrara, The. So Tasso calls Ariosto.

Homer of Geometry, The. A nickname given to Archimedes because he stands as high in that science as Homer does in epic poetry. It must not be concealed that he fell into the prevailing error of the ancient philosophers,

that geometry was degraded by being employed to produce anything useful.

Homer of Portugal, The. A sobriquet applied to Camoens, author of the *Lusiad*.

Homer of the Franks, The. So Charlemagne called Angilbert.

Homer of the Isle, The. So Cowley, in his *An Answer to a Copy of Verses sent me to Jersey*, probably refers to William Prynne. *Vid.* Pope, *The Dunciad* (2d. ed. 1729, p. 64), and *Notes and Queries* (1st. ser. xii. 67).

Homer of This Age, The. An epithet conferred sarcastically on Gabriel Harvey, by Nash, in his *Hare with you to Saffron Walden* (London, 1596).

Homer of Women, The. So Nash, in his *Anatomy of Absurdity*, terms Robert Greene.

Homer the Younger. A title given to the poet Philiscos. *Vid.* THE PLEIAD OF ALEXANDRIA.

Homeric Ajax, A. A name given to Maurice, Comte de Saxe, on account of his impetuous acts. Henri Martin, in his *History of France*, says:—

Maurice de Saxe expressed an exceptional shade; he had not that serpent-like coldness; impetuous in vice as in battle, he was a Homeric Ajax, devoid of moral sense, thrown amidst a refined system of civilization, and capable of odious and generous acts according as his frenzy impelled him. But whether Lovelace, in the real world, was called Richelieu or Maurice de Saxe, if the character and the means differed, the result was the same,—it was still the idol of former times become a plaything.

Honest Allan. An appellation frequently given to Allan Cunningham.

Honest Ben. A sobriquet given to Ben Jonson.

Of all styles he loved most to be named Honest, and hath of that one hundredth letters so naming him.—*Conversations with William Drummond* (xviii.).

Honest George. An epithet conferred on George Graham, an English watch-maker and inventor, the most ingenious and accurate artist of his time, and without doubt the most eminent of his profession. He invented several astronomical instruments, and greatly improved those already in use. When the French academicians were sent to the north to make observations for ascertaining the figure of the earth, Mr. Graham was thought the fittest person in Europe to supply them with instruments. His great end and aim in life was the advancement of science and to benefit mankind. He was perfectly sincere and above suspicion. He frequently lent money, but could never be prevailed upon to take interest, and for that reason never invested money in government securities. He had bank-notes in his possession which were thirty years old when he died; and his whole property, except his stock in trade, was found in a strong-box, which, though less than would have been heaped by avarice, was yet more than would have remained to prodigality. *Vid.* THE FATHER OF CLOCK-MAKING.

Honest Jack. A name given to John Felton, the assassin of the Duke of Buckingham, of whom Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, says:—

Yet, with all this, such was his love of truth and rigid honor that Felton obtained the nickname of Honest Jack, one which, after the assassination, became extremely popular through the nation. The religious enthusiasm of the times, as is well known, was of a nature that might easily occasion its votary to be mistaken for a republican.

Honest Jack. A nickname given to the Irish agitator John Lawless.

Honest Old Abe. Abraham Lincoln has been so called. *Vid.* Kirkland, *Pictorial Book of An-*

ecdotes and Incidents of the War of the Rebellion (p. 646).

Honest Old Zach. A name given to Senator Zachariah Chandler. *Vid.* Perley Poore, *Life and Public Services of Ambrose E. Burnside* (p. 281).

Honest Tom. An epithet applied to Thomas Warton, the English poet and critic, by Dibdin, in his *Bibliomania or Book-Madness*, where he says:—

A very common degree of shrewdness and of acquaintance with literature will show that in Menander and Scyrorax are described honest Tom Warton and snarling Mister Joseph Ritson.

Honie-Tongued. So John Weever, in his *Epigrammes* (1595), calls William Shakespeare.

Honorio This character, in Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, was drawn to represent George Hibbert, a London merchant, one of the originators of the London Institution and the West India Docks, a member of Parliament, a botanist, and the owner of one of the five finest libraries in England.

Horace, in Ben Jonson's comedy of *The Poetaster*, represents the author himself. *Vid.* DEMETRIUS.

Horace of France, The. A name given to Pierre de Ronsard, whose odes are in imitation of Horace, and to Pierre Jean de Béranger.

Horace of His Age, The. So James Alban Ghibbes (or Gibbes), poet-laureate to Leopold, Emperor of Germany, styled himself. *Vid.* Wood, *Fasti Ozoniensis*.

Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol. The. So Bonaparte called his general Dumas.

Horoscope, who occurs in Samuel Garth's poem *The Dispensary* (canto ii.), is intended for Dr. Houghton, an apothecary of London.

Hortensius, a pedant in Charles Sorel's *Extravagant Shepherd*, is a satire on Jean-Louis Guez, Seigneur de Balzac.

Hot Gospeller, The. A nickname given to Edward Underhill, "of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners," the son of Thomas Underhill of Honingham (Warwickshire, Eng.). He was imprisoned in August, 1553, for a ballet that he made against the Papists, immediately after the Proclamation of Queen Mary at London; she being in Norfolk. *Vid.* Camden Soc., *Narratives of the Days of the Reformation* (1859); and *Harl. MSS.* (425).

Hot-Headed Monk. An epithet conferred on Martin Luther, by Boileau-Despréaux, in his *Epistle XII.*, where he says:—

Learn'd Sir, you're right. For all engaged in sin
Must, with the Love of God, their change begin;
Yet, with that fierce, hot-headed Monk's good leave,
The fears of hell, with guilty Sinners, grieve.

Hotspur. A sobriquet conferred on Henry Percy, on account of his ungovernable temper. *Vid.* Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV.*

Hotspur of Debate, The. A title sometimes bestowed upon Edward Geoffrey, fourteenth Earl of Derby, whose power of invective was almost unequalled.

Hough-no. Cardinal Wolsey. *Vid.* Bo-Ho.

Hudibras, the hero of Samuel Butler's poem of the same name, is usually conjectured to be a satirical portrait of Sir Samuel Luke, of Cople Hoo Farm, or Wood End, in Bedfordshire. Butler lived for a time in the service of this gentleman, who was an active justice of the peace, chairman of the quarter-sessions, and a colonel in the Parliamentary Army. (*Vid.* pt. I. i. 13).

In the *Grub Street Journal*, Colonel Rolls, a Devonshire gentleman, is said to be satirized under the character of Hudibras, and it is stated that Hugh de Bras was the name of the old tutelary saint of that county.

Hugh Little-John, to whom Sir Walter Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather* are dedicated, was the author's grandson, John Hugh Lockhart.

Hugh Strap. The real name of Smollett's celebrated barber was Hugh Hughson; he died in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Field in 1809, at the age of eighty-five, having kept a barber-shop in that locality for over forty years. His shop was hung around with Latin quotations, and he would frequently point out to his customers the several scenes in *Roderick Random* pertaining to himself, which had their foundation, not in the doctor's inventive fancy, but in truth and reality.

Huguenot Pope, The. Philippe de Mornay. *Vid.* LE PAPE DES HUGUENOTS.

Hull, Mr., in Hook's novel of *Gilbert Gurney*, was Thomas Hill. *Vid.* PAUL PRY.

Humble and Heavenly-Minded. A nickname applied to Dr. Richard Sibbes. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 405).

Humpback, The. Andrea Solari. *Vid.* DEL GOBBO.

Humphrey Hocus, in Dr. Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*, is intended for the Duke of Marlborough, who is described as an "old cunning attorney," who "loved money," and "provided plentifully for his family; but he loved himself better than them all. His neighbors reported he was hen-pecked, which was impossible by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife was."

Humpty-Dumpty. A nickname bestowed on William King by

Bentley, in the Boyle and Bentley controversy. The name is given on account of King's love for tavern-pleasures, and he is accused of writing more in a tavern than in a study.

Huppazoli. A nickname sometimes given to Francis Secardi Hongo, consul of the state of Venice in the island of Scio during the seventeenth century.

Hurricane, The. A nickname given to Count Honoré Gabriele Riquetti Mirabeau, on account of the overpowering force of his eloquence, his energy and decision, which yielded to no opposition, and the audacity of purpose which shrunk from no difficulty.

Husbandman, The. A name frequently conferred on Thomas Tusser, the author of *A Hundreth Good Points of Husbandrie* (1577), etc.

Hushai, in Samuel Pordage's satirical poem *Azaria and Hushai*, is intended for Hyde, Earl of Rochester, not to be confounded with John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester. A parallel is drawn by the author between Hushai, the friend of David, who counteracted the counsels of Achitophel, and caused the plot of Absalom to miscarry, and Rochester, who defeated the plans of Shaftesbury, and quelled the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth.

Hutin, Le. So Louis X. was named, because, says Mazerai, "he was tongue-doughty." The *hutinet* was a kind of mallet used by coopers, which made a great noise, but did not give very forcible blows.

The name may also be derived from the fact that his father sent him against the Hutins, a rebellious people of Navarre and Lyons.

Hyacinth, in Fanny Fern's novel *Ruth Hall*, is intended to represent Nathaniel P. Willis.

Hyæna, The, mentioned in *The Chaldee MS.* (ii. 17), is John Riddell, a legal antiquarian.

Hyena of Brescia, The. So the Austrian general Julius Jakob von Haynau was named, on account of the cruelties he practised against the rebels in Brescia, in 1849.

Hypochondre, L'. A nickname given to Molière, the French dramatist, by his contemporaries. Among the lampoons against him was one called *Molière Hypochondre*, a satirical comedy, and his pensive physiognomy, made so in part by his domestic troubles, was often the cause of wit among his enemies, while Boileau, his

friend, calls him *LE CONTEMPLATEUR* (*q. v.*).

Hypocrite, The. A nickname given to Stephen Lobb, a member of the Jesuitical Cabal, employed to gain over the Independents to the court of James II. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 256).

Hypocrite Rimeur, L'. An epithet conferred on Jean Racine. He had many enemies, and at one time some satirical couplets were written, and circulated in the fashionable circles of Paris, in which he was called *L'Hypocrite Rimeur* and *L'Historien trop payé*.

I.

I. F., to whom Wordsworth addressed two sonnets, was Mrs. I. Fenwick.

Ianthe, to whom Lord Byron dedicated his poem of *Childe Harold*, was Lady Charlotte Harley, born in 1800, and only eleven years old at the time.

Idle Gossip, An. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Benecolent Epistle to Sylvanus Urban*, calls Mrs. Hester Lynch Piozzi.

Idol of the Age, The. So the Rev. Dr. Brown, in his poem *Honor* (line 120), contributed to Dodsley's *Collection of Old Poems*, calls Rabelais.

Idomeneus. A character in Fénelon's *Télémaque*, which represents Louis XIV. Henri Martin, in his *History of France*, says:—

It has been sought to deny the allusions of *Télémaque*: it abounds in them; the whole book is nothing but allusions, and this was inevitable and involuntary. Sesostris, Idomeneus above all, Idomeneus nurtured in ideas of pomp and lordliness, too much absorbed in details of business, neglecting agriculture to devote himself to the luxurious adornment of buildings, is Louis XIV.; Tyre is Holland; Protesilaus is Louvois; the coalition against Idomeneus is the League of Augsburg; the mountain-towers are the palaces of the Rhine and of Belgium, "the fortified towns built on the lands of others." Certain speeches of Mentor to Idomeneus remind us strongly of the anonymous letter to Louis XIV. By way of compensation, the philosophic excuses which Mentor gives for the fault of kings apply equally to Louis. Lastly, Mentor saying to Telemachus, "The gods will demand of you more than of Idomeneus, because you have known the truth from your youth, and have never been abandoned to the seduc-

tions of too great prosperity," is evidently Fénelon speaking to the grandson of the Great King.

Ignoramus. So John Dryden is called in the tract *A Key, with the Whip, to open the Mystery and Iniquity of the Poem called Ab-salom and Achitophel*.

Ill-Fated Henry. So Pope, in his poem *Windsor Forest* (line 309), calls Henry VI., King of England.

Illinois Baboon, The. A nickname given to President Lincoln by the Confederates during the war of the Rebellion. *Vid.* Richardson, *The Secret Service* (p. 355).

Illuminated Doctor, The. *Vid.* DOCTOR ILLUMINATUS.

Illuminator. So Gregory, the apostle of Christianity among the Armenians in the third and fourth centuries, is called.

Illustrious, The. The following personages have been endowed with this sobriquet:—

Jam-Sheid, the fifth king of the Paisdadian dynasty of Persia, who flourished in the eighth century B. C.

Ptolemy V. and Nicomedes II. Albert V., Emperor of Austria in the fifteenth century.

Kien-Lông, fourth ruler of the Manchu dynasty of China.

Illustrious, The. So Lord Byron, in the dedications prefixed to his *Sardanapalus* and *Werner*, calls Goethe. *Vid.* also the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lxi.).

Illustrious Conqueror of Common-Sense. So Lord Byron, in the *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (line 220), calls Robert Southey.

Illustrious Infidel, The. A nickname given to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. *Vid.* *Puck* (ix. 217).

Illustrious Philip. An epithet given to Sir Philip Sidney, by Harvey, in his *Valdiniensium*, where he says:—

Of thee, thee only should I hold
my tongue,

Illustrious Philip, while all other
nations:

And every foreign land of thee are
speaking?

Imbecile, The. A name given to Jane of Castile, wife of Philip the Handsome, Arch-Duke of Austria, who lost her reason from grief at the neglect of her husband.

Immortal, The. A title assumed by Yöng-Tehing, the third ruler of the Manchu dynasty of China.

Immortal Dreamer, The. So Bunyan is called from his allegory, *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

He was a tinker by profession, and is hence also termed THE IMMORTAL TINKER and THE INSPIRED TINKER.

Immortal Pindar's Foe. An epithet conferred on Charles Perrault by Boileau. After years of dispute and ill-feeling they had become reconciled, and Boileau made an epigram on Perrault, in which he says:—

The poets' wars at Paris cease,
And Phœbus to his sons gives peace;
Perrault, immortal Pindar's Foe,
And Homer's fastest friend, Boileau,

Their critic quarrel now give o'er,
As angry as they were before.

Immortal Rebel. So Lord Byron, in *Childe Harold* (IV. lxxxv.), calls Oliver Cromwell.

Impenetrable Goodman Dull, The. A nickname given to Oliver Goldsmith. *Vid.* THE LITERARY CASTOR.

Imperial Machiavelli, The. So the Roman emperor Tiberius has been called.

Impious, The. So Cowley, in his poem *Sylvia* (line 168), calls Oliver Cromwell.

Impious Buffoon, This. So Blackmore, in his *Essays* (London, 1717), terms Dean Swift, in alluding to the latter's work *The Tule of a Tub*.

Impostor, An. An epithet which Rabelais applies to John Calvin. *Vid.* A PREDESTINATOR.

Impostor, The. So Abraham Cowley, in his *Ode upon His Majesty's Restoration and Return*, calls Oliver Cromwell.

Impudent, The. A nickname given to Sir Constantine Phipps, Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne, but who for his Jacobite sympathies was removed from his office immediately upon the accession of George I. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 160).

Incomparable. So Dryden, in his preface to *Troilus and Cressida* (1679), calls William Shakespeare.

Incomprehensible Holofernes, The. A nickname given to Dr. Samuel Johnson. *Vid.* THE LITERARY CASTOR.

Indian Apostle, The. Rev. John Eliot is so called. *Vid.* THE APOSTLE OF THE INDIANS.

Indignant Bard, The. So Beattie calls Alcæus, the Greek poet. *Vid.* THE RAPT SAGE.

Indolent, The. A nickname given to Frederick IV. of Germany. He was a well-meaning prince, but far too pacific and indolent for the times. He was temperate, devout, parsimonious, scrupulous about trifles, simple in his habits, of a mild disposition, and naturally averse to excitement or exertion. He neglected the interests of his country to indulge in his favorite studies in alchemy, astronomy, and botany. He had no talent for ruling, and took more delight in his cabbages and apple-orchard than in his camp and subjects.

Indolent, The. Louis V. of France. *Vid.* LE FAINÉANT.

Infamous, The. A name given to Elizabeth Petrowna, Empress of Russia. She has also been described as LA CATIN DU NORD, *i. e.*, THE NORTHERN HARLOT.

Infant of Lübeck, The. A sobriquet conferred on Christian Heinrich Heineken, a remarkable specimen of a juvenile prodigy. Schönicb, his preceptor, related wonderful stories concerning the boy, such as his knowledge of the history of the entire Bible at the age of two years, his mastery of French and Latin at three, etc.

Infante de Anteguera, El, is the regent Fernando, who captured the city of Anteguera from the Moors in 1419.

Infortunatus. A nickname given to the illegitimate son of Robert Greene. When Greene left his wife and went to London, he became intimate with a prostitute, the sister of Cutting Ball, a captain of a gang of thieves. She had a son by him, who was named Fortunatus. This son died in August, 1593. Harvey, in his *Four Letters and Certain Sonnets*, gave him the above nickname when speaking of the father, thus:—

I was altogether unacquainted with the man, and never once saluted him by name: but who in London hath not heard of his dissolute and licentious living; his infamous resorting to Banckside, Shorditch, and other filthy haunts: his obscure lurkings in basest corners; his pawning of his sword, cloake, and what not, when money came short; his imprudent pamphletting, phantastical interluding, and desperate libelling, when other cozening shifts failed; his employinge of Ball (sur-named cutting Ball) till he was intercepted at Tiborne, to leavy a crew of his trustiest companions, to garde him in danger of Arrests: his keeping of the foresaid Ball's sister, a sorry ragged queane, of whom hee had his base sonne, *Infortunatus Greene*; his forsaking his

owne wife, too honest for such a husband; particulars are infinite; his contemning of Superiors, deriding of other, and defying of all good order?

Inglesina, L'. So the Italians called Cecilia Davies, an English vocalist, and the first Englishwoman accepted in Italy as *prima donna*.

Inimitable, The. George Granville, in one of his poems, thus calls Edmond Waller.

Innominato, in Alessandro Manzoni's novel *I Promessi Sposi* (1837), represents, according to Prof. Angelo de Gubernatis, the author himself, and Cardinal Borromeo is intended for his friend and confessor, Tosi.

Inquisitor of Atheists, The. A nickname given to Jacques André Naigeon, a French littérateur and free-thinker, on account of his intolerance.

Insatiate Archer. A sobriquet applied to William S. Archer. *Vid.* Higginson, *Larger History of the United States* (p. 424):—

Archer of Virginia, too, generally designated as "Insatiate Archer," from his fatal long-windedness.

Insolent, The. A nickname given to Caffarelli, the Italian singer. *Vid.* Crowest, *Musical Anecdotes* (ii. 25).

Inspired Idiot, The. So Horace Walpole called Oliver Goldsmith. *Vid.* Black, *Goldsmith*, in *English Men of Letters* (cap. vi.).

Inspired Tinker, The. John Bunyan. *Vid.* THE IMMORTAL TINKER.

Intellectual Artist, The. A nickname given to Nicholas Poussin. His elegance, correctness, force, perspicuity, his attention to drapery, and his familiarity with classic costumes, gained for him the name.

Intellectual Epicure, An. A nickname given to Dr. Henry More, the English divine and philosopher, who, after finishing

some of his writings, which had occasioned much fatigue, was subject to fits of ecstasy, during which he seemed entirely engulfed in joy and happiness. *Vid.* THE MAN MOUSE.

Intellectual Eunuch, The. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (xi. 8), calls Viscount Castlereagh, the second Marquis of Londonderry.

Intendente de Fortificazione. So Mazzuchelli styles Jacobus Acontius. *Vid.* Stephen, *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Interpreter of the Renaissance, The. A name given to Michael Angelo Buonarroti. J. A. Symonds, in his *Renaissance in Italy* (iii. 346, 421), says:—

Among the multitudes of figures covering the wall above the altar in the Sistine Chapel there is one that might well stand for a symbol of the Renaissance. It is a woman of gigantic stature in the act of toiling upwards from the tomb. Graveclothes impede the motion of her body; they shroud her eyes and gather round her chest. Part only of her face and throat is visible, where may be read a look of blank bewilderment and stupefaction, a struggle with death's slumber in obedience to some inner impulse. Yet she is rising slowly, half awake, and scarcely conscious, to await a doom still undetermined. Thus Michael Angelo interpreted the meaning of his age.

... When we call Michael Angelo the *Interpreter of the Burden and the Pain of the Renaissance*, we must remember this long weary old age, during which in solitude and silence he watched the extinction of Florence, the institution of the Inquisition, and the abasement of the Italian spirit beneath the tyranny of Spain.

Intrepid, The. A nickname given to Boleslas I., King of Poland, and conqueror of Bohemia and the neighboring states.

Invalid Laureate, The. A name under which Paul Scarron, the French comic poet, often spoke of himself during the time he was receiving a pension from Queen Anne.

Inventive Skelton, The. An epithet applied to John Skelton, of whom, in comparing that poet's *Philip Sparrow* and *Elynoure Rummynge*, Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, says:—

The amazing contrast of these two poems is the most certain evidence of the extent of the genius of the poet; he who with copious fondness dwelt on a picture which rivals the gracefulness of Albano could with equal completeness give us the drunken gossipers of an Ostado. It is true that in the one we are more than delighted, and in the other we are more than disgusted; but, in the impartiality of philosophical criticism, we must award that none but the most original genius could produce both. It is this which enables our bard to be styled the Inventive Skelton.

Invincible Doctor, The. William of Occam. *Vid.* DOCTOR SINGULARIS ET INVINCIBILIS.

Invincible Soldier, The. So Edward the BLACK PRINCE (q.v.) is termed in *A True Relation of a Brave English Stratagem Practised Lately upon a Sea Town in Galicia*, . . . (London, 1626; p. 8), reprinted by Arber, in his *English Garner* (vol. i.).

Io Pæan Dick. A nickname given to Richard Harvey, who wrote *Ephemeron, sive Pæan in Gratiam reformatæ dialecticæ*, by Nash, in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (London, 1596), where he says:—

This is that Dick, of whom Kit Marlowe was wont to say, that he was an asse, good for nothing but to preach of the Iron Age; dialoguizing Dicke, Io Pæan Dicke, Synesian and Pierian Dick, Dick the true Brute, or noble Trojan, or Dick that hath vowed to live and die in defence of Brute, and this our Iles first offspring from the Troians, Dick against baldness, Dick against Buchanan, little and little witted Dicke, Aquinas Dicke, Liprian Dick, heigh light a love a Dick, that lost his Benefice and his Wenck, both at once.

Irish Agitator, The. A name given to Daniel O'Connell, identified with the movements or asso-

ciations having for their object the emancipation of the Catholics in Ireland.

Irish Anacreon, The. A name given to Turloch O'Carolan, "the last true bard of Ireland," on account of his bacchanalian songs. Bernard Bayle, in his *Life of Samuel Lover* (i. 98), says:—

The gay, convivial Béranger grows composed beside these transports, and the heartiest roar of Burns sinks into a sort of festive murmur. Something of their vigor is due to temperament; something more, perhaps, to their liquor, which beyond all power of wine sends the soul whirling into the air as if the impulse was volcanic, and something also in their times, when in the delirium of these festivities the vehement spirits of many a Catholic found their sole means of escape.

Irish Atticus, The. Under this name Lord Chesterfield satirized George Faulkner.

Irish Crichton, The. A sobriquet conferred on John Henderson, an Irish poet and essayist.

Irish De Staël, The. An epithet applied to Lady Morgan. She worshipped the aristocracy while cherishing republican sympathies, and, not content to be a woman of genius, she was resolved to be thought a phenomenon.

Irish Johnson. So John Henry Johnson, an excellent impersonator of Irish character, is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxviii.).

Irish Plato, The. So George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, a celebrated Irish philosophical writer, is frequently termed.

Irish Smollett, The. A name given to Charles James Lever, on account of some of his novels, which are mirthful and uproarious narratives, and which present a brief revival of the old explosive comic romance which distinguished the past century.

Iron-Arm. François de Lanoue. *Vid.* BRAS DE FER.

Iron Arm, The. A nickname given to William, first Count of Apulia. He was the eldest of the twelve sons of Tancred de Hauteville, a gentleman of lower Normandy. The father's estates being insufficient to support so numerous a family, several of the sons, among whom were William and Robert (called THE CUNNING), went to Italy, and joined a band of adventurers, who were frequently hired to fight in battle against the foes of their adopted country. This band finally increased, with the continued arrival of other adventurers from France, to such a power that they stopped fighting for others, and commenced to conquer the rulers of different parts of Italy for their own benefit. Their work in this line is since called the Norman Conquest, and endures to this day. Between 1040 and 1043 they conquered Apulia, and twelve of their best men, in age, birth, and merit, divided the conquered territory between themselves, with one ruler over all. The first of these peers, their general and leader, was William, who thus became the first Count of Apulia. In the language of the age he is styled a lion in battle, a lamb in society, and an angel in council. He was crafty, yet gifted with a semblance of sincerity; had the piety of a pilgrim and the morals of a highwayman; was beloved by the women for his manly beauty and by his soldiers for his bravery. Persevering under difficulties, conquering in the face of overwhelming obstacles, and holding his conquests with an iron grasp, the Italians called him *Il Bracchio di Ferro*, the Iron Arm, which French writers have translated into their language as LE BRAS DE FER.

Iron Duke, The. A nickname given to Henry, Duke of Saxony, and afterwards King of Germany, on account of his bringing

into submission the Dukes of Suabia and Bavaria.

Iron Duke, The. A nickname given to Maximilien de Bethune, Duc de Sully, the French statesman under Henry IV. He granted very few pensions, established order and the strictest economy in all branches of the administration, revised the funds, abolished numerous imposts, exposed the frauds of the tax-farmers, abolished a host of state offices, established manufactories, encouraged agriculture, and by his wise advice to the king, who followed his counsel, greatly improved France in many other ways.

Iron Duke, The. A title given to Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, from his iron will and constitution. Gleig states that the name arose "out of the building of an iron steam-boat which plied between Liverpool and Dublin, and which its owners called the 'Duke of Wellington.' The term 'Iron Duke' was first applied to the vessel; and by and by, rather in jest than in earnest, it was transferred to the duke himself."

Iron-Hand. So Goetz von Berlichingen (*Goetz von der eisernen Hand*) is called. Having lost his right hand at the siege of Landshut, he had one made of iron to supply its place.

Iron Hand, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Henri de Tonti, one of the first explorers of the Mississippi, because he had supplied the loss of one of his hands by an iron one.

Iron-Handed, The. A nickname given to Ernest, Duke of Austria, of the Styrian line, on account of the energy of his mind, the strength of his constitution, and his restless disposition.

Iron Legs. A nickname given to the grandfather of the celebrated Joseph Grimaldi, "from his

being supposed to be the best jumper in the world, an exercise for which there was at one time a prevailing taste in France."

Ironside. A name given to Edmund II., King of the Anglo-Saxons, from his iron armor.

Iron-Tooth, The. A nickname given to Frederick II., Elector of Brandenburg. He was only twenty-seven at his accession, but when some of the burghers, presuming on his youth, tried to take some liberty with him, he showed his strength so quickly and well that he was called "The Iron-Tooth." *Vid.* DENT DE FER.

Irrefragable Doctor, The. Alexander Hales. *Vid.* THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE.

Isabel. A character in Greene's novel *Never too Late*, drawn to represent his wife. Her name was Dorothy, and she was the daughter of a squire in Lincolnshire. They were married in 1586, and for a while they enjoyed a period of conjugal happiness, but after a few months they parted. It is supposed he was wearied with her moralizing and economizing. She, with her child, went into Lincolnshire, and he went to London, where the lewd arts of a courtesan probably aroused his passions. A passionate man like Greene would have returned to his wife for pardon, and have endeavored to have lived down his offences by loving attention, but the wife did not understand his character, she was revolted by his conduct, and reproached him for it with all the indignation of an honest heart. The happy ending in the novel, where the wife and husband were reunited, was not drawn from Greene's experience, though the remainder of the novel is plainly a picture of himself and wife. *Vid.* FRANCESCO.

Ishban, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*,

is intended for Sir Robert Clayton, who would

e'en turn loyal to be made a peer.

Ishbosheth, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, represents Richard Cromwell, the son of the Protector.

Issachar, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for Thomas Thynne, of Longleate Hall, a friend of the Duke of Monmouth. Thynne was assassinated in his carriage, in Pall Mall, by ruffians employed by Count Koningsmark, who was jealous of the attentions paid by his victim to Lady Elizabeth Percy, the widow of the Earl of Ogle. Within three months after the murder of Mr. Thynne, Lady Percy married the Duke of Somerset.

Italian Callimachus, *The*. A title given to Filippo Buonaccorsi, the sculptor.

Italian Gray, *The*. An epithet given to Carlo Alessandro Guidi, an Italian poet, whose odes, however, are more imaginative than those of Thomas Gray.

The same sobriquet has been bestowed upon Ippolito Pindemonte, one of the coterie who were known as the Della Cruscan School.

Italian Molière, *The*. A sobriquet bestowed on Carlo Goldoni, who, in the department of dramatic poetry in which he excelled, namely, description of character and manners, took Molière for his model.

Italian Pindar, *The*. Gabriello Chiabrera, one of the best modern imitators of Pindar, is frequently thus called.

Italian Schubert, *The*. A title given to Luigi Gordigiani, a celebrated Italian composer of the present century.

J.

Jack, in Dr. Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull* and Swift's *Tale of a Tub*, is intended for John Calvin, the French Protestant reformer.

Jack-Amend-All. One of the nicknames bestowed on Jack Cade, the London rebel, who promised to remedy all abuses.

Jack Asse. An anagram which Rabelais made on the name of John Calvin. *Vid.* MAD MAN.

Jack Cade of France, The. A nickname given to Guillaume Caillet (died 1359), a French revolutionary chief, and a leader of the *Jacques Bonhomme*, a band of 20,000 peasants, who rose against their oppressive government.

Jack of Clubs. A sobriquet bestowed on Gen. Philip H. Sheridan by his soldiers. *Vid.* Shanks, *Personal Recollections of Distinguished Generals* (p. 307).

Jack of Newbury. A sobriquet bestowed on John Wincomb. From Henry Peacham's *Compleat Gentleman* we learn that "he was the most considerable clothier England ever had. He kept an hundred looms in his house, each managed by a man and a boy. He feasted King Henry VIII. and his first Queen Catherine at his own house in Newbury, now divided into sixteen clothiers' houses. He built the church of Newbury, from the pulpit westward to the town."

At the battle of Flodden in 1513, Wincomb joined the

Earl of Surrey with a corps of one hundred men, equipped at his own expense, who distinguished themselves greatly in that fight. Thomas Deloney wrote a tale on the subject, published in 1596.

Jack of Spades. A sobriquet bestowed on Gen. John A. Logan by his troops. *Vid.* Shanks, *Personal Recollections of Distinguished Generals* (p. 307).

Jack the Painter. A nickname given to James Aitken, an incendiary, who was tried at Winchester, March 7, 1777, and convicted of setting fire to the rope-house in the royal dock-yard at Portsmouth. Aitken intended crippling Great Britain during the American Revolution.

Jackall, Thou. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Epistle to James Boswell*, calls the latter.

James of the Sink-Hole. So W. Patten, in his *Expedition into Scotland* (1548), terms Jacobus de Voraigue, a Dominican friar of the thirteenth century. His *Legenda Aurea* was published in 1470. *Vid.* Watt, *Biographical Dictionary* (ii. 938), and Didot, *Biographie Universelle*.

Jamie, in the ballad *Auld Robin Gray* (q. v.), is Sir James Bland Burges.

Jamie Graeme. So the Queen of Bohemia called the Marquis of Montrose. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iv. 181).

Janus-Faced Critic, A. A name sometimes given to John Hill, a man of remarkable

talent, but of a bad moral character.

Jaunting Carr, The. A nickname given to Sir John Carr, an English lawyer, who took to making books. In 1803 he published *The Stranger in France*, which proved so successful that in 1806 he published *The Stranger in Ireland*. After the publication of the latter, the wags of Ireland, where the favorite carriage of the time was the jaunting-car, nicknamed Sir John, on account of his much journeying, "The Jaunting Carr," a name which stuck to him to the day of his death, and much annoyed him. He was also the author of many other volumes of travels, visiting nearly every country of Europe for materials for his works, and likewise published a volume of poems. The order of knighthood was conferred upon him by the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Byron, in a letter from Gibraltar, written to Hodgson, says:—

I have seen Sir John Carr at Seville and Cadiz, and have been down on my knees to beg he would not put me into black and white.

Jay. A name given to Sir Richard Steele by Dr. Wagstaffe. Disraeli, in his *Quarrels of Authors*, quoting Wagstaffe, says:—

Steele was a jay who borrowed a feather from a peacock, another from a bullfinch, and another from a magpie; so that Dick is made up of borrowed colors; he borrowed his humor from Estcourt, criticism from Addison, his poetry of Pope, and his politics of Ridpath.

Jean d'Épée. A title bestowed upon Napoleon Bonaparte by his partisans in France, who endeavored to re-establish him upon the throne after his banishment to Elba.

Jean Paul. A sobriquet bestowed upon Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, he having adopted his Christian name as a pseudonym.

Jeered Will. A name by which Sir William Davenant was formerly spoken of.

Jeffries' Headsman. So Byron, in *Don Juan* (xiii. 38), calls George Hardinge, a Welsh judge.

Jehu. A nickname given to Louis XVIII. of France, by the unorganized legitimists who attempted to restore him to the throne.

Jemmy Butler. A nickname given to the Duke of Ormond, one of the intriguers for the restoration of the Stuarts. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 168).

Jemmy Twitcher, in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, is intended for John, Earl of Sandwich, a vicious character, and noted for his *liaison* with Miss Ray, who was shot by the Rev. "Captain" Hackman out of jealousy. Gay thus describes him:—

When sly Jemmy Twitcher had
smuggled up his face,
With a lick of court whitewash and
pious grimace.

The Earl of Sandwich had been an intimate friend of Wilkes, but turned against him when he was persecuted by the court and the ministry. "Shortly after the meeting of Parliament," says Macaulay, "*The Beggar's Opera* was acted at Covent Garden Theatre. When Macheath uttered the words: 'That Jemmy Twitcher should 'peach me, I own, surprised me,' pit, boxes, and gallery burst into a roar which seemed likely to bring the roof down. From that day Sandwich was universally known as Jemmy Twitcher."

Jenisa, in Mrs. Manley's *Secret History of Queen Zorah*, is intended for the mother of the Duchess of Marlborough, whose maiden name was Jennings. *Vid.* QUEEN ZORAH.

Jennie Deans, the heroine of Sir Walter Scott's novel of *The Heart of Midlothian*, was drawn from Helen Walker, over whose

grave in the church-yard of Iron-gray, stewardry of Kirkcudbright, the poet caused a tombstone to be erected.

Jenson of His Day, The. A nickname given to John Baskerville, a celebrated printer of Birmingham, England, who, like Jenson, the well known Venetian printer, was also a type-founder. Dibdin, in his *Bibliographical Decameron* (iii. 316), says:—

When Dr Hunter set about the elephantine folio publication of *The Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus*, which cost him upwards of twenty years of toil, expense, and anxiety, he employed Baskerville, the Jenson of his day, to introduce it to the public notice with every possible degree of typographical advantage.

Jenson of the North, The. A nickname given to James Ballantyne, a Scottish printer and publisher, by Dibdin, in his *Bibliographical Decameron* (ii. 418).

Jerry the Old Screw. A nickname bestowed upon Jeremy Bentham, in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxvii.).

Jessamy Bride, The. A nickname given to Mary Horneck, a young girl with whom Goldsmith fell in love. She was the daughter of Mrs. Horneck, the widow of Captain Kane Horneck, and was a relative of Reynolds, the artist, who introduced Goldsmith to her, in 1769. She had one sister, named Catherine, at this time nineteen years of age, who a few years later married Henry William Bunbury, the caricaturist, and was nicknamed in the family Little Comedy, and one brother, Charles, nicknamed Captain in Lace, who had joined the Guards. Goldsmith accompanied the mother and the two daughters during their journey in France, and is said to have been seriously angry that more attention was paid to them than to him. Boswell says so, but, as Bozzy was willing to conceal his own follies by pointing out what

he considered those of others, it is well not to believe all he says. Mary at the time of Goldsmith's death had no declared lover, nor was she married till four years after, to Colonel, afterwards General, Gwyn. Both the girls were remarkably beautiful, and Mary exerted a strange fascination over Goldsmith. Heaven only knows what impossible dreams may at this time have visited the awkward, unattractive man of letters. But whether at any time aspiring to other regard than genius and simplicity might claim, at least these two sisters heartily liked him; and probably the happiest hours of the latter years of his life were passed in their society. Burke was their guardian and tenderly remembered them in his premature old age, while their social as well as personal charms are spoken of by all. Hazlitt met Mary in Northcot's studio (Catherine had then long been dead), and says at that time she was still talking of her favorite Doctor Goldsmith, with recollection and affection unabated by time. At that time she was beautiful, beautiful even in years. The Graces had triumphed over age. "I could almost fancy the shade of Goldsmith in the room," says Hazlitt, "looking round with complacency." The nickname and the nicknames of the brother and sister are preserved in a bit of verse by Goldsmith, written in return for an invitation to a dinner-party, where he was to meet Reynolds, Dr. (afterwards Sir George) Baker, and Angelica Kaufmann, which says:—

Your mandate I got,
You may all go to pot.
Had your senses been right,
You'd have sent before night.
So tell Horneck and Nesbit,
And Baker and his bit,
And Kaufmann beside,
And the Jessamy Bride,
With the rest of the crew,
The Reynoldses too,
Little Comedy's face,

And the Captain in Lace,
Tell each other to rue
Your Devonshire crew,
For sending so late
To one of my state,
But 'tis Reynolds's way,
From wisdom to stray,
And Angelica's whim
To be frolick like him.

Jesuit, That. A nickname given to William Penn, the Quaker, who publicly preached in favor of James I. and his Declaration of Indulgence. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 256).

Jeune, Le. So Louis VII., King of France, is called.

Jeune Damoisel Richart, Le. So Froissart calls Richard II.

Jewel, The. "Roscius, whom the eloquent orator and excellent statesman of Rome, Marcus Cicero, for his elegant pronunciation and formal gesture, called his jewell, had from the common treasury of the Roman Exchequer a daily pension allowed him," etc. *Vid.* Heywood, *An Apology for Actors* (1612), repr. Shakes. soc. London (1841, p. 42).

Jewel of Bishops, The. So Hooker calls John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, "the worthiest divine that Christendom hath bred for some hundred of years."

Jewish Plato, The. A sobriquet of Philo Judæus, a Jewish philosopher, who flourished in the first century.

Jewish Socrates. A nickname sometimes given to Moses Mendelssohn, on account of his being a German Jew and the author of *Phædon, or a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul*.

Jim Crow Rice. Thomas D. Rice, the comedian, has frequently been alluded to as "Jim Crow" Rice, "Jim Crow" being one of his best characters. *Vid.* Winter, *The Jeffersons* (p. 183).

Joan of Arc of Peace, The. A name given to Madame Julia de Weitinghoff Krudener, a Russian littérateur and mystic.

Jock Presbyter. A nickname given to Sir William Jones, an English lawyer, after he had introduced a bill in Parliament to exclude the Duke of York from the throne. It appears in an epitaph, published in that miscellany of satire and indecency the *State Poems* (iii. p. 157), which says:—

Sir William in *Arcta custodia* lies,
Committed by Death *sans bail* or
mainprize,
Forsaking his King, a very good
client,
He turn'd Jock Presbyter, O fie on't!
And being thus from his allegiance
free,
Returned was by him for anarchy.

Jockey of Norfolk, The. A nickname given to Sir John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, an English general and diplomatist, and a firm friend of Richard III. Sir John, magnificent in estate and offices, accompanied his king to the field of Bosworth, and there, having been regardless of the warning affixed to his tent the night before,

Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon, thy master, is bought
and sold,

sustained his fealty with death.

Jocular Samson. So the Rev. Sydney Smith, in his *Letters on the Subject of the Catholics* (1838), calls George Canning.

Jocund Johnny. A nickname which Sir Walter Scott occasionally applied to John Ballantyne.

Johannes fac totum, i. e., JACK OF ALL TRADES. So Robert Greene calls Shakespeare. *Vid.* SHAKE-SCENE.

John Gilpin, the hero of Cowper's poem of the same name, is supposed to be intended for a certain Mr. Bayer, "an eminent linen-draper," whose shop was in Cheapside, London.

John Kobbler. A nickname assumed by John Kelso Hunter, a Scotch artist. In his youth he learned the trade of a shoemaker, and settled in Kilmar-

nock in pursuance of his calling, where he married. He then became fired with the ambition of being a painter, and, in spite of the responsibilities of daily providing for a family, pursued the object on which he had set his heart, with such enthusiasm and energy as to secure for himself a respectable position as a portrait-painter. He used to sign the initials "J. K." to his pictures, and said it stood for "John Kobbler"; hence he became known by this nickname. He was a man of a sturdy independence of character, and had a wide circle of friends, besides being the author of several works in literature.

John O'Cataraact. A nickname given to John Neal, the American novelist, "on account of his impetuous manners." The name was afterward adopted by him as a pseudonym.

John of Bruges. A title given to the Flemish painter John van Eyck, from his place of residence.

John of Gaunt. A title bestowed on the third son of Edward III., who was born at Ghent, in Flanders.

John of Skye, referred to in *Christopher in the Tent* (August, 1819), is John Bruce, bag-piper of the household of Sir Walter Scott.

John the Almoner. So St. Chrysostom is named, because he bestowed the greater portion of his revenues on charitable institutions.

John, the Brother of James, in *The Chaldee MS.* (iv. 20), is John Ballantyne, "which is a man of low stature, and giveth out merry things, and is a lover of fables from his youth up."

John with the Leaden Sword. This title was applied by Earl Douglas to John Plantagenet, the Duke of Bedford, who acted as regent for King Henry VI. in France.

Jonathan, who occurs in Robert Schumann's musical essays (the *Davidsbündler*), is intended for Jonathan Schunke, the friend of the author.

Josiah of England, The. A nickname given to Edward VI. *Vid.* THE SAINT.

Jotham, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, represents George Savile, Marquis of Halifax. *Vid.*, for explanation, Judges ix.

Jove of Jolly Fellows, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon John van Buren. *Vid.* Bungay, *Off-Hand Takings* (p. 127).

Jove of the Modern Critical Olympus, The. A nickname given to Leigh Hunt. *Vid.* LORD MAYOR OF THE THEATRIC SKY.

Jove's Poet. A name given to Thomas Moore by Samuel Lover, in a poem called *The Poet's Election*, sung at a dinner given to Moore in Dublin, 1818:—

But endless 'twould be here to tell
all the Gods
Who gave to the Poet their smiles
and their nods;
And he who from Erin his heart
ne'er could sever
Was duly elected Jove's Poet for-
ever.

Jovial, The. A nickname given to Otho, Duke of Austria, on account of his spirit and vivacity, and the hilarity of his temper. He reigned with his brother Albert in such wonderful harmony that no indications can be seen of their separate administrations.

Jovial Topper, The. Walter Mapes. *Vid.* THE ANACREON OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

Jowler, in Tobias Smollett's political romance *The History and Adventures of an Atom*, represents the Earl of Chatham.

Jubilee Dicky. A nickname given to Henry Norris. *Vid.* DICKY SCRUB.

Judas, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*,

is intended for Robert Ferguson, a Nonconformist, who was ejected from his living of Godmersham, in Kent, in 1662, and afterwards distinguished himself by his political intrigues. *Vid.* THE PLOTTER.

Judas. So Sir Robert Peel is nicknamed in a song in the *Nortes Ambrosianæ* (xlv.), because he carried the Catholic emancipation bill, against which his whole previous career had been opposed:—

Here Judas, with a face where shame
Or honor ne'er was known to be,
Maintaining he is still the same,
That he ne'er rattled, —no, —not
he.

The moral Surface swears to-day
Defiance to the priest and pope;
To-morrow, ready to betray
His brother churchmen to the rope.

Judas of the West, The. A name applied to Henry Clay by Andrew Jackson. *Vid.* Perley Poore's *Reminiscences* (i. 23):—

Many believed, however, that a bargain was made between Adams and Clay, by which the latter received, as a consideration for transferring to the former the votes of Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri, the position of secretary of state. . . . General Jackson wrote to Major Lewis: "So, you see, the Judas of the West has closed the contract and will receive the thirty pieces of silver. His end will be the same. Was there ever witnessed such a bare-faced corruption in any country before?"

Judge Bridlegoose. A character in Rabelais' *Pantagruel*, which is founded on the learned André Tiraqueau, a celebrated French jurist. Besant, *Rabelais* (p. 191), says:—

Judge Bridlegoose illustrates the uncertainty of the law, since his decisions, pronounced entirely by chance, have given universal satisfaction.

Judge Gripus. A nickname frequently bestowed upon Philip Yorke, first Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Chancellor of England, on account of his avarice.

Judicious Hooker, The. A title given to Richard Hooker, the author of *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Julia's Dwarf. A nickname given to Antoine Godeau, on account of his diminutive size. He was a very voluminous author both in prose and verse, and a frequenter of the saloon of the Marquis de Rambouillet.

Jupiter Carlyle. Alexander Carlyle of Inveresk, was so called, on account of his magnificent head.

The grandest demi-god I ever saw was Dr. Carlyle, minister of Musselburgh, commonly called Jupiter Carlyle, for having sat more than once for the king of gods and men to Gavin Hamilton. — *Sir W. Scott*.

Jupiter in Sabots, A. Jean François Millet was so called by Gérôme. *Vid.* *The Art Review* (N. Y., March, 1887; p. 8).

Jupiter Placens. A nickname given to Lord Brougham (in contradistinction to Lord Erskine), by Dibdin, in his *Reminiscences of a Literary Life* (London, 1837; i. 123), where he says:—

In forensic eloquence a comparison may be more correctly instituted. Both possessed power, the main engine of persuasion; both had a rapid unhesitating utterance and a fervid and beautiful fancy; but the latter, Erskine, was more terrible and unsparing. The first won, the second commanded. The former was the Jupiter Placens (but still Jupiter), the latter the Jupiter Tonans. This within the courts of law; out of them, all comparison ceases.

Jupiter Scapin. A nickname given by the Abbé de Pradt to Napoleon Bonaparte.

Scapin is a valet famous for his knavish tricks, in Molière's comedy *Les Fourberies de Scapin*.

Jupiter Tonans. A nickname given to Thomas, Lord Erskine. *Vid.* JUPITER PLACENS.

Jupiter Tonans of His Party, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon John van Buren. *Vid.*

Bungay, *Off-Hand Takings* (p. 127).

Just, The. A sobriquet conferred on several personages. Thomson says:—

Then Aristides lifts his honest front,
Spotless of heart; to whom the un-
flattering voice

Of Freedom gave the noblest name of
"Just."—*Seasons*, "Winter."

A title, says Plutarch, truly royal, or, rather, truly divine.

Baharam, the fifth of the Sassanides, is styled "Shah endeb," or "the Just King"; and Chosroes is called by the Arabs "Molk al Adel," which has the same signification.

Casimir II., King of Poland; Haroun al Raschid; James II. and Ferdinand I., Kings of Aragon; Moran, counsellor of Feredach and King of Ireland; Pedro I. of Portugal, and Roland de la Platière, the celebrated French revolutionist, are all designated by this sobriquet

Juste, Le. A nickname given to Louis XIII. of France, because he was born under the zodiacal sign of *Libra*, the Balance.

Justice Greedy, in Massinger's comedy *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, is supposed to be intended for Sir Francis Michell. *Vid.* **SIR GILES OVERREACH.**

Justicier, Le. Pedro I., King of Portugal. *Vid.* **THE CRUEL.**

Juvenal of Chivalry, The. A nickname given to Heinrich von Molk, who seems to have been a lay brother in Molk on the Danube. He was the earliest of German satirists, and one of the greatest and most bitter to be found in German literature. He does not attempt to conceal the corruption of the clergy, as loyalty to his order might seem to require, but tells bitter truths to them as well as to the laity, princes, knights, merchants, and peasants. His early years were spent among the chivalry, and in his later life he practised the duty of gallantry to noble ladies, whom he exempts from his unsparing satire.

Juvenal of Painters, The. A title given to William Hogarth.

Juvenal of the English Drama, The. A name given to Ben Jonson. Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, says:—

Of all our dramatists, Jonson, the Juvenal of our drama, alone professed to study the "humor," or manners of the age; but manners vanish with their generation; and ere the century closes, even the actors cannot be procured to personate characters of which they view no prototype.

K.

Kaiser William. A nickname given to Senator Ambrose Everett Burnside of Rhode Island. *Vid.* Perley Poore's *Reminiscences* (ii 333).

Kartätschenprinz. A name formerly bestowed on the present Emperor of Germany, William I., he having ordered the troops to fire upon the people with grape-shot during the troubles of 1848.

Katharine de Medici of China, The. So Voothee, the widow of King Tae-tsông, has been named.

Kempferhausen. A title given to Robert Pierce Gillies in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, he having used this name as a pseudonym.

Kill. A nickname given by his soldiers to General Kilpatrick.

Kind Robin. A name under which Baron William Murray Nairne figures in his wife's ballad *Kind Robin Lo'es Me*.

Robin is my ain gudeman,
Now match him, carlins, gin ye can,
For ilk ane whitest thinks her swan,
But kind Robin lo'es me.

King Arthur of the Stage, The. An epithet given to William Charles Macready by the author of *Obiter Dicta* (New York, 1885; p. 141), who says:—

Read Macready's *Memoirs*—the King Arthur of the Stage. You will find there, I am sorry to say, all the actor's faults—if faults they can be called, which seem rather hard necessities, the discoloring of the dyer's hand, greedy hungering after applause, endless egotism, grudging praise—all are there; not perhaps in the tropical luxuriance they have attained elsewhere, but plain enough.

King Bomba. Ferdinand II., King of Naples. *Vid.* BOMBA.

King Coll, or King Colley. A popular nickname for Colley Cibber. *Vid.* Fitzgerald, *New History of the English Stage* (i 324).

King Dowager. A nickname given to Lord Feversham.

The favor with which she [Catharine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II., King of England] was suspected of regarding him [Lord Feversham] obtained for him the nickname of King Dowager.—Strickland, *Lives of the Queens of England* (viii. 457-8).

King Franconi. A nickname given to Joachim Murat, because he resembled in dress the mountebank Franconi.

King Honest-Man. So Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy, was called, "for his honest concessions to the people of constitutional freedom promised by his father and by himself in less prosperous circumstances."

King Leigh. A nickname given to Leigh Hunt in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (i.), and in Maginn's poem *The Leather Bottle*.

King-Maker, The. So Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, was called, because when he took sides with Henry VI that monarch was the king, but when he supported Edward IV. the latter was king, and Henry was deposed.

King Martin the First. A sobriquet bestowed upon Martin van Buren. *Vid.* Bungay, *Off-Hand Takings* (p. 127).

King of Arragon, The. A sobriquet conferred on Carlo Arri-

goni, an Italian lutanist of the eighteenth century, "whose only claim to notice is his possible antagonism to Handel." *Vid.* Arbuthnot's satire *Harmony in an Uproar*.

King of Bark, The. A title given to Christopher III., King of Scandinavia in the fifteenth century, who, at a period of great famine, ordered birch-bark to be mixed with meal for food.

King of Bath, The. A nickname given to Richard Nash, when he was the master of ceremonies at Bath. *Vid.* BEAU NASH.

King of Book-Collectors, The. A nickname given to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, a great collector of books. In 1723 the British government purchased his collection of 8000 MSS. and 400,000 pamphlets, and placed them in the British Museum, where they are known as the Harleian Collection, and the printed catalogue of them makes four volumes 8vo.

King of Bourges, The. A nickname given to Charles VII. in his youth. Upon the death of his father, he assumed the title of King of France, but was not recognized by the nation, except in the towns of Orleans and Bourges. In the cathedral of the latter city he was crowned; hence the name The King of Bourges.

King of Brave Men, The. Henri IV. of France is so called. *Vid.* LE ROI DES BRAVES.

King of Cotswold, The. So Grey Brydges, Earl of Chandos, was called, from his extravagant method of living, and his extensive retinue. Cotswold is in Gloucestershire, in the neighborhood of Sudley Castle, his lordship's residence.

King of Critics, The. A name sometimes given to Christian Gottlob Heyne, a German scholar of great celebrity. He

edited very many of the Latin and Greek classics, executed a large number of translations, many volumes of essays, and reviewed 7500 books in the *Göttinger Gelehrten Anzeigen*, of which he was director. Besides this herculean work, he had classes in the study of philology and classical antiquity.

King of Dramatists, The. A name given to Jean Baptiste Poquelin de Molière by Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (i. 18), who says:—

From Racine to one man who well knew how to bring out upon his canvas the lights and shadows of every-day life, The King of Dramatists, The Anatomist of Humanity, Molière.

King of Dulness, The. A title bestowed on Colley Cibber, the poet. *Vid.* Pope, *The Dunciad* (bk. i.).

King of Dunces, The, the hero of Alexander Pope's poetical satire *The Dunciad*, was Lewis Theobald, who had annoyed the poet by his *Shakespeare Restored*, in which he criticised Pope's edition of Shakespeare's works. In 1743, however, a version of *The Dunciad* was published in which Colley Cibber was substituted for Theobald, Cibber having incurred the enmity of Pope by his attack on the farce *Three Hours After Marriage*, written by Pope and John Gay.

King of England's Viceroy, The. Louis XVIII. was thus derisively nicknamed, "on account of his manifestations of gratitude to the government of Great Britain for the assistance he had received from it in recovering the throne of his ancestors."

King of Feuilletons, The. Jules Gabriel Janin. *Vid.* LE ROI DES FEUILLETONS.

King of Fire. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Epistle to Count Rumford*, calls the latter.

King of Hearts, The. A nickname given to Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.

Before he was of age he was allowed to be one of the finest gentlemen and finest scholars of his time. He was early called the King of Hearts, and never, through a long, eventful, and checkered life, lost his right to that name.—Macaulay, *History of England* (ii.).

King of Inattention, The. Swift calls Dr. John Arbuthnot by this name in a letter to Gay, July 10, 1732.

King of Khorassan, The. A title conferred on Anvari, a Persian poet who flourished in the twelfth century.

King of Kings, The. A sobriquet conferred on Artaxerxes, the first Sassanide King of Persia, in the third century.

King of Kings, The. An epithet which was conferred on Charles VII. of France, by Francis Foscari, the Doge of Venice. In fact, from being KING OF BOURGES (*q. v.*), he became the most powerful monarch of Europe.

King of Painters, The. Parrhasius, the Greek painter, who flourished in the fourth century B. C., assumed this title.

King of Phrases, The. A name given to George Louis Le Clerc, Comte de Buffon, the French naturalist. He possessed an excellent style; and it is this, indeed, which gives his writings their greatest charm.

King of Poets, The. A name given to Pierre de Ronsard. He was the presiding genius of the "French Pleiades," he introduced the classical element into French poetry; and during his lifetime was elevated to almost divine honor, but is now much forgotten.

King of Poets. So Richard Barnfield, in his *Poems in Divers Humours*, calls Edmund Spenser.

King of Preachers, The. A title given to Louis Bourdaloue, the French clergyman.

King of Reptiles, The. Bernard de la Ville, Comte de Lacépède. *Vid.* LE ROI DES REPTILES.

King of Roads, The. So John Loudon Macadam, the inventor of the celebrated pavement which bears his name, is called.

King of Rome, The. A nickname given to François Joachim de Pierre de Bernis, a French cardinal, on account of his fondness of display. Taine, in his *Ancien Régime*, says:—

He was called the King of Rome, and indeed he was such through his magnificence and in the consideration he enjoyed.

King of Scotch Fiddlers, The. A nickname given to Neil Gow, a Scotch violinist and composer, who was brought up with the view of being put to the trade of a weaver, but at the age of thirteen made himself famous as a player of strathspeys and reels. He was distinguished for his homely humor, good-sense, and knowledge of the world. He was also the composer of a hundred melodies.

King of Slops, The. Louis XVIII. *Vid.* LE ROI PANADE.

King of the Barricades, The. A nickname given to Louis Philippe. During the last three days of July, 1830, the people of Paris threw up 10,000 barricades. On the 31st of July, he was proclaimed lieutenant-general of France, and on the 10th of August was proclaimed king of France. His reign forms an epoch in French history, begun and ended by a revolution.

King of the Beggars, The. A sobriquet applied to Charles VIII. of France, who without money undertook a war in Italy, and whose officers refused to execute his orders as soon as he had repassed the mountains. In 1488, after the battle of St. Aubin du Cormier, he was forced, for want of money, to discharge some of his officers who had served him well there.

King of the Border, The. A nickname given to Adam Scott, of Tushielaw, Scotland, a border chief and marauder.

King of the Cherokees, The. A name given to Sir Alexander Cumming. In 1729, he was induced by a dream of his wife's to undertake a voyage to America, and in the next year he found himself among the Cherokee Indians, of whom he was made a chief, and in which capacity he figured at a meeting of the different tribes at Nequisee, among the mountains. He returned to England accompanied by six Indian chiefs, and appeared before George II. at Windsor. He laid his crown at his majesty's feet, the other chiefs also doing homage, and presenting to the king four scalps to show they were an over-match for their enemies, and four eagle's-tails as emblems of victory. They all received much attention while in England, but after the departure of the Indians Sir Alexander seems to have fallen out of the notice of the general public. In 1766 he was appointed one of the pensioners in the Charter House, where he died, at an advanced age, in 1775.

King of the Commons, The. A nickname given to James V. of Scotland, a monarch of good and benevolent intentions, but one of many romantic freaks. For the purpose of seeing that justice was regularly administered, and frequently from the less justifiable motive of gallantry, he used to go about the streets of Edinburgh in various disguises. It is said that the ballad "We'll gae nae mair a-roving" was founded upon the success of his amorous adventures when travelling in the disguise of a beggar.

King of the Courts, The. Cicero thus calls Quintus Hortensius, the Roman orator.

King of the English Poets. Southey, in his review of Will-

iam Hayley's *Memoirs* (in *Blackwood* xvii.), states that in his time Hayley was King of the English Poets.

King of the Fairies, The. So Sir Walter Scott called Thomas Crofton Croker, the author of *Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland*, and a man of diminutive stature.

King of the Isle of Man. A title which Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, took upon himself. *Vid. Notes and Queries* (1st ser. i. 173).

King of the King, The. A nickname given to Cardinal Richelieu, on account of his influence over Louis XIII.

King of the Lobby. A sobriquet given to Sam Ward. *Vid. Perley Poore's Reminiscences* (ii. 247) :—

So powerful a legislative manipulator was Mr. Ward that he claimed for himself the title "King of the Lobby," nor was his claim seriously disputed.

King of the Markets, The. A nickname bestowed upon François de Vendôme Beaufort, the grandson of Henri IV., on account of his popularity with the Parisians.

King of the Paper Stage, The. A nickname given to Robert Greene, the English dramatist, of whom Harvey, in his *Four Letters and Certain Sonnets* (London, 1592), says:—

While I was thus, or to like effecte, resolving with my selfe, and discoursing with some speciall frends; not onely writing unto you; I was suddenly certified, that the king of the paper stage (so the Gentleman tearmed Greene) had played his last part, and was gone to Tarleton; whereof I protest, I was nothing glad, as was expected, but unfainedly sorry.

King of the Teign, The. So Baldrick of South Devon, the son of Eri, who defended his territory against the lawless chieftain Algar for a long time, was called.

King of the West, The. A title given to John Pyne, one of the regicides to whom indemnity was granted by the bill of 1660-61. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (vi. 40).

King of the World, The. Khorram Shah. *Vid.* SHAH-JEHAN.

King Oliver. A title given to Cromwell in 1649-50. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iv. 115).

King Pym. An epithet conferred on John Pym, an English republican politician. He was the head of the Commons, and was usually deputed to address the various petitions to Parliament. One of the political satires of the time says :—

We will not dare your strange votes
to jeer,
Or personate King Pym with his
state-fleece.

King Sears. A nickname given to Isaac Sears, of Norwalk, Conn. "He was a successful merchant in the city of New York, when political matters attracted his attention. When the Stamp Act aroused the colonists, Sears stood forth as the champion of right, and was one of the most active and zealous members of the association of the Sons of Liberty." *Conf.* Lossing, *Field Book of the Revolution*. The sobriquet occurs in the poem *Loyal York*, which appeared in the *New York Gazetteer* in 1775, and was probably written by Rivington, the editor. The first verse is :—

And so, my good master, I find 'tis
no joke,
For York has stepp'd forward, and
thrown off the yoke
Of Congress, committees, and even
King Sears,
Who shows you good-nature, by
showing his ears.

King Tibbald. So Pope, in *The Dunciad* (i. 301), calls Lewis Theobald.

King's Convertisseur, The, was a name given to Paul Pellisson-Fontanier. Born a Protestant,

he became a Roman Catholic, took orders, obtained rich benefices, and for his religious works and zeal obtained the title. -

King's King, The. A nickname given to Anne de Joyeuse, on account of his influence over Henry III. of France.

Kinsayder, in *The Returne from Parnassus* (1606), is meant for John Marston, the dramatist, who had previously employed this name, in *The Scourge of Villainie* (1598), as a pseudonym.

Kit-kat Poet, The. A nickname given to Samuel Garth, an English poet. He was a member of the Kit-kat Club, and extemporized most of the verses which were inscribed on the toasting-glasses of that society.

Kite, The. Ælfric, Archbishop of York. *Vid.* PUTROC.

Kitty Crocodile, who occurs in Foote's farce *The Trip to Calais*, is a caricature of Elizabeth Chudleigh, the Duchess of Kingston. *Vid.* Wright, *Caricature History of the Georges* (p. 248).

Knife of Academic Knots, The. A title given to Chrysippus, "because he was the keenest disputant of his age."

Knight of Snowdown, The, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, is largely founded upon facts in the life of James V. of Scotland.

Knight of Soho-square, The. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Lyric Epistle to Sir William Hamilton*, calls Sir Joseph Banks.

Knight of the Post, The. A nickname bestowed upon Titus Oates. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 207).

Knight Physician, The. So John Dryden, in his *Preface to the Fables*, calls Sir Richard Blackmore.

Κολοβοδάκτυλος, i. e., the STUMP-FINGERED, an epithet of St. Mark the Evangelist.

When, therefore, Marcion, or any of his currish followers, barks at the Demiurgus, bringing forward these arguments about the opposition of good and evil, they must be told that neither the Apostle Paul, nor Mark, *ὁ κολοβ.δάκτυλος*, promulgated any such doctrines; for nothing of the kind is found written in the Gospel ac-

ording to Mark.—Origen, *Philosophumena* (cap. xxx.).

Kossuth of the Temperance Revolution, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Neal Dow. *Vid.* Bungay, *Off-Hand Takings* (p. 263).

L.

Lackey, A. A nickname frequently given to François Leclerc du Tremblay. He, being the confidant of Richelieu, came in for a share of the abuse lavished on his master. In a squib, called *La Mitiade*, directed against the prime minister, we find the following lines, which are meant to describe Tremblay, or *le Père Joseph*, as he is better known:—

Il a le zèle séraphique,
Il travaille pour l'hérétique,
Il a suivant et secrétaire,
Il a carrosse, il a caustère,
Il a des laquais insolents
Qui jurent mieux que ceux des
grands.

Lady, The. A name which Milton received at Christ's College. *Vid.* Masson's *Life of Milton* (i. 220). "He was so fair," says Aubrey, "that they called him 'the Lady of Christ's Coll.'"; and Wood says, "When he was a student in Cambridge, he was so fair and clear that many called him 'the Lady of Christ's College.'"

Lady Betty Modish. So Mrs. Oldfield is called in *The Tatler* (No. 10), because this character in *The Careless Husband*, by Colley Cibber, was her favorite part.

Lady Calantha, in Lady Caroline Lamb's novel *Glenarvon*, represents the author herself.

Lady Grace, in Colley Cibber's play *The Provoked Husband*, was drawn from Lady Betty Cecil, afterwards Lady Elizabeth Chaplin, of Exeter.

Lady Monteagle, in Beaconsfield's novel *Venetia*, represents Lady Caroline Lamb.

Lady of Mercy, Our. A nickname given to Madame Tallien,

who used her influence over her husband, the proconsul of Bordeaux, to release many victims from the scaffold during the French Revolution. When she was thrown into prison, this bold and courageous woman thought more of overthrowing the tyrants of France, than of being herself overthrown, and when Tallien visited the prison, she urged him to rid the world of Robespierre, and her arguments prevailed. After that she was almost idolized by the people of France, and, when she entered the theatres, was greeted with unbounded applause.

Lady of Quality, The, in Tobias Smollett's novel of *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle*, was the notorious Lady Vane, "whose scandalous memoirs are introduced after the manner of similar interpolations by Le Sage and Fielding."

Lady of the Sun, The. A name given to Alice Perrers, the mistress of Edward III. "Although Edward lavished upon her both honors and riches, yet at his death she stole his jewels, taking even the rings from his fingers."

Lælius. A character drawn to represent James Boswell, called the younger, to distinguish him from his father, the biographer of Johnson. From an early age he was intimate with Edmund Malone, whom he assisted in collecting and arranging the materials for a second edition of his Shakespeare, and was requested by him, in his last illness, to complete it, a task which he duly performed, and in 1821 published it as the third variorum edition.

The name Lælius was given him in Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron* (iii. 13), where the author says of him:—

The book world therefore is naturally now anxious to become acquainted with the Shakespearian lore which Marcellus hath left behind; nor will it be disappointed; for Lælius hath long and successfully been occupied in presenting the *Cura Posteriores* (or finishing touches) of the critic in question.

Vid. MARCELLUS.

La Fontaine of the Vaudeville, The. Charles François Panard. *Vul.* THE FATHER OF MODERN FRENCH SONG.

Laird of Lag, The. A sobriquet applied to Sir Robert Grierson, an active and unscrupulous persecutor of the Covenanters.

Lamb, The, in *The Chaldee MS.* (i. 5), is intended for Thomas Pringle.

Lame, The, i. e., LE BOITEUX. A nickname given to Charles II. of Naples.

Lame, The. A nickname given to Albert II., Duke of Austria, from the contraction and deformity of his person; but, his bodily defects being compensated by his great talents and an elevated mind, he obtained at the close of his reign the epithet of **THE WISE** (*q. v.*).

Lame Vicegerent, The, in Samuel Butler's *Hudibras*, is intended for Richard Cromwell.

Lamp of the Law, The. So Irnerius, the German, who first lectured on the Pandects of Justinian, after their discovery at Amalphi in 1137, was called.

Lancashire Hogarth, The. A name sometimes given to John Collier, of whom William E. A. Axon says, in his *Lancashire Gleanings*:—

At one time it was common to speak of John Collier (Tim Bobbin) as the Lancashire Hogarth. No more inappropriate designation could have been selected. He lacked not only the artistic skill of Hogarth, but that moral indignation which

made the pencil more powerful than the preacher's voice in denouncing sin and folly. Collier rarely deviates into moral purpose.

Landlord, The. A character in Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, drawn to represent Lyman Howe. He kept an inn about three miles from Sudbury Mills, on the once much travelled stage-road between Worcester and Boston. The house itself was built in 1690, and in 1714 was opened as a tavern with the name of "The Red Horse," and kept by a man named Howe, who did a prosperous business, and, dying, left it to his son, who passed the estate to his son, and so on through several generations till it reached the end of the line in Lyman Howe, who died a bachelor. This Lyman was a justice of the peace, a member of the Board of Selectmen, one of the School Committee, and in his youth had been a school-teacher. He was fond of the acquaintance-ship of superior men, and desired the companionship of those of a higher cast than those among whom he was commonly thrown. He was universally called "The Squire," and was somewhat looked up to in the town as a person of uncommon capacity. He assumed an air of pedantry with his neighbors, who, seeing his boastful sense of superiority, often made him a theme for their ridicule. He was very much afraid of lightning, which caused T. W. Parsons, in his *The Old House in Sudbury*, a poem in *Shadow of the Obelisk* (Boston, 1872; p. 78), to say:—

Thunder clouds may roll above him,
And the bolt may rend his oak;
Lyman lieth where no longer
He shall dread the lightning
stroke.

The dreaded stroke never came during his life, but many years after his death the inn was somewhat damaged by lightning. Upon the introduction of railroads the house had the ordinary

fortune of country taverns. The Squire, who had not been a thrifty manager, was growing poorer and poorer every day, as the place went to decay and fewer guests came to the inn. Still, it possessed a certain interest from a remarkable row of gigantic oak-trees extending along one side of the highway, while near it a wide-spreading ancient elm shaded a pleasant space of green. The whole place with its surroundings was a little nook of peace and natural beauty—a pastoral picture, warmed into attractiveness by a varied aspect of meadow, woodland, hill, and valley. Professor Treadwell, on a summer excursion in the neighborhood, was struck by the peculiar quiet and beauty of the spot, and resolved to spend a part of the season there. He took his family, and was followed by T. W. Parsons, Luigi Monti, and one year by Henry Ware Wales, whom Longfellow has introduced as *THE THEOLOGIAN* (*q. v.*), *THE POET* (*q. v.*), *THE YOUNG SICILIAN* (*q. v.*), and *THE YOUTH OF QUIET WAYS* (*q. v.*), who spent several summers in that place. Although Longfellow's merits and fame were well known to the cultivated circle which at that time and in successive years frequented the inn, his name was never mentioned in connection with it till within later years, when, it has been said, he spent his summers there. It is possible he may have passed a night there in his youth, when on his way to New York to take passage for Europe. Of the other characters, there is a probable certainty that they never visited the place. When the poet conceived the idea of his famous *Wayside Inn*, which he at one time thought of calling *The Sudbury Tules*, he visited the premises with J. T. Fields, spending a few hours with the occupant. Lyman Howe was dead and buried long before, and the house was in the

hands of a stranger. One morning in March, the Squire was found insensible in his bed, and before the day closed the last of the family was no more.

Lansdowne Laureate, The. A name sometimes given to Tom Moore, on account of the friendship which the Marquis of Lansdowne had for him. William Maginn, in his *Works*, says:—

Take away from the Lansdowne Laureate the "readiness of rhyme" and "volubility of syllables," and we defy him, even in a more elaborate review of his own works than ever he wrote and published in the *Edinburgh*, to establish his claims to the notoriety he enjoys.

Lanternbug, Mr., in General Burgoyne's comedy *The Maid of the Oaks*, is a caricature of Philip James de Loutherbourg, the painter. *Vid.* Dutton Cook, *Art in England* (p. 225).

Lanterns. So Rabelais called the divines of the council of Trent, "who wasted the time in great displays of learning, to very little profit."

The name has since been employed to designate authors, literary men, and, in fact, all who spend their time in learned trifles.

Lanthorn Leatherhead. A character in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, drawn to represent Inigo Jones, the former friend of the author.

Lasca, Il, or THE ROACH. A sobriquet assumed by Antonfrancesco Grazzini, as a member of the Gli Umidi Academy. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (pt. ii. cap. x.).

Lass with the Golden Locks, The. Under this name Mrs. Anna Maria Smart of Reading, Berkshire, the relict of Christopher Smart, M. A., of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, is celebrated in his ballads.

Last English Mæcenas, The. So Samuel Rogers, the poet and banker, is called.

Last Man, The. So the Parliamentarians called King Charles I., thereby implying that he would be the last man to sit on the throne of Great Britain as king. Charles II. was known as THE SON OF THE LAST MAN.

Last Minstrel of the English Stage, The. So James Shirley, the dramatist, is called, because the Shakespearian school expired with him.

Last of Monsters, The. An epithet applied to Pope Pius VI. (Giovanni Angelo Braschi) by Monti, the Italian poet. The reason is explained by Disraeli, in his *Literary Character*, where he says:—

The bard, Mr. Hobhouse informs us, lived not in the good graces of his holiness, and although the pontiff accepted the volume, he did not forbear a severity of remark which could not fall unheeded by the modern poet; for on this occasion, repeating some verses of Metastasio, his holiness dryly added: "No one nowadays writes like that great poet." Never was this to be erased from memory; the stifled resentment of Monti vehemently broke forth at the moment the French carried off Pius VI. from Rome. Then the long indignant secretary poured forth an invective more severe "against the great harlot" than was ever traced by a Protestant pen—Monti now invoked the rock of Sardinia; the poet bade it fly from its base, that the last of monsters might not find even a tomb to shelter him.

Last of the Fathers, The. A title bestowed on St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux. The schoolmen who succeeded him treated their subjects systematically.

Last of the Goths, The. A title given to Roderick, the thirty-fourth and last of the Visigothic kings, who was routed at the battle of Guadalete, near Xeres de la Frontera, July 17, A. D. 711. Southey has recorded his adventures in an epic poem in twenty-five books.

Last of the Greeks, The. So Philopoemen of Arcadia is

called. He endeavored to make soldiers of his countrymen and to establish their independence.

Last of the Knights, The. A sobriquet conferred on Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany.

Last of the Platonists, The. An epithet frequently given to John Scotus Erigena. He displayed a wonderful amount of information for the times in which he lived, and he tried to wed Christianity with the ripest of ancient philosophies.

Last of the Puritans, The. So Edward Everett, in 1825, called Samuel Adams.

Last of the Romans, The. Various personages have been invested with this title, viz:—
Caius Cassius Longinus, so called by Brutus.

Procopius calls Ætius, who defeated Attila near Chalons in 451, by this name.

It has also been bestowed on the Jesuit François Joseph Terasse Desbillons, on account of the purity of his Latin; on Rienzi, by Byron, in *Childe Harold* (IV. cxiv.); and on Charles James Fox.

Vid. also ULTIMUS ROMANORUM.

Last of the Saxons, The. A name given to Harold, conquered by William, the Duke of Normandy, in 1066.

Last of the Stuarts, The. A name given to the second son of the Pretender. He was born at Rome, March 26, 1725, was baptized under the name of Henry Benedict Maria Clemens, and died there in 1807.

Last of the Tribunes, The. So Cola di Rienzi is called. He assumed the title of "Tribune of liberty, peace, and justice."

Last of the Troubadours, The. A sobriquet conferred on Jacques Jasmin of Gascony, a celebrated patois poet.

Last True Bard of Ireland, The. An epithet given to Tur-

loch O'Carolan, a celebrated blind Irish bard. Bernard Bayle, in his *Life of Samuel Lover* (i. 96), says:—

He must be regarded as the last true bard of Ireland, in his union of the fourfold avocation of his race—poet, composer, harper, and singer. Welcome alike to hall and cottage, he spent his days in cheering their inmates with his love-songs and his planxties, and doubtless did so all the more in being himself the happiest harper who was ever repaid the loss of sight by the felicities of sound.

Laughing Philosopher, The. A name given to Democritus of Abdera, "who viewed with supreme contempt the feeble powers of man."

Laura. So Gifford, in *The Mæriad* (line 39), calls Mrs. Mary Robinson, who had written under this name in *The Florence Miscellany*.

Laureate Gabriel. An epithet given to Gabriel Harvey by Thomas Nash, in his *Strange News of the Intercepting of Certain Letters* (London, 1592).

Laurelled Bard, A. So Thomas Cook, in his *Battle of the Poets*, calls Laurence Eusden, once poet-laureate.

Lavengro. This character, in the novel of the same name by George Borrow, is intended for the author himself.

Law-Giver, The. A nickname given to Soleyman II., the greatest of the Turkish sultans. He was called CANUNI, under which name he is celebrated in Turkish annals. He is known to Christians as THE CONQUEROR. He established order in his empire, and governed during his long reign with no less authority than wisdom. In his *Canun-Namé*, a book of regulations, he divided his dominions into several districts with great accuracy. He appointed the number of soldiers which each district should furnish, and appropriated certain

portions of each district for their maintenance. He regulated everything to discipline, directed how his army should be armed, and the nature of the service of each man. He put the finances of his empire into an orderly train of administration: and, though the taxes in the Turkish dominions, as well as other despotic monarchies in the East, are far from being considerable, he supplied that defect by an attentive and severe economy.

Law-Giver, The. A nickname sometimes given to Frederick II. of Germany, because his far-seeing wisdom seemed to anticipate some of those views of equal justice, of the advantages of commerce, of the cultivation of the arts of peace, beyond all the toleration of adverse religions, which even in a more dutiful son of the Church would doubtless have seemed godless indifference.

Law-Giver of Parnassus, The. A nickname given to Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux, a satirist, but one whose pen had no malice. In his *L'Art Poétique* he laid down rules for almost every species of poetry, in a clear and methodical manner.

Law's Expounder, The. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (l. xv.), calls Sir Samuel Romilly.

Lawrence Boythorne, in Charles Dickens' novel of *Bleak House*, is intended for Walter Savage Landor, the poet, and the portrait corresponds with the original to a remarkable degree.

Lay-Bishop, The. So Sir H. Savil, "whose works alone may make a librerie," was styled. *Vid.* Aubrey's life of Richard Boyle, in the former's *Letters*.

Lazarus. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Epistle to James Boswell*, calls the latter.

Leader of the Modern Pharisees, The. An epithet conferred

on Benedetto Gaetano, Pope Boniface VIII., by Dante, *Inferno* (xxvii. 85), who says : —

The Leader of the modern Pharisees
Having a war near unto Lateran,
And not with Saracens nor with the
Jews

(For each one of his enemies was
Christian,

And none of them had been to conquer Acre,

Nor merchandizing in the Sultan's
Land).

Lean Jimmy Jones. A nickname given to Senator James C. Jones of Tennessee. *Vid.* Percy Poore's *Reminiscences* (i. 467).

Lean Man, The, who occurs in *The Chaldee MS.* (iv. 8), is intended for Patrick Neill, a printer naturalist, "which hath his dwelling by the great pool to the north of the New City."

Learned, The. So Coloman, King of Hungary in the twelfth century, was called.

Dr. John Gill, the author of the *Exposition of the Bible*, and of whom Horne said that "in Rabbinical literature he had no equal," was known as "The learned Dr. Gill."

Learned Attila, A. A nickname given to Samuel Johnson. Peake, in his *Memoirs of the Colman Family* (i. 394), says : —

After this rude rebuff from the Doctor, I had the additional felicity to be placed next to him at dinner; he was silent over his meal, but I observed that he was a "huge feeder"; and during the display of his voracity, which was worthy of Bolt Court, the perspiration fell in copious drops from his visage upon the table-cloth; the clumsiness of the bulky animal, his strange costume, his uncouth gestures, yet the dominion which he usurped withal, rendered his presence a phenomenon among gentlemen; it was the incursion of a new species of barbarian, a learned Attila, King of Huns, come to subjugate polished society.

Learned Blacksmith, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Elihu Burritt, the American author and linguist, who began his life at the forge.

Learned Cabbage-Eater, The. A name given to Joseph Ritson, the antiquary, who was a vegetarian. Lockhart, in his *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, states : —

On their return to the cottage, Scott inquired for the learned cabbage-eater, who had been expected to dinner. "Indeed," answered his wife, "you may be happy he is not here; he is very disagreeable. Mr. Leyden, I believe, frightened him away."

Learned Friend of Abchurch-lane. So Pope, in a poem addressed To Mr. John Moore, inventor of the celebrated Worm Powder, calls that personage.

Learned Knight, The. So Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, styles Thomas Elyot, author of *The Governor* (1531).

Learned Painter, The. A title given to Charles Lebrun, on account of the great accuracy of his costumes.

Learned Selden, The. So De-foe calls John Selden. *Vid.* *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. ii. 395). Milton, in the second edition of his treatise on divorce, speaks of "that noble volume written by our learned Selden," referring to the latter's treatise *Of the Law of Nature and of Nations*.

Learned Tailor, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Henry Wild of Norwich, who mastered seven languages while working at his trade.

The name is also given to Robert Hill, who acquired Latin, Greek, and Hebrew while working at his trade. Spence, in his *Parallel in the manner of Phutarch*, has compared him to Magliabecchi.

Legion Harry. A name given to Gen. Henry Lee. *Vid.* W. P. Snow, *Southern Generals* (pp. 18, 19).

Legislator of Parnassus, The. A nickname given to Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux, on account of his influence. Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, says : —

When Boileau was told of the public funeral of Dryden, he was pleased with the national honors bestowed on genius, but he declared that he never heard his name before. This great legislator of Parnassus has never alluded to one of our own poets, so insular then was our literary glory.

Vid. also THE SOLON OF PARNASSUS.

Legrand, in Jules Valles' *Le Bachelier*, is intended for Poupart Davyl.

Léolin, in Renan's *L'Eau de Jouvence*, represents the author himself.

Leonidas Glover. A sobriquet bestowed on Richard Glover, an English poet and merchant of the last century, from his principal poem, entitled *Leonidas*. *Vid.* Hutton, *Literary Landmarks of London* (p. 115).

Leonidas of Modern Greece, The. So Marco Bozzaris is called, from the parallel between the fight at Thermopylæ and the battle of Kerpenisi in 1823.

Leonidas of the Day, The. A name sometimes given to Sir Robert Peel. Willam Maginn, in his *Works*, says:—

He was the Leonidas of the days which were honored with his thrice-glorious existence, for he too stood firm in the van of liberty, and fought with all the earnestness and invincibility of Hellenic worthiness. The Catholic Emancipation Bill was his Thermopylæ.

Leonidas Wedell. So Frederick the Great called General C. H. Wedell, a Prussian officer, on account of his heroic defence of the River Elbe, at Teinitz, in November, 1744.

Leontes. A name under which James Bindley, an English book-collector, figures in Dibdin's *Bibliomania* or *Book-Madness*, and in the same author's *Bibliographical Decaneron*. He did much to assist literary men, in suggesting useful emendations, adding explanatory notes, loaning his valuable books, and reading

proof-sheets for them, but he himself published only one book. Dibdin says of him (iii. 26):—

Dear as the ruddy drops that warm my heart are the name and virtues of Leontes! That excellent and venerable character yet lives; lives in the increased estimation of his long-tried friends, and in the very plenitude and zenith of bibliomaniacal reputation. Can human felicity go beyond this? Rich in good works, as well as in good books.

Leper, The. A sobriquet conferred on Amalrich, Earl of Flanders, and father of Baldwin IV. *Vid.* HANDSOME-BEARD.

Lepidus. A name under which the Rev. Dr. Isaac Gosset figures in Dibdin's *Bibliomania*. He was a bibliomaniac, and his library was rather select than numerous. In grammars, classics, and theology he was justly proud of its strength. His books were bound in white vellum, on which account he was called MILK-WHITE GOSSET (*q. v.*). As a book-collector he was well known for his extensive and solid information, which he was always ready to impart, and very often attended the book-auctions on behalf of his friends. Dibdin, in the above work, thus introduces him:—

You observe, my friends, yonder active and keen-visaged gentleman? 'Tis Lepidus. Like Magliabecchi, content with frugal fare and frugal clothing, and preferring the riches of the library to those of house-furniture, he is insatiable in his bibliomaniacal appetites. Long experience has made him sage, and it is not, therefore, without just reason that his opinions are courted and considered as almost oracular. . . . Justly respectable as are his scholarship and good-sense, he is not what you may call a fashionable collector, for old chronicles and romances are most rigidly discarded from his library.

Lesser, The. St. James was so called to distinguish him from the other saint of the same name. He is represented with a fuller's club, in allusion to the instru-

ment by which he was put to death.

Letter'd Polypheme, Our. So Churchill, in his poem *The Ghost* (ii. 230), calls Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Leucophæus. So Nichols, in his *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century* (iii. 718), calls Dr. John Brown, author of an *Essay on Characteristics*.

Leveller in Poetry, The. So Dryden, in his *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* (London, 1668), terms Francis Quarles.

Leviathan, The. A nickname frequently applied to Sir Robert Walpole, in the time of George II. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 236).

Leviathan of Book-Collectors, The. A nickname given to Thomas Rawlinson, a man of great learning, a great collector of books, and a patron of learned men. While he lived in Gray's Inn he had four chambers so completely filled with books that his bed was removed into the passage. After that he hired a house in Aldersgate street for the reception of his library, and there he used to regale himself with the sight and scent of his black-letter folios, arranged in "sable garb," and stowed "three deep," from the bottom to the top of his house. *Vid.* Tom Folio.

Leviathan of Literature, The. An epithet frequently applied to Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Lewis Baboon, in Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*, represents King Louis XIV. of France. "Philip Baboon," in the same work, is intended for Philip, Duke of Anjou, the grandson of the former monarch. *Vid.* also JOHN BULL.

Liar Taylor. A nickname given to the Chevalier John Taylor, an oculist, "from a romancing account of his life and adventures

which he published." *Conf. Sala, William Hogarth* (p. 244).

Liberator, The. So the Peruvians call Simon Bolivar, who established the independence of Peru in 1823.

Daniel O'Connell is also thus named, for his endeavors in behalf of Ireland.

Liberator of Missouri, The. A title assumed by General Gideon Johnson Pillow. *Vid.* Lossing, *Pictorial History of the Civil War* (ii. 57).

Liberator of the World, The. A sobriquet conferred on Benjamin Franklin.

Libni, in Samuel Pordage's satirical poem *Azaria and Hushai*, is intended for Titus Oates, —

A Levite who had Baulite turn'd,
and him

One of the order of the Chemarim.

Light-Horse Harry. General Henry Lee is popularly so called, on account of his achievements as a cavalry commander during the American revolutionary war.

Light of the Age, The. The sobriquet conferred on the Rabbi Moses ben Maimon of Cordova.

Light of the Town, The. A nickname bestowed upon Titus Oates. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 207).

Light of the World, The. An appellation given to Sigismund, King of Hungary and Germany. He was well educated, could converse in six languages, possessed a large intelligence, was quick at repartee, had remarkable political talents, and his frankness was winning, but he marred his popularity and usefulness by his selfishness and avarice. His want of determination, his impetuosity and indecision, neutralized his well-meaning endeavors after peace and the improvement of the kingdom. His reign did not accomplish any great good to Germany.

Lightning. Hamilear of Carthage. *Vid.* BARCA.

Ligurian Sage, The. A sobriquet conferred on Aulus Persius Flaccus, who, according to ancient authors, was born at Volaterræ, in Etruria, but modern writers conclude that he was a native of Lunæ Portus in Liguria, from the following lines (*Sat.* vi. 6), which seem to indicate his birthplace:—

Mihi nunc Ligus ora
Intepet, hybernæque meum mare,
qua latus ingens
Dant scopuli, et multa littus se valle
receptat.
Lunæ portum est operæ cognoscere,
cives.

Gifford, in *The Mæviad* (lines 313-316), refers to him as follows:—

Together we explored the stoic page
Of the Ligurian, stern tho' beardless
sage!
Or trac'd the Aquinian thro' the
Latin road,
And trembled at the lashes he be-
stow'd.

The allusion in the first two lines is his being a pupil of Cornutus the Stoic, and his death taking place before he had completed his twenty-eighth year. By "the Aquinian" Juvenal is implied.

Lili, who occurs in Goethe's autobiography, was Anna Elizabeth Schönmemann, the daughter of a rich banker of Frankfort.

Lillo Among Painters, A. This name is sometimes given to William Hogarth, on account of the moral tendency of his works, and his vigorous style. Of him Sir James Mackintosh says:—

I do not think it quite justice to say he was a great comic genius. It is more true that he was a great master of the tragedy and comedy of low life. His pictures have terrific and pathetic circumstances and even scenes; he was a Lillo as well as a Fielding. His sphere was English low life, was contracted indeed compared to that of Shakespeare, who ranged through human nature in all times, countries, ranks, and forms; but he resembled Shakespeare in the

versatility of talent, which could be either tragic or comic.

Limb of Shakespeare, A. So Dryden, in his preface to *Troilus and Cressida* (1679), calls John Fletcher.

Lime and Mortar Knight, The. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Benevolent Epistle to Sylvanus Urban*, calls Sir William Chambers, the architect.

Limosin Scholar, The. Under this name Helisane de Crenne figures in Rabelais' *Pantagruel* (book ii. chap. vi.). She Pindarizes, as the French say, that is, affects to speak hard words, or a new, quaint language. It was, in fact, a pedantic jargon, consisting of Latin words with French terminations, and was a parody on the new French sought to be introduced by Ronsard and his friends.

Limping Old Bard, That. So Dryden called Sir John Denham, the author of *The Sophy*.

Lindsay, in Arthur Hugh Clough's poem of the *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, is intended for F. R. Johnson of Christ Church.

Linguist Jones. A nickname given to Sir William Jones, who was acquainted with many languages.

Linnæus of Hogarth, The. A nickname given to John Ireland, because he classified and arranged the scattered works of Hogarth.

Lion, The. The following personages are designated by this sobriquet:—

Alep Arslan, called **THE VALIANT LION** (*q. v.*).

Ali, called **THE LION OF GOD** and **THE RUGGED LION** (*q. v.*).

Ali Pasha, called **THE LION OF JANINA** (*q. v.*).

Damelowicz, Prince of Halicz, who founded Lemberg in 1259.

Henry X., Duke of Saxony. At one time his fortunes were at so low an ebb that he was forced

to live in England, at the court of his father-in-law, Henry II. By good luck and good guiding he regained his possessions. He was brave, generous, of indefatigable activity, obstinate and passionate; but what raised him above the other princes of his time was his efforts to advance the commerce, industry, and comfort of his people, and to encourage literature and science.

Louis VIII. of France, who was born under the sign of *Leo*.

Otto I. of Germany, on account of his undaunted courage and greatness of mind. He was brave and generous, and, like a lion, would not harm the prostrate.

Richard I., called CŒUR DE LION (*q. v.*), for his bravery.

William of Scotland.

William, King of Scotland, having chosen for his armorial bearing a Red Lion *rampant*, acquired the name of William the Lion; and this *rampant* lion still constitutes the arms of Scotland.—Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather* (iv.).

Lion, The, in Dryden's poem of *The Hind and Panther*, is intended for King James II.

Lion-Hearted, The. Richard I. *Vid.* CŒUR DE LION.

Lion-Killer, The. So Jules Gerard, the African traveller, is called, from the great number of lions which he destroyed.

Lion of God, The. A sobriquet of Ali, given to him for his great courage and religious zeal.

Lion of Janina, The. A sobriquet conferred on Ali Pasha, who was overthrown by Ibrahim Pasha in 1822.

Lion of Sweden, The. A nickname given to the Swedish general Johan Banier. After the death of Gustavus Adolphus, he was made chief of the army, and overran all Germany, where he was accused of unnecessary harshness. His death was attributed to poison, but the truth is that he died from the incessant

fatigues of the campaign, as well as intemperance and indulgence, and the chagrin of having failed to win the battle at Ratisbon. He had few equals in reckless gallantry, and even his espousal and marriage of a princess of Baden was a kind of amorous frenzy.

Lion of the Fold of Judah, The. O'Connell bestowed this name upon John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, his friend and ally in the repeal agitation. After O'Connell's death, MacHale was the leader of the Irish movement.

Lion of the North, The. So Gustavus Adolphus, noted for his bravery, is called.

Lionel Averanche, in George Sydney Smythe's novel of *Angela Pisani* (1875), is evidently intended as a portrait of the author himself.

Lippo, II, *i. e.*, THE BLEAR-EYED, is a sobriquet conferred on the Italian poet Aurelius Brandolini.

Lipsian Dicke. A nickname given to Richard Harvey by Nash, in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, where he says:—

Therefore Lipsian Dicke, because lamely and lubberly hee strives to imitate and be another English Lipsius, when his lippes hang so in his light as hee cannot never come neere him.

Lisideius, in Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poetry*, is intended for Sir Charles Sedley.

Liston of His Age, The. A title bestowed upon James Nokes, the comedian, in the *Retrospective Review* (i. 176).

Literary Anvil, The. A nickname given to Samuel Johnson. The reason is given in a note by Croker in his edition of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, where he says:—

Dr. Mayo's calm temper and steady perseverance rendered him an ad-

mirable subject for the exercise of Dr. Johnson's powerful abilities. He never flinched; but, after reiterated blows, remained seemingly unmoved as at first. The scintillations of Johnson's genius flashed every time he was struck, without his receiving any injury. Hence he obtained the epithet of *The Literary Anvil*.

Literary Baker, The. A sobriquet given to Caleb Jeacock, the author of *A Vindication of the Apostle Paul from the Charges of Hypocrisy and Insincerity brought by Bolingbroke, Middleton, and Others* (1763).

Literary Bull-dog, The. A nickname frequently given to William Warburton, on account of his dogmatic spirit and his arrogance in his intellectual warfare with others.

Literary Castor, The. A nickname given to Samuel Johnson in a newspaper squib. The names of Johnson and Goldsmith were so constantly united that when one became the sport of newspaper wit, the other rarely escaped. The former was callous to anything of this kind; but, the latter being known to be sensitive, many of the inferior writers, from envy or love of mischief, took delight in teasing him by their jests and ridicule. In the *St. James Chronicle* (June 14, 1770) appears a supposed dream, in which the author attends an auction, where a book-seller is acting as auctioneer, and sells the *literati* of the day. His remarks are as follows:—

Auctioneer.—This is the Leviathan of Literature, the Colossus Doctor—and his friend the Head of the Press; a technical pair fit to fill up any lady's library. The first was secretary to Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, but, turning out both an Idler and a Rambler, and giving False Alarms to the city by which he frightened into fits the Queen of Irene, he was immediately ordered to be sold by public auction. His companion was thought to be a Good-natured Man, till he injured

a Vicar of Wakefield, deluding the poor priest with a False Prospect of Society: since which he has crawled among the ruins of a Deserted Village, and employed his time in castrating the Roman History. These are the Literary Castor and Pollux; the benevolent, celebrated, convivial associates, the incomprehensible Holofernes and the impenetrable Goodman Dull.

Vid. SIR CHARLES EASY.

Literary Colossus, The. A title given to Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Literary Machiavel, A. A name given to Joseph Addison, who bestowed great encomiums on Pope's *Iliad*, and yet had composed a translation himself, which he had published as a rival of Pope's.

Literary Pollux, The. A nickname given to Oliver Goldsmith in a newspaper squib.
Vid. THE LITERARY CASTOR.

Literary Proteus, A. A name given to Sir John Hill, who had more enemies than friends, had reasons for all his blunders, and who, after his many literary quarrels, survived his literary character, and wrote himself down to so low a degree that whenever he had a work for publication his employers stipulated, in their contracts, that the author's name should be concealed.

Literary Revolutionist, A. A name given to Bishop Warburton by Disraeli, in his *Quarrels of Authors*, who says:—

Warburton was a Literary Revolutionist, who, to maintain a new order of things, exercised all the despotism of a perpetual dictator. The bold, unblushing energy which could lay down the most extravagant positions was maintained by a fierce dogmatic spirit, and by a peculiar style of mordacious contempt and intolerant insolence, beating down his opponents from all quarters with an animating shout of triumph.

Literary Sinbad, A. A name given to Captain Basil Hall, who

wrote many voyages. Prescott, in his *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies*, says:—

Scott affords more marvels for the imagination to feed on than can be furnished by the most nimble-footed, nimble-tongued traveller, from Marco Polo down to Mrs. Trollope and the Literary Sinbad Captain Hall.

Literary Sir Plume, A. An epithet given to the Rev. Louis Dutens by Dibdin, who says, in his *Bibliographical Decameron* (iii. 93):—

I was well acquainted with Monsieur L. Dutens, and had frequent opportunities of witnessing how completely, in every respect, his well dressed circular *peruque* was a sort of personification of his mind. He had talents—such as ingenuity, upper-form learning, and a vivacious spirit of research and of expression. These were all arranged in precise order (like the curls of the said *peruque*), and were obedient at a moment's call. . . . He was indeed a sort of Literary Sir Plume; and a more determined courtier, in domestic life, was never imported from the country which gave him birth.

Literary Sycophant, A. A name given to Richard Hurd, the friend of Warburton. Disraeli, in his *Quarrels of Authors*, says:—

The character of a literary sycophant was never more perfectly exhibited than in Hurd. A Whig in principle, yet he had all a courtier's arts for Warburton; to him he devoted all his genius, though that indeed was moderate; aided him with all his ingenuity, which was exquisite; and lent his cause a certain delicacy of taste and cultivated elegance which, although too prim and artificial, was a vein of gold running through his mass of erudition.

Literary Vassal, A. So Lord Byron terms himself in the dedication prefixed to his *Sardanapalus*.

Literary Whale, Our. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Epistle to James Boswell*, calls Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Little, The. A nickname given to Dionysius (Exiguus), a Roman

monk, who flourished in the sixth century, and compiled a collection of decretals or letters of the popes in reply to questions proposed to them by bishops and others.

Little Beagle, The. A nickname which James I. gave to William Cecil, Lord Burleigh.

Little Blue-Cloak, The. A nickname given to Edme Champion, the Parisian philanthropist. He had suffered privation in his youth, but afterwards became rich, and in 1817 sold his stock in trade, having had a jewelry establishment, and commenced the second act of his life with an income of 60,000 francs. He lived with the same economy he had always practised, and gave nearly the whole of this sum to the poor. During the rigorous winter of 1829-30, every morning he might be seen installed on a street-corner, with enormous urns containing hot wholesome aliments, and piles of clothes. In two months he bestowed on the indigent 40,000 basins of soup and many garments, coats, trousers, shoes, etc. But his liberality is better exemplified in the less prominent conduct of the preceding years. To the poor, as they saw him coming from afar, he appeared as a sign of hope, and they, not knowing who he was, called him *Le Petit Mantau-Bleu*, i. e., "The Little Blue-Cloak," for it was his habit to wear a short cloak of blue cloth fastened to his neck by a clasp, and reaching to the waist, so as to meet the cold, and yet offer no impediment in mixing with the destitute. It was not till 1830 that his identity was publicly established; then his exertions were recognized by his nomination as a chevalier of the *Légion d'Honneur*.

Little Boatman, The. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (iii. 100), calls William Wordsworth, in

allusion to his poem *Benjamin the Waggoner*, etc.

Little Boswell of His Day, The. A name given to John Aubrey:—

Aubrey, the little Boswell of his day, has recorded another literary peculiarity, which some authors do not sufficiently use.—Disraeli, *Quarrels of Authors*.

Little Comedy. A name given to Miss Catharine Horneck, afterward Mrs. Bunbury, a friend of Oliver Goldsmith. She was intelligent, of a mirthful disposition, and withal very beautiful. *Vid.* THE JESSAMY BRIDE.

Little Corporal, The. A nickname given to Napoleon Bonaparte, on account of his low stature and great courage. It was first used after the battle of Lodi, in 1796.

Little David. A name given to John Felton, executed in 1628, for the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham. Of this Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, says:—

The passage of Felton to London, after the assassination, seemed a triumph. Now pitied, and now blessed, mothers held up their children to behold the savior of the country; and an old woman exclaimed, "God bless thee, little David." Felton was nearly sainted before he reached the metropolis.

Vid. also Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 148-150).

Little David, Our. So Dr. Wolcott, in his poem *Expostulation*, calls Hannah More.

Little Davy. David Garrick is referred to by this name in Sala's *William Hogarth* (p. 291).

Little Dicky. A name given by Addison to Sir Richard Steele, in *The Old Whig*.

Little Doctor. Aubrey, in his *Letters*, speaking of William Aubrey, says that "he was a good statesman, and Queen Elizabeth loved him, and was wont to call him 'her little Doctor.'"

Little Druid-wight, A. So Thomson, in his poem *The Castle of Indolence* (33), calls Alexander Pope.

Little Electra, The. A name given by Byron to his daughter, Augusta Ada, in his correspondence with Murray. He considered this daughter, when she became of age, would either act as his partisan against her mother, or assist in a reconciliation between her parents. In the Greek poem, *Electra*, who was a daughter of Clytemnestra, lived to condemn her wicked mother.

Little Faction, The. This name was applied by Arthur Murphy to Churchill, Colman, Lloyd, and Thornton, in the advertisement to his satire *An Ode to The Naiads of Fleet Ditch*.

Little Giant, The. Stephen A. Douglas is referred to by this name, "in allusion to the disparity between his physical and his intellectual proportions."

Little Hales. So Sir John Suckling calls John Hales. *Vid.* Aubrey's *Letters*:—

Little Hales all the time did nothing but smile,
To see them, about nothing, keep such a coile.

Little Hillock. A sobriquet of Confucius. *Vid.* THE PHILOSOPHER OF CHINA.

Little Liar, A. Dr. Wolcott, in his *Ode upon Ode*, thus calls Alexander Pope.

Little Mac. So General McClellan was nicknamed by his soldiers.

Little Machiavel. So Dryden, in his *Essay upon Satire*, alludes to Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury.

Little Machiavelli, A. An epithet given to Ferdinand Galiani, an Italian abbé, whose favorite expression was, "I wish to be what I am; I wish to assume the tone that pleases me." The epithet was applied to him by Sainte-Beuve, in his *Causeries du Lun-*

di: Abbé Galiani, where he says:—

This little Machiavelli, who affected a lack of feeling, who boasted that he never wept in his life, and that he had seen with dry eyes his father, mother, sister, all his friends, pass away (he calumniated himself), wept and sobbed on quitting Paris—on quitting, as he said, "that amiable nation which has loved me so much."

Little Magician, The. Martin van Buren was thus nicknamed, on account of his supposed political talents.

Little Man in Red Stockings, The. A nickname given to Leopold I., Emperor of Germany. He was of a weak and sickly constitution, low in stature, of a saturnine complexion, and distinguished with an unusual portion of the Austrian lip. He was attached to the Spanish dress, customs, and etiquette, and usually appeared in a coat of black cloth, ornamented with a large order of the Golden Fleece, scarlet stockings, and a Spanish hat, decorated with a scarlet feather.

Little Man of Twickenham, The. So James T. Fields, in his *Yesterdays with Authors* (p. 4), calls Alexander Pope.

Little Marlborough, The. So the Prussian field-marshal Count von Schwerin is frequently called.

Little Master, The. A title given to Hans Sebald Beham, an engraver of the sixteenth century, on account of the small size of his engravings.

Little Napoleon. A sobriquet applied to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard. *Vid. Headley, Life and Campaigns of U. S. Grant* (p. 111).

Little Napoleon, The. A sobriquet frequently bestowed upon George B. McClellan. *Vid. Cartoons*, by Matt. Morgan (London, 1874).

Little Nightingale, The. A nickname given to Alexander

Pope in his youth. Johnson, *Lives of the English Poets*, says:—

Pope was from his birth of a constitution tender and delicate, but is said to have shown remarkable gentleness and sweetness of disposition. The weakness of his body continued through his life; but the mildness of his mind perhaps ended with his childhood. His voice, when he was young, was so pleasing that he was called in fondness the Little Nightingale.

Little Pale Star from Georgia, The. Alexander H. Stephens was thus referred to by Jefferson Davis. *Vid. Perley Poore's Reminiscences* (i. 344):—

Jefferson Davis . . . was an ardent supporter of State sovereignty and of Southern rights, and he was very severe on those Congressmen from the slave-holding States who were advocates of the Union, especially Mr. A. H. Stephens, whom he denounced as "the Little Pale Star from Georgia."

Little Pepper. So Mathias, in *The Pursuits of Literature* (ii.), calls Sir Richard Pepper Ardin, the Master of the Rolls (1796).

Little Phil. A nickname given by his troops to General Philip H. Sheridan.

Little Poet, The. A name given to Alexander Oldys. *Vid. Philips, Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum*.

Little Preacher, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Samuel de Marets, the Protestant controversialist.

Little Queen, The. So Isabella of Valois, the wife of Richard II., is called, because she was but eight years of age at the time of her marriage, and was left a widow five years later.

Little Red Fox, The. A title bestowed on Alexander II., King of Scotland.

Little Sculptor, The. A name under which Louis François Roubillac, a French sculptor,

but for some time a resident of England, appears in Goldsmith's *Chinese Letters*.

Little Sid. So Dryden, in his *Essay on Satire* (line 208), calls the Hon. Henry Sidney (brother of Algernon Sidney), who became Earl of Rumsey in 1688, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in the following year.

Little Spaniard, The. José Ribera. *Vid.* SPAGNOLETTA.

Little Vermin, The. A name given to Archbishop Laud. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 540).

Little Villain, The. So Horace Greeley, at various times, dubbed Henry J. Raymond, in the columns of *The New York Tribune*.

Little Whig, The. A nickname bestowed on Anne, Countess of Sunderland, second daughter of the Duke of Marlborough. She has been described as "rather *petite* in person, and did not disdain the appellation conferred upon her at a time when everything bore the ensigns of party of one kind or other."

Livery Muse, The. A nickname given to Robert Dodsley, the London publisher, author, and editor. At one time he was a servant to a Miss Lowther, and while in her service published by subscription a volume of poems called *The Muse in Livery*. He was befriended by Pope and Spence. When Curll, the London bookseller, had a quarrel with Pope, he published a malignant *Epistle* against the author of the *Dunciad*, in which he says. —

'Tis kind indeed a Livery Muse to aid,

Who scribbles Farces to augment his trade:

Where you and Spence and Glover drive the nail,

The Devil's in it if the plot should fail.

Living Cyclopædia, The. A nickname given to Dionysius Cassius Longinus, of the school

of Plato, on account of his extensive information. He is also called **THE LIVING LIBRARY**. *Vid.* Taine, *History of English Literature*.

Living Library, A. A nickname given to Jacques Toussein, a French scholar and the most famous Hellenist of his time.

Living Sophism, The. An appellation frequently given to François Maximilien Joseph Isidore Robespierre, the leader in the French Revolution. A suave, smooth-faced, oily-tongued villain, who made a "cat's-paw" of any one who would serve his purpose. He owed his success to his cunning and perseverance, and was a thorough coward. He was always talking of the "beauty of morality," while he had none himself, and styled himself *the people's friend*, while he was a friend to no one but himself.

Livy of Portugal, The. A title conferred on João de Barros, the Portuguese historian.

Lochiel, immortalized by Campbell, is Sir Evan Cameron, called also **THE BLACK** and **THE ULYSSES OF THE HIGHLANDS**.

And Cameron, in the shock of steel,
Die like the offspring of Lochiel. —
Scott, *The Field of Waterloo*.

Lokit, the jailer in John Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, is intended for Lord Townshend.

Locksmith King, The. A nickname given to Louis XVI., King of France, who took great pleasure in mechanical labors, but had no aptitude for political science. He had a room fitted up with tools, a forge, and everything needed in a small blacksmith's shop, and here he employed himself for hours in tinkering under the superintendence of a man named Gamain. He excelled, however, in clockwork and lock-making, and kept all the time-pieces of Versailles

in order, while the clock of state was rapidly running down, soon to strike the knell of his own death.

Log-Cabin Harrison. A nickname given to William Henry Harrison. During the excitement which preceded his election as the ninth President of the United States, a Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Republican*, in one of his letters, sneeringly remarked that give the candidate a pension of a thousand dollars and a barrel of hard cider and he would sit contented in his log cabin for the rest of his days. To ridicule the log cabin in which every Western man was born, ill became the party whose best representative was Jackson. Some happy observer seized the unfortunate sneer and used it as a rallying cry for the Harrison party. Log cabins large enough to hold great crowds of people were built in many places. Small ones mounted on wheels and decorated with raccoon skins were used in processions, and a barrel marked "Hard Cider" was conspicuous at the public meetings. Politicians wore log-cabin buttons and handkerchiefs, log-cabin cigars were smoked, and even laundresses advertised to do up shirts in log-cabin style. Log-cabin songs, introducing the hard cider, were sung, and a collection of these songs was published in a book.

Loggerhead of London, The.

A name applied to William Pitt. The incident of his having been fired at by a turnpike-keeper at Wimbledon, for riding through the gate without paying, supplied Captain Charles Morris with a subject for an amusing ballad, which he called *An American Song*, and which closes with the lines:—

Solid men of Boston, go to bed at sundown,
And never lose your head, like the
Loggerhead of London.

London Little-Grace. So the Rev. Thomas Bryce, in his poem *The Register [of the Martyrs]* . . . (1559), terms Edmund Bonner, the Bishop of London, who was proverbial for his cruelty.

Long, The. A nickname given to Philippe V. of France.

Long-Hair. A nickname given to General George Custer by the Indians. In a portrait taken in 1865 he appears with long hair and a slouch hat. *Vid.* the *Life*, by Captain Frederick Whittaker.

Long Harry. A name given Henry Wilkinson, Jr., one of the Westminster Assembly of July, 1643, to distinguish him from another person of the same name, called "Dean Harry," who lived till 1690. "Dean Harry" was also a zealous Puritan and Parliamentarian; but he was not a member of the Assembly. Neal has confounded the two names.

Long Peter. A nickname given to the Flemish painter Peter Aartsen, on account of his extraordinary height.

Long Scribe, The. Vincent Dowling, the British sportsman, was so called, on account of his tall stature.

Long Sir Thomas. A sobriquet bestowed on Sir Thomas Robinson, on account of his uncommon height of stature, in allusion to which the following happy epigram was written:—

Unlike to Robinson shall be my
song,
It shall be witty, and it sha'n't be
long.

For some curious anecdotes concerning this individual, the reader is referred to Churchill's *Poetical Works* (ii. 183, ed. of 1804).

Long-Sword. So William I., Duke of Normandy, is called.

Long Tom. Thomas Jefferson's great height and slender figure

exposed him to much ridicule from his opponents, and his sobriquet among them was "Long Tom."

Longinus the Pope, who occurs in Churchill's poem *The Conclusion*, is intended for Dr. Zachary Pearce.

Longshanks. A nickname given to Edward I. of England, on account of the length of his legs. Dickens, in his *Child's History of England* (ch. xv.), says:—

His legs had need to be strong, however long and thin they were; for they had to support him through many difficulties on the fiery sands of Syria, where his small force of soldiers fainted, died, deserted, and seemed to melt away. But his prowess made light of it, and he said. "I will go on, if I go on with no other follower than my groom."

Lord Achon. A character in Harrington's *Oceana*, which represents Oliver Cromwell.

Lord All-Pride. A nickname bestowed on John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire and Earl of Mulgrave, a very vain man.

Lord Barrymore's Tiger. A sobriquet bestowed upon Alexander Lee. *Vid.* Fitzgerald, *New History of the English Stage* (ii. 427).

Lord Bluff. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Ode to the King*, calls Lord Cardigan.

Lord Bluster. So Lord Holland is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lviii.).

Lord Chesterfield of Italy, The. Courthope, in his biography of Addison (*English Men of Letters*, p. 104), bestows this title on Giovanni della Casa, the Italian prelate, and author of the *Galateo*.

Lord Eskdale, in Benjamin Disraeli's novel of *Coningsby*, is said to be intended for William Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale.

Lord Fanny, in Pope's *Imitation of the First Book of Horace*, is

intended for Lord John Hervey. *Vid.* SPORUS.

Lord Gawky. So Richard Grenville, Lord Temple, was nicknamed in the publications of his time.

Lord Glenarvon, the hero of a novel of the same name, written by Lady Caroline Lamb, in 1816, was drawn to represent Lord Byron. Lady Lamb had a wild passion for the poet, which was fatal to her domestic felicity, ruined her character, and alienated her friends. Lord Byron spoke of the novel as a very insincere production, and did not return the passion the authoress had for him, which was so great that she once attempted to commit suicide because he slighted her at a ball.

Lord Mayor of the Theatric Sky. An epithet applied to Leigh Hunt, who, in *The Examiner*, in 1812, was keeping the actors of London in hot water. It was given to him by James and Horace Smith, in their *Rejected Addresses*, No. x., "Johnson's Ghost," which says:—

The Jove of the modern critical Olympus, Lord Mayor of the theatric sky, has, *ex cathedra*, asserted that a natural actor looks upon the audience part of the theatre as the third side of the chamber he inhabits. Surely, of the third wall thus fancifully erected, our actors should, by ridicule or reason, be withheld from knocking their heads against the stucco.

Lord Minimus. A name by which Jeffrey Hudson, a dwarf, was known. He figures under his own name in Scott's novel *Peveril of the Peak*.

Lord of Crazy Castle, The. A nickname given to John Hall Stevenson, the author of *Crazy Tales*. His residence, Skelton Castle, near Guisborough, he nicknamed "Crazy Castle."

Lord of Irony, The. So Lord Byron, in *Childe Harold* (III. cvii.), calls Voltaire.

Lord of Leasowes. A nickname given to William Shenstone, an English poet, who devoted himself early in life to the embellishment and improvement of his paternal estate, in Shropshire, called "The Leasowes." He made a very picturesque place. When he took possession of it, it was valued at three hundred pounds, and when it was sold, after his improvements, it brought seventeen hundred pounds. The above nickname was given to him by Maginn, in his essay on *Bottom the Weaver*.

Lord of Roanoke. John Randolph is thus referred to in Perley Poore's *Reminiscences* (i. 70).

Lord of the British Pandemonium, The. A name given to Shakespeare. Prescott, in his *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies*, says:—

The French at length became so far reconciled to the monstrosities of their neighbors that a regular translation of Shakespeare, the Lord of the British Pandemonium, was executed, by Letourneur, a scholar of no great merit, but the work was well received.

Lord Polufiosboio. So Dr. Wolcot, in his postscript to the *Ode on the Passions*, calls Richard Grosvenor, Lord Belgrave.

Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, The. So Oliver Cromwell is popularly called.

Lord Seventy-four. So Byron, in his poem *The Blues*, calls James Lowther, first Earl of Lonsdale, who offered to build and man a ship of seventy-four guns, towards the close of the American War, for the service of his country, at his own expense.

Lord Strutt, in Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*, is intended for Charles II., King of Spain, who, having no children himself, had settled the monarchy upon Philip, Duke of Anjou, who figures in the same work as PHILIP BABOON (q. v.).

Lord Sycophant. A character in the old English play *No-body and Some-body*, written about 1592, drawn to represent Henry Brooke, better known as Lord Cobham, the friend of Raleigh.

Lorenzo, in Edward Young's poem *The Complaint, or Night Thoughts*, was formerly supposed to be intended for the son of the poet. Dr. Johnson, however, points out that in 1741, when the poem was written, "this Lorenzo, this finished infidel, this father to whose education vice had for some years put the last hand, was only eight years old."

Lorenzo. A character in Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, drawn to represent Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, at whose house several chapters of the story are laid. Of him the author (p. 283) says:—

If it should here be asked, by the critical reader, why our society is not described as being more congenial by the presence of those "whom men were born to please," the answer is at once simple and true; Lorenzo was a bachelor, and his sisters, knowing how long and desperate would be our discussion upon black-letter and white-letter, had retreated in the morning to spend the day with Lisardo's mother.

Lorenzo de Medici of Hungary, The. A nickname given to Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, who maintained four librarians at Florence to transcribe books for him, and gave constant occupation to thirty amanuenses skilled in the talent of copying and painting, to furnish books for his library at Buda. In 1526 this library was largely destroyed by the Turks, under Soliman II., who tore the binding off the books for their gold ornaments, and left the leaves to rot and decay. At present all that exists of the 30,000 volumes which Corvinus had when he died are 300 volumes, now in the Imperial Library of Vienna. Dibdin, in his *Bibliographical Decameron*, says of him:—

He devoted very many years of the latter part of his life to the amassing of an immense library, at a time when printing could scarcely be said to have attained its maturity; and exhausted, both in the architectural decoration of his library and in the embellishments of the books themselves, almost everything which ingenuity could suggest, and the power of wealth carry into execution. He was the Cosmo or the Lorenzo de Medici of Hungary, call him by either name you please.

Lost Leader, The. So Robert Browning, in a poem of the same name, calls William Wordsworth.

Lost Mistress, The, in the poem of the same name, by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, is said to have been the Countess of Shrewsbury, for whose sake the duke killed her husband in a duel; the countess, disguised as a page, holding the duke's horse during the combat.

Lost Star of the House of Judah, The. Mrs. S. C. Hall, in her *Pilgrimages to English Shrines* (p. 460), calls Grace Aguilar by this name.

Louisa. A nickname given to General Lew Wallace, by the troops under his command. "He was a great favorite for his fighting qualities, and the soldiers adopted that inappropriate name for want of a better."

Lovelace of His Time, The. A name given to Louis François Armand Du Plessis de Richelieu, a marshal of France, and one of the most notorious rascals and worthless characters in French history. Morley, *Voltaire*, says:—

The Duke of Richelieu was the irresistible Lovelace of his time, and it was deemed an honor, an honor to which Madame du Châtelet among so many others has a title, to have yielded to his fascinations.

Lovely Bessie, The. A nickname given to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, and wife of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Lovely Georgius, The. A nickname given by the British soldiers to George Washington. Moore, in his *Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution* (p. 100), mentions a poem entitled *Adam's Fall; the Trip to Cambridge* (1775), of which the sixth stanza reads:—

Old Mother Hancock, with a pan
All crowded full of butter,
Unto the lovely Georgius ran,
And added to the splutter.

Lubin. A nickname given by Boileau-Despreaux to Claud Perrault, a French architect, physician, and mechanician, in an *Epigram to a Physician*:—

Yes, I have said, an *Æscul'pian* Sot
More by Vitruvius than by Galen got.
He proved successful in a building way,

Who as a doctor always went astray.
Yet think not, Lubin, I on you reflect,

Your pardon, Sir, my muse is too correct,

A quack you are: but no good architect.

Luc, i. e., LUKE. A nickname given to Frederick the Great, by Voltaire. Carlyle, in his *History of Frederick II.*, says:—

M. de Voltaire had at the *Délices* a big ape of excessively mischievous turn, who used to throw stones at the passers-by, and sometimes would attack with his teeth friend or foe alike. One day it thrice bit M. de Voltaire's own leg. He had called it Luc, and in conversation with select friends, as also in letters to such, he sometimes designated the King of Prussia by that name. "He is like my Luc here; bites whoever caresses him." . . . The spiteful man, in thus naming the king, meant to stigmatize him as the mere ape of greater men; as one without any greatness of his own.

Lucasta, the heroine of the poems of Richard Lovelace, was Lucy Sacheverell. The name is formed from *lux casta*, i. e., CHASTE Lucy.

Lucia, in Churchill's poem *The Apology* (line 333), is meant for Lucy Cooper.

Lucian of France, The. An epithet conferred on François Rabelais, the French wit, because both Lucian and he have been abused by unkind Fame, and to understand both we must study their own works concerning others, rather than the works of others concerning them.

Lucien Gay, in Benjamin Disraeli's novel of *Coningsby*, is said to be intended for Theodore Hook.

Lucullus. A nickname given to Samuel Bernard, the capitalist. The allusion is to the "rich fool" of Rome.

Lun. A sobriquet bestowed by Garrick upon John Rich, manager of the Covent Garden Theatre, and the introducer of pantomime into England. After Rich died, Garrick produced the pantomime of *Harlequin's Invasion*, and in the prologue he paid a handsome compliment to his brother-manager, while he apologized for the innovation of giving a tongue to the Harlequin:—

But why a speaking Harlequin? 'tis wrong,
The wits will say, to give the fool a tongue.
When Lun appeared with matchless art and whim,
He gave a power of speech to every limb.

Lurking, Way-Laying Coward, A. So John Dennis, in his *Character of Mr. Pope* (1716), terms the latter.

Lusian Scipio, The. Nunio. *Vid.* Camoens, *The Lusiad* (viii.).

Lusian's Luckless Queen, The. So Lord Byron, in *Childe Harold* (l. xxix.), calls Maria I. of Portugal.

Lusty Pakington. A nickname given to Sir John Pakington. Queen Elizabeth called him *HER TEMPERANCE*.

Lusty Stucley. A name given to Sir Thomas Stucley, an Eng-

lish adventurer at different times in the service of Elizabeth of England, Henry II. of France, and Philip II. of Spain. He was also concerned in a plot to place Mary Stuart on the English throne. The play of *The Life and Death of Captain Thomas Stukeley* (1605) was founded on his adventures, and he was the hero of several ballads. One, probably written soon after 1605, says:—

If I should tell his story — pride was —
all his glory
And *lusty Stucley* he was called in court,
He served a bishop in the West, and
did accompany the best,
Maintaining of himself in gallant sort.

Another ballad, to be sung to the tune of *King Henry's going to Boulogne*, says:—

In England in the West,
Where Phœbus takes his rest,
There *lusty Stucley* he was born;
By birth he was a clothier's son,
Deeds of wonder he hath done,
Which with lasting praise his name adorn.

Lycidas is the name under which John Milton celebrates the untimely death of Edward King, the son of Sir John King, secretary for Ireland, who was drowned while sailing from Chester to Ireland, August 10, 1637.

Lycurgus of the Lower House, The. A nickname given to Lord John Russell, the English statesman, on account of his indomitable self-reliance and tenacity of self-assertion.

Lycus. So Byron, in his poem *Childish Recollections*, calls John Fitzgibbon, second Earl of Clare.

Lydgate of His Day, The. An epithet given to Jean de Meung, the French poet. His range of study appears to have been very extensive, including philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, arithmetic, and poetry, and as a poet he had a share in the *Roman de la*

Rose, which is far beyond the rude efforts of the preceding French romancers.

Lydian Poet, The. The popular appellation of Alcman, a native of Lydia, who flourished in the seventh century before the Christian era.

Lying Dick Talbot. A nickname bestowed upon the Irish Jacobite Tyrconnel, who held important posts under James II. and William III.

Lying Old Fox. So Horace Walpole is referred to in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (i.).

Lying Scot, The. A name given to Gilbert Burnet, the historian,

by his political and literary opponents.

Lying Traveller, The. Sir John Maundeville is so called, on account of the extraordinary incidents recorded in his voyages.

Lynx, The, in *The Chaldee MS.* (ii. 11), is intended to represent Arthur Mower, author of *The White Cottage*, etc.

Lysander, in Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, represents the author himself.

Lyscidias, in Molière's *La Critique de l'école des femmes*, is supposed to be intended for a portrait of Edme Boursault, the French dramatist.

M.

Mac Flecknoe, the hero of John Dryden's celebrated satire of the same name, was Thomas Shadwell, the dramatist.

Richard Flecknoe, from whom the piece derives its title, was an Irish priest, proverbially distinguished for his wretched verses. Dryden makes Shadwell the adopted son of this doggerel sonneteer, who long

In prose and verse was own'd without dispute,
Through all the realms of Nonsense absolute.

Maccabæus. Judas Asmonæus is so called. *Vid.* MARTEL.

Macedonia's Madman. Alexander the Great. *Vid.* Pope, *Essay on Man* (iv. 220), and THE BRILLIANT MADMAN (*ante*).

Macedonian, The. A sobriquet conferred on Julius Polyanus, who flourished in the second century, and was the author of *Stratagemata*.

Macer. A name given to Ambrose Phillips by Pope, in his *Macer: A Character*:—

When simple Macer, now of high renown,

First sought a poet's fortune in the town:

'Twas all th' ambition his high soul could feel,

To wear red stockings, and to dine with Steele;

Some ends of verse his betters might afford,

And give the harmless fellow a good word.

Machiavel. A name given to William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, by Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*:—

It was while this subdolous minister was holding most intimate inter-

course with Raleigh, while his son was placed under his guardian care at Sherbone, and he himself, with Lord Cobham, his brother-in-law, was there as a guest, that this extraordinary Machiavel was daily working at the destruction of both his friends.

Machiavelli, A. A nickname given, in 1789, by the Girondists, to James Necker, the French statesman.

Mackenzie, Mrs., an "Old Campaigner," in Thackeray's novel *The Newcomes*, is said to have been intended for an exact portraiture of his wife's mother.

Macroton, one of the doctors in Molière's *L'Amour Médecin*, is meant for the physician François Guénault. The word means "a slow speaker," and is appropriate, because Guénault was in the habit of delivering his opinions slowly and sententiously.

This gentleman was one of the best known and most celebrated medical men of his time, and had been physician to the Prince de Condé, and then to the queen. He had often professionally attended on the king, and scarcely a man of rank fell ill who did not consult him. It is said he was very fond of money, and a declared champion of antimony, and, through his influence amongst the great, a decided lord amongst doctors.—*Van Laun*.

Vid. also DESFONANDRES, BAHIS, and TOMÈS.

Macveius Naso. A nickname frequently given to Macvey Napier by the wits of *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Mad Anthony. A nickname given to General Anthony Wayne, on account of his reckless bravery.

Mad Cavalier, The. A sobriquet conferred on Prince Rupert, noted for his intrepid courage.

Mad Cornarus, The. An epithet given to John Cornarus by Fuchsius, his opponent in science.

Mad Man. John Calvin, being somewhat prejudiced against Rabelais for his biting jokes, played on his name by the way of anagram, saying: "Rabelae-sius, Rabie Laesus," *i. e.*, "Mad Man." Rabelais immediately returned the compliment in the same kind, saying: "Calvin, Jan Cul," *i. e.*, "Jack Ass."

Mad Poet, The. The sobriquet by which M'Donald Clarke, an eccentric American poet, is familiarly known. He adopted the name as a pseudonym.

Nathaniel Lee, who was confined for four years in an insane asylum, is likewise called "The Mad Poet."

Madame Maunoir, in Henri Rochefort's novel *Mlle. Bismarck*, is Madame Edmond Adam, editor of *La Nouvelle Revue*.

Madame Solidity. A nickname which Louis XIV. jocosely gave to Madame de Maintenon, who was very sedate.

Madame Vêto. So Marie Antoinette was called. *Vid.* MONSIEUR VÊTO.

Mademoiselle Hortense, the French lady's-maid in Charles Dickens' novel of *Bleak House*, is intended for Mrs. Manning, the murderess. Dickens was present at her trial, and has vividly reproduced her broken English and impatient gestures.

Madman, The. A nickname given to Sebastian, King of Portugal. His great desire was to equal if not to surpass the exploits of the Great Alexander. Against the counsel of his min-

isters, he went to Africa to help Muley Hamet against the Moors. In an engagement, where he lost his life, he dressed in a green armor that he might be more clearly distinguished by friend and foe, and was in the thickest of the fight. The enemy more than once promised to spare his life if he would yield, but he refused. The Portuguese refused to believe in his death, and say he will one day reappear, to restore his country to its former glory.

Madman of the North, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Charles XII. of Sweden. *Vid.* THE BRILLIANT MADMAN.

Madonilla. Mary Astell, the author of *A Serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their True and Greatest Interest*, and other works, was ridiculed by the wits of her day under this nickname.

Mæcnas, A. A nickname given to Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, who was esteemed a patron of poets, and was, as Pope says, *Epistle to Arbuthnot* (character of Bufo).—Fed with soft dedication all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song.

Swift, in *A Libel on the Rev. Dr. Delany*, says:—

Thus Congreve spent in writing
plays
And one poor office half his days;
While Montague, who claim'd the
station
To be Mæcnas of the nation,
For poets open table kept,
But ne'er considered where they
slept.

Erasmus frequently calls William Blount, Lord Mountjoy, by the same name.

Mæcnas and Lucullus of His Island, The. A nickname given to William George Spencer Cavendish, sixth Duke of Devonshire, by Emerson, in his *English Traits; Aristocracy*, who says:—

Even peers who are men of worth and public spirit are overtaken and embarrassed by their vast expense. The respectable Duke of Devonshire, willing to be the Mæcenas and Lucullus of his island, is reported to have said that he cannot live at Chatsworth but one month in the year.

Mæcenas and Petronius of His Age, The. A nickname given to Lord Chesterfield, of whom Russell, in his *Library Notes* (p. 190), says:—

Many a famous name, it has been said, has been indebted for its brightest lustre to things which were flung off as a pastime, or composed as an irksome duty, whilst the performances upon which the author most relied or prided himself have fallen still-born or been neglected by posterity. Thus Chesterfield, the orator, the statesman, the Mæcenas and Petronius of his age, and (above all) the first viceroy who ventured on justice to Ireland, is floated down to our times by his familiar Letters to his son.

Mæcenas of Book-Lovers, The. A nickname given to Jean Grolier, an eminent French patron of literature, and a man of great wealth and liberality. While an ambassador to Rome he employed the Alduses to print an edition of *Terence*. During his travels he secured from Basle, Rome, and Venice the most precious books that could be purchased, which he bound in a peculiar style. Every bibliomaniac strives to own copies of books once in his library.

Mæcenas of Danish Letters, The. A title bestowed on Knud Lyne Rahbeek. *Vil. Gosse, Literature of Northern Europe* (p. 161).

Mæcenas of Embryo Players, The. A nickname given to John Hardham, of whom Peake, in his *Memoirs of the Colman Family* (i. 140), says:—

John Hardham was Garrick's under-treasurer, and kept a snuff-shop in Fleet Street, at the sign of the Red Lion, where he contrived to get into

high vogue a particular *poudre de tabac*, still known as "Hardham's Thirty-seven." Steevens, while daily visiting Johnson in Bolt Court, on the subject of their editorship of the plays of England's Dramatic Bard, never failed to replenish his box at the shop of a man who for years was the butt of his witticisms. Hardham was the Mæcenas and referee of numberless embryo players, both male and female, of whom it appears he had recommended one of the latter to Garrick's notice.

Mæcenas of France, The. A nickname given to Francis I. of France, because he was a munificent patron of the arts and learning.

Mæcenas of His Day, The. A nickname given to Cardinal Mazarin. Though he was very avaricious and niggardly, his library contained upwards of 40,000 volumes, and was the most beautiful and extensive one that France had ever seen.

Mæcenas of His Time, The. A nickname given to Galeazzo Visconti II., a ruler of Lombardy, who established his residency at Pavia, and there founded a university. He was the steady friend of Petrarch, and the collector of a considerable library. It was, however, in his time that the invention known as "Galeazzo's lent" was produced, a system of torture calculated to prolong the victim's life for forty days. He had the Visconti family character of cruelty.

Mæcenas of Shoemakers, The. Capel Loft is so called. He helped Bloomfield to find a publisher for *The Farmer's Boy*.

Mæonian Poet, The. So Homer is sometimes called, because he is said to have been born in Mæonia, in Asia Minor.

Mæonian Star, The. So Pope, in his *Essay on Criticism* (line 649), calls Homer.

Magdalen Smitz. A nickname given to Gaspar Smitz, a Dutch painter, celebrated for his por-

traits of distinguished courtiers.

Magician of the North, The. Johann Georg Hamann. *Vid.* MAGUS AUS DEM NORDEN.

Magnanimous, The. A nickname given to Alfonso V., King of Naples, Aragon, and Sicily, because on his accession to the throne he destroyed a document containing the names of all the members of the nobility who were hostile to him. *Vid.* also NORSHIEWAN.

Magnanimous, The. A nickname given to Philippe II. of France, one of the greatest princes that ever reigned, and by far the wisest and most powerful of all the monarchs of France since Charlemagne.

Magnano, the tinker in Butler's Hudibras (pt. I. ii. 331), represents Simeon Wait, an Independent preacher. *Vid.* TRULLA.

Magnificent, The. The following personages are thus designated:—

Chosroes I. of Persia, who flourished in the sixth century.

Lorenzo de Medici.

Robert, Duc de Normandie, sometimes called LE DIABLE.

Soleyman II., Sultan of Turkey.

Magnificent Heber, The. An epithet given to Richard Heber, the celebrated book-collector. The sale of his library, exclusive of his books at Hodnet, lasted 144 days. He also kept a cellar of fine wines.

Where dwelleth Heber, the magnificent, whose library and cellar are so superior to all others in the world.—Lockhart, *Life of Scott*.

Magnificent Vestvali, The. A nickname given to Felicita Vestvali, a celebrated opera-singer, on account of her beauty and splendid physique (being nearly six feet in height), as well as her contralto voice and fine acting.

Magnus. So Byron, in his poem *Thoughts suggested by a College*

Examination, calls Dr. William Mansel.

Magus aus dem Norden, or THE MAGICIAN OF THE NORTH, was a title assumed by Johann Georg Hamann, the German author.

Magus of the Times, The. A nickname given to Edward Sterling of the *London Times*, by Carlyle, in his *Life of John Sterling*, who says:—

His mother, essentially and even professedly Scotch, took to my wife gradually with a most kind maternal relation; his father, a gallant, showy, stirring gentleman, the Magus of the *Times*, had talk and argument ever ready, was an interesting figure, and more and more took interest in us.

Maid of Athens, The, whom Byron has immortalized, was Teresa Macri, afterwards a Mrs. Black. She died in 1876, at the age of nearly eighty years.

Maid of Bath, The A nickname given to Miss Linley, the vocalist, who afterwards became the wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Maid of Norway, The. A title given to Margaret, daughter of Eric II., King of Norway, and Margaret, daughter of Alexander III. of Scotland. Upon the death of the latter, she was acknowledged Queen of Scotland, and was betrothed to Edward, son of Edward I., King of England, but she never actually reigned, as she died on her passage from Norway.

Maid of Orleans, The. The sobriquet bestowed on Jeanne d'Arc, also called LA PUCELLE. *Vid.* Shakespeare, 1 *King Henry VI.* (v. 4).

Maid of Saragossa, The. A name given to a heroic girl, named Augustina, who, at the siege of Saragossa by the French in 1808, mounted a battery in her lover's place after the latter had been shot. Byron refers to her in his *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*.

Maiden, The. Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, is so named.

Malcolm . . . son of the brave and generous prince Henry . . . was so kind and gentle in his disposition that he was usually called Malcolm the Maiden.—Sir Walter Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather* (iv.).

Maiden Queen, The, is Elizabeth, Queen of England, sometimes called THE VIRGIN QUEEN.

He merely asks whether, at that period, the Maiden Queen was red painted on the nose, and white-painted on the cheeks, as her tire-women—when, from spleen and wrinkles, she would no longer look in any glass—were wont to serve her.—*Carlyle*.

Major Sanford, in Mrs. Hannah Foster's novel of *Eliza Wharton*, represents the Hon. Pierpont Edwards, "a second cousin to his unfortunate victim."

Malagrida. So his political opponents nicknamed Lord Shelburne. Gabriel Malagrida, an Italian Jesuit and missionary, was accused of conspiring against the King of Portugal.

Malevole. A character in Marston's play *The Malcontent*, drawn to represent Shakespeare. Feis, in his *Shakespeare and Montaigne* (p. 203), says:—

Whenever religious questions are addressed to Malevole, we have to look upon him as the very type of Shakespeare himself, whom Marston takes to task for his spirit of innovation and "his contempt of holy policie and establishd unity." Shakespeare, it ought to be remembered, had scourged Ben Jonson under the figure of Malvolio. Marston, who dedicates *The Malcontent* to Jonson, no doubt wished to please Jonson by calling the chief character, which represents Shakespeare, Malevole.

Malignant Plant, A. An epithet given to Philip IV. of France. In the slow, systematic pursuit of an object he was utterly without scruple and remorse. He was not so much cruel as altogether obtuse to

human suffering. Never was man or monarch so intensely selfish: his own power was his ultimate scope. Dante, *Purgatorio* (xx. 43), says of him:—

I was the root of that malignant plant

Which overshadows all the Christian world,

So that good fruit is seldom gathered from it.

Malleus Arianorum. A sobriquet bestowed upon St. Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers in the fourth century.

Malleus Hereticorum. So John Faber was called, from the title of one of his works. *Vid.* MARTEL.

Malmesbury Philosopher, Our. So John Aubrey, in his *Letters*, terms Thomas Hobbes, "who though but of plebeian extraction, his renowne has and will give brightness to his name and familie, which hereafter may arise and flourish in riches, and may justly take it an honour to be of kin to this worthy person, so famous for his learning both at home and abroad." *Vid.* THE PHILOSOPHER OF MALMESBURY.

Man in Black, The, in Oliver Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*, is intended for the Rev. Henry Goldsmith, the father of the author.

Man in the Iron Mask, The. A character in the annals of France, who has long engaged the attention of historical students and the writers of fiction, but who he was, and why kept a prisoner with his face hidden, no one has yet proved, and the truth will probably never emerge from the domain of conjecture. Over fifty writers have by turns endeavored to throw light upon the question, without success, and have given various solutions, but the labors of many of them have been more successful in demolishing the theories of

others than in establishing its own speculations. Voltaire, in his *Siècle de Louis XIV.*, published in 1751, was the first to give form and life to the subject, and he graphically describes how this mysterious captive endeavored to commune with the outer world. Some time before this, however, popular rumors and wild and romantic stories concerning him had been current. This was occasioned by discussions among the savants of Paris, concerning the authenticity of a work called *Mémoires Secrets pour servir à l'Histoire de Perse* (1745), a book which would hardly have been worth inquiring into had it not been filled with allusions to the history of France, under supposititious names, and a history of a masked prisoner. This work, said by some to have been written by Voltaire, was followed by a romance of Mouhy, *L'Homme au Masque de Fer*, which, being prohibited, was read with great avidity.

The actual facts known concerning the captive are few, but upon these the wildest conjectures have been built and demolished, while imagination and the perversion of historical truth have been used by the different writers to prove their many hypotheses. About 1662, or a few months after the death of Cardinal Mazarin, there was brought with the greatest secrecy from the prison of Pignerol to the prison on the island of St. Marguerite, off the coast of Provence (both prisons being under the governorship of St. Mars), an unknown prisoner, who on the road wore a mask. This mask was not of iron, as is generally believed, but of black velvet, stiffened with whalebone, and finished about its lower part with steel springs, which permitted the wearer to eat, drink, and sleep without difficulty. It covered the whole of his face,

and was fastened behind with a padlock, of which the governor kept the key. He was placed in an apartment lighted by a single window from the north, which pierced a wall four feet thick, and was secured by three iron bars. At the two extremities of the fortress towards the sea sentinels were stationed with orders to fire on any vessel that should approach within a certain distance. In 1690 St. Mars was promoted to the office of governor of the Bastille in Paris, and charged to take the prisoner with him. They travelled in a litter with an escort of several mounted soldiers, who had orders to put the captive to immediate death should he attempt to make himself known. During the whole journey St. Mars did not for a moment lose sight of his charge. When obliged to stop at an inn, care was taken that he should sit with his back to the windows, pistols were within easy reach of the governor, and at night the beds of the prisoner and the officer were placed side by side. These precautions, and the mystery with which the party travelled, excited the curiosity of the peasants, and gave them the impression that the captive was either the son of Cromwell or the Duke of Beaufort. Arriving at the Bastille, the captive's name was placed in the register as The Prisoner from Provence, but he was spoken of as l'Etrang. In his new home he was given a richly furnished apartment, which he occupied till his death. His apparel, made of the finest of lace, linen, and velvet, was always of the most sumptuous description, and he was supplied with the most luxurious viands, served upon silver plate. St. Mars and one other were the only persons in the prison allowed to wait upon him. When he was sick, a medical officer attached to the prison

visited him, and on one occasion a surgeon was also present to bleed his arm. These gentlemen were allowed to see his tongue and feel his pulse, but only to ask such questions as were necessary with regard to his health. One of them afterwards said he had a dark skin, a sweet and touching voice, a grave and dignified manner, and the air of a person of distinction; and a few days before his death he told the physician that he was sixty-four years of age. When at St. Marguerite, he had been visited by the Duc de Louvois, a very haughty nobleman, who remained standing and uncovered during the interview, and even addressed him as "mon Prince." No record remains of his avocations during his imprisonment except that he amused himself by playing the guitar. On the 20th of November, 1703, he died, after two days illness, and as soon as he expired his head was severed from his body and cut to pieces, to prevent his features being seen. He was buried in the cemetery of the church of St. Paul, and registered under the designation of "Marchiali, aged forty-five." Immediately afterwards everything that had been used by him was destroyed. His clothes, linen, bed, bedding, and furniture were burned, the plate melted, the walls of his apartment scraped and white-washed, the doors and windows burned, and the floor taken up, to make sure that he had left no scrap of paper or any relic or mark to tell who he was.

His being treated with distinction, his wearing the mask, his name, character, and crime in the eyes of the government being studiously concealed, are all proved beyond any doubt, but no account of his life previous to his imprisonment at Pignerol has been discovered. Voltaire remarks that no political character

of sufficient importance to justify the precautions exercised with regard to the masked prisoner had disappeared from Europe at the time he was at Pignerol. Entire silence was maintained on the subject by those to whom this state secret was confided. Louis XIV. knew who he was, and tradition says that this king once said, "The confinement of that unfortunate man did no wrong to any one but himself, and saved France from great calamities." Madame de Pompadour pressed Louis XV. to explain the mystery, and he told her "he believed it was a minister of an Italian prince." The secret may have been transmitted to Louis XVI., but he told Marie Antoinette that nothing was any longer known about him. There is a tradition that each king of France told the secret to his successor, but Napoleon and Louis Philippe did not know it. Louis XVIII. pretended that Louis XVI. disclosed the secret to him, but this is not at all probable, for the former, when Comte de Provence, left Paris when the heir to the crown was still alive, and he could only pretend to know the secret that he might not seem to be deprived of a privilege which some during his reign regarded as a prerogative of the crown.

There was a time, especially soon after Voltaire wrote his *Siecle de Louis XIV.*, when to imagine a solution to the problem was the fashion, hence people suggested a name without giving any proof or motive to render the name probable. Since that time names have been suggested which at first sight seem probable, but, when examined with historical criticism, even these fall. Among the most probable are the following, which, though having strong supporters, are not proved to be the correct solutions, unless it be the first one, which has not yet been proved to be a false hypothesis.

I. THE HEAD OF A WIDE-SPREAD PLOT.

In 1873, Th. Jung published *La Vérité sur le Masque de Fer*, a work based upon his own researches among 1700 volumes of despatches and reports, and upon other proofs, in which, after extensive reading and much critical insight, he has succeeded in bringing to light, as he supposes, the true wearer of the Iron Mask. He finds him to be the head of a wide-spread and complex conspiracy, in which not only Frenchmen, but Spaniards, Italians, Dutchmen, and Flemings, were concerned. This society had relations with the Huguenots, and when we consider the enormous number of families, especially in Holland, whom Louis XIV. must have ruined, the low state of morals at the time, and the belief then prevalent that the late queen of Spain had been poisoned, it is not incredible that such a society should have been formed. It had been organized secretly for vengeance on the Bourbon race, to poison the king and his family, possibly. Added to it was a sub-plot, the personation of the king by a man so exactly like him that he would be readily accepted by the people. This conspiracy was made known to Le Tellier and Louvois by a priest, who had heard it in the confession of a repentant Catholic, one who feared a Huguenot king. A man was stationed at Brussels to watch the chief conspirator, who passed there by the name of Chevalier de Harmoisais, and at Paris as the Chevalier de Kiffenbach. He was expected to cross the Somme with three accomplices in March, 1673, and cavalry pickets were set to carefully watch the banks of the river, and they succeeded in arresting him. The charge of conspiracy against the life of the king was enough to justify his execution, but it is said the priest who revealed the plot, though he betrayed the

secrecy of a confession, insisted on keeping his hands free from blood-guiltiness. To put to death prisoners of this kind was by no means a common practice of the statesmen of the time, being influenced by the hope of revelations to be extracted from a captive. Why Louis XIV. feared the face of his prisoner being seen was because it was so like his own, and might be used against him, just as Gregory Otrépief had pretended to be the Tzarevitch Dimitri of Russia seventy years before, and as the face of the Countess of Lamotte was used against Marie Antoinette in 1785. To make the name of the prisoner agree with his theory, Jung shows that, death having relieved St. Mars of all responsibility, it is conceivable that he may have so far allowed the veil of secrecy to be withdrawn as to let the name Marchiali appear in the death register. He also shows that this De Harmoisais was born in Lorraine, and in that province he finds several families of noble rank known as De Marchel, Mareschal, or Marchenille, who are allied with other families named Armoisais, Harmoisais, or Hermoisais.

II. COUNT ERCOLE ANTONIO MATTHIOLY.

This supposed claimant to the Iron Mask was born at Bologna, 1640, of an old and distinguished family. At the early age of nineteen he attracted much attention by a work on civil and canon law, and shortly afterwards was made a professor in the university of his native place. His talents caused him to be appreciated by Duke Charles III. de Gonzago of Mantua, one of whose secretaries of state he became. After the death of that prince, his son, Charles IV., when he attained his majority, named Matthioly supernumerary senator of Mantua, a dignity to

which the title of count was attached. The prince was a frivolous needy fellow, who spent most of his time in gambling at Venice, was always in difficulties, and likely to be at the beck of the highest bidder. Matthioly had no patrimony but his wits, and longed for an opportunity to use them to better his condition. The opportunity came, and he seized it. Louis XIV., already master of the fortress of Pignerol, wished to obtain also that of Casale, the capital of Montferrat, a dependency on the duchy of Mantua. This would place Piedmont at his mercy, give him a means and a motive for interference in Italy, leading probably to French predominance, and possibly to downright conquest. The rivals of France in Italy in those days were the Spaniards and the Imperialists, and the utmost secrecy was necessary to baffle their vigilance in acquiring Casale. The French envoy at Venice was Abbé d'Estrades, a man bent on furthering his own fortunes by furthering those of his king, and he wormed himself into the confidence of Matthioly; while the latter, hoping to benefit himself by doing some signal service to Charles IV., knew that he could do no greater favor than by supplying him with money and thus pandering to his pleasures and vices. At midnight, after a ball on the 13th of March, 1678, these two plotters met as if by chance, and discussed the preliminaries, and in the following October Matthioly went to Paris and on behalf of Charles IV. signed a treaty, by which Louis XIV. was to receive Casale, and pay the duke of Mantua 100,000 crowns for it. Never had any intrigue been more skilfully devised nor with a fairer prospect of success. The contracting parties fully agreed in every way, and the other interested powers were in utter ignorance of the plot. Neverthe-

less, in two months after Matthioly's journey to Paris, the other European powers were fully informed of it, and it is now believed that, though he was at first willing to sell his country to France, he was afterwards moved by tardy patriotism, wished to undo his work, and betrayed the plot. As this placed the French government in a bad light, the king wished to capture the traitor, and obtain the damaging papers which he held. The matter was placed in the hands of d'Estrades, who continued to negotiate with him, using the utmost care not to let him know that his perfidy was discovered. Matthioly complained that he had spent all the money at his command in bribes at the court of Mantua. D'Estrades promised that he would take the traitor to a certain place, where he could meet a messenger from the French king, with money to continue the expenses. So greedy was Matthioly that he pressed the envoy to lose no time in bringing about the meeting. Early one morning d'Estrades carried him in his own carriage to the place of meeting, where they met the messenger, and also a company of soldiers, who arrested the traitor, but they found no papers emanating from Versailles. The captive was then threatened with torture and death, till finally he confessed that these papers were in the hands of his father at Padua, when he was forced to write a letter, by dictation, asking his parent to give the papers to the bearer of the letter. The elder Matthioly, wholly ignorant of the fact that his son was a captive and that the bearer was in French pay, gave up the precious documents, which d'Estrades lost no time in forwarding to Versailles. A report was spread abroad that Matthioly had died, the victim of an accident encountered on a journey; in

reality, he was carried into a captivity to end only with his death. In the pedigree of his family the date of his death is left blank, his wife shut herself up in a convent, his father was silent and submissive to the blow, knowing that any inquiries in regard to his son's fate would be useless, and Charles IV., suspected, if not convicted, of having tried to sell the keys of Italy to Louis XIV., soon forgot in fresh pleasures the shame of the enterprise.

The above theory, sometimes known as that of Baron d'Heiss, has been advocated by many, especially, in English, by H. G. A. Ellis, in his *True History of the Iron Mask* (1827), and, in French, by Marius Topin, in his *L'Homme au Masque de Fer* (Paris, 1839); but those who support other theories doubt it, from two important as well as several smaller facts. The two former are that of all the prisoners at Pignerol under St. Mars, only one had a servant, and that one was Matthioli, and the man who had a servant died on the 10th of May, 1684; further, the frequent and open mention of his name in the despatches to and from the government while he was in prison show the little secrecy that was observed in his case, or the slight importance that was attached to him.

III. NICOLAS FOUQUET.

This supposed wearer of the Iron Mask was born in 1615; at the early age of twenty-six he was appointed master of requests, and at the age of thirty-five he obtained the post of procureur-général to the Parliament of Paris. During the civil war he devoted himself to the interests of Anne of Austria, who called him, in 1652, to the office of superintendent of finance. This department being in the utmost disorder, he provided the means of meeting the expenses of the state from his own fortune, or

by loans obtained upon his own credit. He had the confidence of Mazarin, and was for a time his zealous instrument; but finally they had a quarrel, and before his death the cardinal pointed out to Louis XIV. the faults and follies of Fouquet, in terms which helped to ruin the superintendent in the mind of the young king. Fouquet, devoted himself to the selfishness of profusion and ostentation, corrupted others for the purpose of obtaining large sums, which he lavished with an extravagant spirit. He squandered the resources of the nation and grew enormously rich by the plunder of his countrymen. He spent large sums on his estate of Vaux, which, in extent, magnificence, and splendor of decoration, surpassed anything of the kind in Europe since the days of Caligula or Nero. The king, notwithstanding the warnings of Mazarin, was struck with Fouquet's engaging manners, and found even in his prodigal ostentation something like his own love of false splendor. When Louis XIV. took the government of his country into his own hands, he sent for the superintendent, represented to him his extravagance, pointed out the deranged condition of the finances, warned him that he must change his conduct, abandon the unjust proceedings by which he supplied means for his expenses, and ameliorate the general system of finance. Fouquet, believing his position to be founded on a rock, and thinking that the king would not examine the long and dry accounts sent to him each day, only strove to disgust him by complicating the accounts and filling them with errors. Every night, however, Colbert was introduced into the cabinet of the king by a back staircase, and together they went over the reports, and exposed the fallacies they contained. Again and

again Fouquet was warned without heeding the warning, but continued daily to send in accounts in which the expenses were increased and the receipts diminished, while he himself was making a parade of his authority and wealth, and farming the taxes in such a manner as to supply himself with all he wanted. His ostentation displeased the monarch, and it is reported that the king was so exasperated on one occasion, when attending a *fête* at the Château de Vaux, as to propose to arrest the superintendent in the midst of the festival, but he was dissuaded by Anne of Austria. Added to this was the still greater offence, on the part of Fouquet, that he was pursuing Mlle. de la Vallière with the same vicious purposes as the king. Fouquet owned the port of Belle-Isle, and had caused fortifications of a very important kind to be erected there. A general rumor began to diffuse itself through the court that he intended, first, to make an effort to force himself upon the king as prime minister; but, if he should fail and any endeavor he made to arrest him, then to throw himself into Belle-Isle, raise the standard of revolt, seek aid from England, and become the Warwick or the Cromwell of France.

Fouquet held a post to which Colbert aspired, and the calm, calculating, clear, honest Colbert hated the vain, extravagant, graceful, scheming, and wide-reaching Fouquet. Louis XIV., whose affection for his mother was sincere, was unwilling to take harsh measures against a man to whom she gave even a slight degree of support. Fouquet's official position gave him the right to be tried only before the *Parliâment*, and there his acquittal would have been nearly certain, since he had a great number of partisans in it. Colbert endeavored to remove these im-

pediments, and he first set his creatures at work to poison the mind of the queen mother against the superintendent, and succeeded. Louis XIV. had learned from Mazarin the art of dissimulation, and under Colbert's direction he assumed towards Fouquet a gracious aspect, and led the unsuspecting minister to believe that success was in store for him, and hinted to him that the position of prime minister would be irreconcilable with his other functions, and he resigned the latter, expecting the former. The arrest soon followed, and he was tried before a chamber of justice, in which, as the king and Colbert well knew, were many of his enemies. He was found guilty and condemned to perpetual banishment. Louis XIV. took upon himself the privilege of changing the sentence, and this is the only instance in modern Europe where a monarch has commuted a gentler for a severer punishment. The king, moved by the evil passions of his minister, and by some private resentment of his own, cast away equity and mercy and changed the sentence to perpetual imprisonment. He was sent to Pignerol in 1665, and confined for several years. Towards the close of, 1672 for the first time since his imprisonment, he was allowed to receive two letters each year from his wife, and permitted to go out on the ramparts. Gradually the rigor of Louis softened, and in May, 1679, the prisoner's wife was allowed to live with him and his relatives to visit him, but his health had long been declining, and he died March 23, 1680. His body was taken to Paris and buried in the Church of Sainte Marie, but since then the family vault of Fouquet has been opened and no coffin bearing his name has been found. Upon this fact M. Paul Lacroix founded his hypothesis in his *Histoire de*

L'Homme au Fer (Paris, 1840), in which he shows that the appearance of the Man with the Iron Mask followed almost immediately upon the death of Fouquet, and that political and private reasons may have determined Louis XIV. to cause him to pass for dead in preference to getting rid of him by poison or any other method. The supporters of this theory say that Fouquet's real offence in the eyes of the king was his having made proposals to Mlle. de la Vallière, and having even dared to raise his eyes to the queen herself, and not for having rendered wrong accounts of the finances. As the king's love for La Vallière declined, his enmity towards the minister similarly declined, and he manifested towards him a clemency to relieve his prison life. Later, when the king was smitten with the charms of Madame de Maintenon, and found that the lady had not only been years before an object of Fouquet's solicitations, but had yielded to them, the wrath of the monarch was again aroused, and he suddenly plunged the superintendent into a new and more frightful state of imprisonment. Further, it is said that Fouquet was mixed up in those famous poisoning trials which revealed so many scandals, and implicated certain great personages at court, and that Colbert was one of the appointed victims. The prisoner, when in the Bastille, told his physician he was about sixty-four years of age. Had Fouquet lived till November, 1703, he would have been eighty-eight years of age, and, though the captive might have made a mistake of a few years, it was not likely he should attempt to make it appear that he was twenty-eight years younger than he really was. It would be a difficult thing for a man of eighty-eight to pass himself off as a man of sixty.

IV. AVEDICK, AN ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

Chevalier de Taules, in his *L'Homme au Masque de Fer* (Paris, 1825), exclaims: "I have discovered the Man with the Iron Mask, and it is my duty to render an account to Europe and to posterity of my discovery," but posterity has checked all the enthusiasm the Chevalier might have, were he living, by showing a true biography of Avedick. While Louis XIV. was inflicting on France the terror of a religious persecution against the Huguenots, the sultan in Constantinople was extending religious toleration to every Christian sect. The Roman Catholics had their processions with tapers and relics unharmed in the streets, and Avedick, born of a poor and obscure family of Tokat, but greatly loved by his people, was permitted to rule with a liberal sway over several millions of Armenians scattered throughout the East. The Catholics, not satisfied with their own privileges, resolved to convert or destroy the unoffending Armenians. The Jesuits filled the cities and scattered through the country their missionaries; Rome urged on their mischievous labors, and De Ferriol was instructed by his master, Louis XIV., to help the cause. Avedick, whose mild and temperate opposition to the conversion of the Armenians was looked upon as an unpardonable crime, was known to have spoken disrespectfully of the French king and his policy, and was also the chief obstacle to the success of the Jesuits. Their aim was to ruin him. He was represented to the sultan as a dangerous and infamous man, unfit for power, and they had him imprisoned, but his followers purchased his liberation and restored him to his throne. A more effective plan was then proposed: to abduct the ruler of the Oriental Chris-

tians and carry him to the dungeons of the Inquisition or the prisons of France. Louis XIV., the Jesuits, and the pope were all engaged in this audacious violation of the laws of nations. By their intrigues he was sent into exile, and on his way to his place of imprisonment they bribed the officers who had him in charge, seized him, and placed him on a vessel bound for France. No regard was paid to his protestations or entreaties, but he was subjected to cruel indignities, his efforts to inform his countrymen of his fate were carefully suppressed, and he was confined in a dungeon at Marseilles, and afterwards placed in a Benedictine monastery near the shore of Brittany. As soon as the sultan was aware of the abduction of the patriarch, he put several of his officers to torture in order to discover what had become of him; but the French consul, notwithstanding the confessions thus extracted, lied with skill and determination, and he was obliged to limit his efforts to vain remonstrances and to a general persecution of the Catholics. The Jesuits were forbidden to make proselytes at Constantinople, their printing-presses were broken up, and the Armenians who had joined the church of Rome were tortured or thrown into prison, while the policy of Rome ended only in giving new vigor to Armenian independence. Avedick, after remaining in the monastery five years, was secretly removed to the Bastille, where he was placed in the gloomiest of cells. He was still an object of terror to the king, for the sultan was constantly demanding his release, while Louis had openly declared that he was dead, and the prisons of France were keenly watched by Armenian spies, for no one trusted the word of the chivalric king. To crush the feeble intellect of the unhappy old

man, to force him to abjure his faith, and thus prevent him from being restored to his position in the East, was the chief aim of his royal persecutor. He was tortured by the incessant arguments of a Catholic priest, until finally his firmness gave way and he abjured his faith, September 22, 1710, and was ordained a priest. This was the only means of his recovering his liberty, but he did not long enjoy it, for he died the next year, on July 21, ten months after he quitted the Bastille. Several particulars in his life correspond well with the history of the Man in the Iron Mask, but the dates differ. The patriarch was in the Bastille as late as 1710, and in Constantinople in 1690. The Man in the Iron Mask died in 1703, and was brought to the Bastille in 1698.

V. THE DUC DE BEAUFORT.

This claimant for the distinction of being the wearer of the Iron Mask was first put forth by Legrange-Chancel in a letter to M. Fréron, published in *L'Année Littéraire*. François de Vendôme, Duc de Beaufort, a grandson of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrées, was born in 1616, and brought up in the country, in the most absolute ignorance. His early years were devoted exclusively to the rude exercises of the chase, and during his whole life he retained, from this education of nature, certain coarse traits, which made him the most really original personage of the courts of Anne of Austria and Louis XIV. At the close of the reign of Louis XIII. he appeared at the Louvre (that court which was then far from being the most polished in Europe) in a manner which soon shocked even the least squeamish, and opposed the most legitimate requirements. His physical strength, expressive features, intemperate animation, violent

gestures, habit of always resting his hands on his hips, the tone of his voice, and his moustaches curled up out of bravado, all contributed to give him the most provoking appearance. Without even the education of the middle classes, and wanting sufficient discernment to compensate by observation for his complete ignorance, he would, when talking, mix up in the strangest manner hunting terms, which were familiar to him, with the court expressions which he heard used around him, and thus make himself appear ludicrous. In the army, where these defects were less apparent, his reckless courage, disregard of danger, and endurance of excessive fatigue, made people cease to laugh at him. His bravery, manly frankness, and probity caused the soldiers that were with him and the court in Paris to shut their eyes to his eccentricities, while a portion of his former detractors rallied around him. Anne of Austria called him "the most honest man in France," and on the death of Louis XIII., fearing that the Duc d'Orléans or the Prince de Condé should carry off the Dauphin and reign in his name, she placed the child in his care. At first he was proud of this mark of distinction, but he was enticed into the enterprises of the Fronde, and then rejoined the queen's party. He had an incapacity for discerning what path he ought to pursue in the midst of contending parties, and, while wanting in judgment, with no idea of politics, he believed himself called upon to play a great part, and delighted to give advice to those who were leading him as they chose. In the end, he succeeded in exercising a great influence only over the common people. He spoke their language, shared their tastes, adopted their manners, and finally consented to live with them in the most pop-

ulous quarter of Paris. In the streets he was followed by them, his light hair and martial bearing the women admired, and he did not disdain occasionally to descend to the populace from a post, and sometimes display his strength in street quarrels. On this account he was called **THE KING OF THE MARKETS**.

When Colbert had in some degree established the French navy, the king gave Beaufort the office of high admiral. In 1664 he defeated the African corsairs, in 1666 he aided the Dutch against England, and in 1669 he was sent to assist the Venetians, who were besieged by the Turks in Candia, when he was killed in a skirmish, and his body was never found. The people doubted his death, and the market-women of Paris were in the habit, for ten years, of having masses said for his return. Upon this fact, upon his having had repeated quarrels with the king and Colbert, and upon an idle report that he was a prisoner in Turkey, was founded the hypothesis that he was the wearer of the Iron Mask. This is answered by the facts that the courts of Paris, Venice, and Rome looked upon his death as certain; the improbability that Louis XIV. should cause a man to be arrested and imprisoned to whom he had intrusted a few months previously the command of his fleet and the direction of a great expedition; the custom of the Turks in beheading the dead bodies found on a battle-field, which would render his recognition doubtful; and the age of De Beaufort, born in 1616, would make the mysterious corpse buried in 1703 a nonagenarian.

VI. LOUIS DE BOURBON, COMTE DE VERMANDOIS.

This prince, who has been put forward as a solution of the Man in the Iron Mask, the natural son of Louis XIV. and Mlle. de la Vallière, was born Oc-

tober 2, 1667, and brought up under the care of and superintendence of Colbert, who greatly admired and esteemed the mother. He inherited his mother's grace, was tall and well made, and, like her, possessed a natural gift of pleasing. He was liberal and had ways of obliging that were particular to himself, while the most sensitive of men could not feel offended at his kindnesses. From his father he inherited a proud bearing and an air of supreme distinction. In the army his outward charms, delicacy, and natural kindness attached to him his soldiers and officers. To a ready wit he united courage and a desire to merit by splendid achievements the high dignity of high admiral, to which he had been raised early in life by his father. While still very young, and with the army in Flanders, he concealed a severe illness in order not to be away from the army on an important occasion. There is, however, reason to believe that he had been led into debauchery and vice, which gave his mother great pain, and for which he was forbidden to appear before the king about the middle of 1683. After having been severely reprimanded, both by his mother and the king, and having seen the consequences likely to ensue from the course he was pursuing, he completely changed his conduct, and assumed a regular course of life, never going out except to church or to the gymnasium. The king became convinced that he had cast off his evil habits, permitted him to reappear at the court, and sent him to the army in the neighborhood of Courtray. He was there seized with a malignant fever, and, after seven days' illness, died on the 19th of November, 1683. It was upon this unfortunate prince that public opinion first fixed the solution of the problem. It was on him evidently that the author of the apoc-

ryphal *Mémoires Secrètes pour servir à l'Histoire de Perse* (1745) evidently wished to draw the attention of the world. In that work it was said that he and the dauphin were of about the same age, and one day in a quarrel he had boxed the ear of the king's son. For this he was sent to the army, and kept by himself by faithful and discreet people, who told the soldiers that he was sick. Then he was secretly carried away and imprisoned, while a dead body was placed in a coffin, carried to Arras, and buried with pompous obsequies. To this theory there are several objections offered. Vermandois was barely sixteen years of age at the period when he was supposed to have struck the dauphin, and at that time the latter was twenty-two, and already the father of the Duc de Bourgogne; furthermore, had such a blow been given by the count to his half-brother, it would have rung through the whole court of France, whereas not one word respecting such an event is to be found in any contemporary writer. When Louis XIV. first heard of his sickness at Courtray, he sent to one of the officers to have Vermandois brought to court at once that greater care could be taken of him, but he died, as has since been proved, surrounded by the highest officers of his army, before the king's letter arrived. It is not probable that these officers were accomplices in any such stratagem as proposed by the author of the above *Mémoires*, and, had they been, his secret abduction in the midst of the troops would have been impossible. Louis XIV. was not cruel enough to condemn a beloved son to perpetual imprisonment, and, moreover, he was far too superstitious to make a mockery of religion, and it would have been such had the pompous obsequies ordered by the king at the funeral in Arras

been held over an empty bier, or a coffin which contained any body but that of his son. The year after his death the king made a present to the cathedral church of the Chapter of Arras for the purpose of having a mass performed every year in memory of Vermandois, and that would be simply prolonging an impious derision, and perpetuating the memory of a profane fraud, a thing which the fanatic king would not dare to do. On the contrary, we know that the king greatly lamented his death, and relieved himself in a flood of tears, and Mlle. de Bourbon, the daughter of De Condé, to whom Vermandois was betrothed, was inconsolable. The theory that Vermandois was the wearer of the Mask was also contended for by R. P. Griffet, in his *Traité des Différentes Sortes des Preuves qui servent à établir la Vérité dans l'Histoire* (Paris, 1765), but it was soon demolished by others who attempted to solve the riddle.

VII. DUKE OF MONMOUTH.

In 1770, Saint-Foix published his *Reponse à R. P. Griffet*, in which he attempted to place Monmouth under the Mask, in place of Vermandois. He founded his hypothesis on an anonymous libel published in Holland, called *Amours de Charles II. et de Jacques II., Rois d'Angleterre*. James, Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II., was born at Rotterdam in 1649. His mother, Lucy Walters, came to England during the Commonwealth, bringing him with her. She was treated as the king's wife and sent to prison, but was soon allowed to return to France, where she died. Charles sought out the boy and committed him to the care of Lord Crofts, naming him James Crofts. Upon the restoration of Charles to the throne of England, his son, with the queen-

dowager, was lodged at Hampton Court and Whitehall. Honors and riches were heaped upon him, and he was created Duke of Monmouth; but these were not enough to satisfy his ambitious views. To exclude his uncle, the Duke of York, from the throne, he was continually intriguing with the opposers of the government, and was frequently in disgrace with the king. When James II. ascended the throne, the English people saw they had a king who remained a Catholic, in the midst of a nation almost entirely Protestant, and there was a party formed, with Monmouth at its head, to overthrow the king and place "King Monmouth," as they called him, on the throne. This party was defeated at Sedgemoor and the leader made prisoner. He obtained a personal interview with King James and begged for his life in vain; even his prayer for "one day more," that he might go out of the world like a Christian, was brutally refused, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill, July 15, 1685. He was highly beloved by the populace, constant in his friendships, just in his word, by nature tender, an enemy to severity and cruelty, of a vigorous constitution, excelling in all manly exercises in the field, personally brave, a lover of pomp and the very dangers of war, vain to a degree of folly, versatile in his measures, weak in his understanding, ambitious without dignity, and while attempting to be artful was often foolish. He took the applause of the multitude as a mark of merit, was a dupe to his own vanity, and owed all his misfortunes to that weakness. His humble admirers in the western counties of England, and old men in Dorsetshire were fond of whispering that he would still return to claim the crown, and many old ballads are still extant which predict his return. As late as

1849, the inhabitants of a part of England, when any bill affecting their interest was before the House of Lords, thought themselves entitled to claim the help of the Duke of Buccleuch, the descendant of Monmouth.

Saint-Foix commences his hypothesis just before the execution. He admits that an execution took place, but an officer in Monmouth's army, a man already certain of being condemned to death, and who closely resembled him, consented to take the place of the Duke on the scaffold. This having been reported to a great lady in London, she gained over those who could open his coffin, and, having looked at his right arm, exclaimed, "Ah! this is not Monmouth." It is further said that Charles II., in the hour of death, made James II. promise, and take an oath, that whatever rebellion the Duke of Monmouth might attempt, he would never punish him with death. The night after the execution, King James, accompanied by three men, went to the Tower, covered the duke's head with a kind of hood, and took him away with them in a carriage. He was then secretly conveyed to France and placed under the care of St. Mars at Pignerol. The motives of Louis XIV. in thus secreting Monmouth were to oblige his ally, James II., and to have in his power a Stuart, whom he might one day be able to oppose to the ambition of William of Orange if James continued to remain childless. The unexpected birth of a Prince of Wales, afterwards known as "The Pretender," rendered this piece of foresight useless, and it was natural, after that, that Louis XIV. did not wish it to be known that he had constituted himself the jailer of an English prince. The theory, however, is based upon tradition and hearsay. Authentic despatches,

signed by Louis XIV.'s ambassador, furnish proof of the duke's death, and this monarch was informed of all that happened from day to day at the court of England. These despatches, penned by impartial and independent witnesses, in no way indicate that the king of England thought of pardoning the duke, but, on the contrary, show proofs of his inflexible severity.

VIII. HENRY CROMWELL.

This was the second son of Oliver Cromwell, the great Protector. He was born in 1628, and at the early age of sixteen he was a soldier in the Parliamentary Army. He sat in the Barebone Parliament as one of the six Irish members. In 1655, he was sent to Ireland as a major-general, and was subsequently made lord-deputy. In the last position, by the wisdom, moderation, and equity of his administration, he soon procured the love of the Irish, who regarded him as a savior. Under him Ireland, from being the most deplorable part of Europe, became for a time the happiest portion of the British kingdom, and the country most satisfied with the Cromwellian reign. At the restoration of Charles II. to the English throne, the family of Cromwell was placed in a state of painful suspense. Henry, who had some sympathy for the royalists, peaceably submitted to the new king, though, had he been inclined to resist, the new government would have found it difficult to remove him, as he was very popular with both the English and Irish inhabitants of Ireland. From the time of his leaving Ireland he does not figure in history, and, where he lived and when he died not being generally known, it was supposed that he might be the wearer of the Iron Mask. The truth of the matter is that he purchased

an estate at Spinney Abbey, near Soham in Cambridgeshire, where he spent the remainder of his life, descending from the toilsome grandeur of governing a nation to the humble and happy occupation of husbandry. He died in 1673.

IX. SON OF ANNE OF AUSTRIA AND BUCKINGHAM.

In 1625, the Duke of Buckingham, the favorite of two kings, the possessor of all the grace, charm, attraction, and power of pleasing that nature could bestow on one man, was sent by Charles I. to Paris to conduct Henrietta Maria to England. He made a long stay in France, where his reputation for elegant frivolity, his good looks, audacity, sumptuous costumes, ostentation, gorgeous equipage, and the seductiveness which enveloped his past life, made him the hero of Paris and the court of Louis XIII. Giddy with his success, and dazzled by the splendor which he shed around him, he saw only the Queen of France, Anne of Austria, and at once conceived for her the most vehement passion. She, being a coquette, and having the warm blood of the Spaniards in her veins, tolerated his passions and was flattered by his homage. The numerous festivities of the time gave them frequent opportunities of seeing one another, and when the duke started with the future wife of Charles I. for England, the queen, with a great number of lords and ladies, accompanied him as far as Amiens, the king, who was sick, being left at Compiègne. During this journey Buckingham almost constantly deserted his new sovereign in order to be with Anne as much as possible. One evening they took a walk near the banks of the Somme. Taking advantage of the falling night, and a few moments of isolation from the rest of the

court, the duke threw himself at the feet of the queen, and gave way to the transports of his passion. Anne, alarmed, and perceiving her danger, uttered a loud cry, which drew the attention of her equerry, who rushed forward and seized the duke. In the excitement which followed, the lover managed to get away. Two days later he bade her adieu, and quitted Amiens. Unfavorable winds detained him at Boulogne, and, taking advantage of this, he returned suddenly. Finding the queen sick, he forced himself into her chamber, and, blinded by his passion, threw himself on his knees before her bed, in the presence of several ladies of the court. The queen addressed only reproaches to him: he departed, and was forbidden to again enter France. On his return to England his enthusiasm for the French queen was not abated by prudential considerations or by delicacy for the feelings and honor of the French king. He wore Anne's portrait, toasted her at the Whitehall banquets, displayed her likeness in most of the chambers of his princely mansion, — all of which aberrations were duly chronicled by the French ambassador in London to the French court, and became the source of endless gloomy ponderings in the mind of Louis XIII.

Upon these events the theory has been constructed that the queen gave birth to a child whose father was the Duke of Buckingham; that she was guilty of criminal infidelity with the view of being able, on the death of Louis XIII. (which then seemed threatening to soon occur), to reign in the name of a child whom she could declare to be the son of her husband. The unexpected recovery of the king, and the birth, a few years later, of Louis XIV., rendered this unnecessary, and the child was

spirited away, to become later the Man in the Iron Mask. This, however, could not be, as all the diaries, memoirs, and notes kept by people then living at the court show that upon all occasions, except for a few moments in the garden at Amiens, there was a third person present during the interviews of the Duke of Buckingham and the queen. Some have said that she had a child in 1630 by a father now unknown, the fact that Buckingham was the father having been disproved. The answer that can be given to this assertion will apply also to the foregoing. From the first day that Cardinal Richelieu entered upon power nothing escaped his eye. Had the queen committed adultery, the minister, so suspicious and vigilant, would have known it, and by it have brought about her ruin, for she was always a thorn in his side and constantly plotting his downfall. The clear-sighted and pitiless minister never once insinuates that she was a guilty spouse, yet her reputation for chastity has never been firmly established.

X. TWIN-BROTHER OF LOUIS XIV.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of September 5, 1638, the Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XIV., was born. He was the son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria. According to an old custom, there were present at the birth not only the greatest personages of the country, but many other people. A short time after, in the very room of the queen, and before the same spectators, the newly born prince was baptized by the Bishop of Meaux, first almoner. At eight o'clock on the same day, when the king was at supper, the nurse informed him that the queen was about to give birth to a second child. There

were present at this second birth only a few of the dignitaries of France. The king made all present sign an oath not to divulge the birth of the second prince, and told them that death would be the penalty of any one who exposed this state secret. Among the Romans, and in France, in the Middle Ages, as among all modern nations, the twin that first enters the world is considered the eldest. A short time before the birth of these princes, two shepherds came to Paris and asked to be admitted to the presence of the king. They told him of a vision they had had, in which the fact had been revealed to them that the queen would bear twins, whose birth would cause a civil war, which would ruin the kingdom. The nurse, Dame Perronnet, took the second born prince into Burgundy, and brought him up at first as though he were her own child; but he was thought to be the illegitimate son of some great nobleman, because of the great expense she was at for him. Upon her death he was placed under the care of Marshal Richelieu. He grew up to the age of nineteen, a fair and graceful young man, unconscious of his royal origin, when a strong desire to know who he was caused him to ask many questions. About the same time a letter sent to his governor by the king fell in his way, and awakened his suspicions. He prevailed upon a servant to obtain a portrait of the king, and, seeing the resemblance to himself, he ran to Richelieu, exclaiming, "This is my brother," and, showing the letter, said, "This tells me who I am." His conduct was reported at court, and he was at once sent to prison, where he remained till he died. This theory is based upon a letter written by the Duchess of Modena, daughter of the Duke of Orleans, which was found

among the papers of Marshal Richelieu, and published in 1790 by Soulavie, in his *Mémoires du Maréchal de Richelieu*, which also contains a statement made by M. de St. Mars himself. The letters are now considered apocryphal, and after the publication of the *Mémoires* the Duc de Fronsac, son of the marshal, launched an energetic protest against the book and its many errors. The theory is supported, however, by the degree of deference paid the prisoner by his captors, a deference paid only to royal birth; his love of laces and fine linen, which he is supposed to have inherited from his mother; and that his appearance and manners were commanding and noble. The supporters of the hypothesis argue that the queen would naturally cause her son to be brought up carefully, and that in case of the death of the dauphin she would call him to the throne. It is evident that a monarch like Louis XIV., jealous above all things of his rank and prerogative, utterly selfish, and shrinking from the infliction of no amount of suffering in the care of his own interests, would, on learning that he had a brother who might cause himself trouble, and even endanger his crown by asserting and claiming his rights, be quite capable of causing that brother to be imprisoned for life, and of blotting out his existence from the knowledge of his contemporaries.

XI. SON OF ANNE OF AUSTRIA AND MAZARIN.

If such a person ever existed, and there is nothing but conjecture to show that he ever did exist, the theory which declares him to have been concealed under the Mask shows a better reason for his being hidden from the world than any of the foregoing men. The legitimacy of

Louis XIV. had even been questioned, for he was born after a sterile union of twenty-three years between Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria. Their marriage had not been a happy one, on account of the king's jealousy and suspicions, and the queen's dislike to Frenchmen and France. The king's chaste amours with his female favorites was a cause of laughter to his court. The queen's scandalous intimacy with the Duke of Orleans, and her doubtful reputation for chastity, the coquetry of France being united with the warm passion of Spain, caused the royal pair to live almost always apart. The king possessed the manners of a gallant and attentive cavalier, but he by no means exhibited the behavior of a lover, and never was a very tender husband. The queen was vain of her charms, strongly addicted to romantic gallantry, good but proud, galled by her husband's indifference, humiliated by Richelieu, irritated by not possessing any influence, and badly advised by the friends whom she engaged in different enterprises; these characteristics gave her enemies power to be able to maintain her in disgrace with her husband. At the age of forty-three, by the death of the king she was left mistress of herself and of the kingdom. Till a short time before the king's death she looked upon Cardinal Mazarin as her enemy, for he had been a friend of Richelieu, but later she warmly supported him against the universal clamor of the French people. Circumstances formed by policy might easily terminate in love. The necessity of business would engage the queen and cardinal in many a secret conference. He was an Italian of an agreeable person, of whom Richelieu had said to the queen, "You will like him, madame; he has Buckingham's manner." He had a vigorous constitution, an

artful address, was loose in morals, and capable of employing every expedient to insinuate himself in every portion of the royal household. The very name under which the prisoner was registered when buried, *Marchiali*, probably fictitious, was Italian, and if an Italian was either his father or the guardian of his infancy, it is likely he would receive such a name. He told his physician he was about sixty years of age, consequently he must have been born soon after the death of Louis XIII., when Mazarin was prime minister. He was first placed in prison soon after the death of the cardinal, which would make him nineteen years of age. If the queen became a mother during her widowhood, it would be necessary to conceal the fact from the public eye, or doubts concerning the legitimacy of Louis XIV. would be raised; and when he succeeded to the possession of the throne and of the fatal secret, for his own safety and success he was obliged to keep this half-brother hidden from the world. The humanity of the king might have declined a brother's murder, but his pride, policy, desire to guard his mother's frailty from the public eye, and even his patriotism, must have compelled him to keep the man in the Iron Mask where no one could question him, and where it would be impossible for him to demand his rights or light the fires of discord in France.

XII. SON OF THE DUCHESSE HENRIETTE D'ORLÉANS AND LOUIS XIV.

Henriette Maria, youngest daughter of Charles I. of England, was born at Exeter in 1644. She was removed to London and then to France, where she was educated in a convent. Upon the Restoration she was taken to England with her mother, but returned to France soon after and

married Philip, Duke of Anjou, brother of Louis XIV., afterwards called Duke of Orleans, the first of the existing branch of the House of Orleans. At the time of her marriage, Anne of Austria was much attached to her, but she was disregarded by the king at first. Her home was removed to Fontainebleau, where she then threw off the restraints of her youth, and was suddenly transformed into a lovely and dignified woman. Tall and graceful, with a complexion of the most exquisite beauty, possessed of a refined taste which taught her to profit by her personal and acquired advantages, she became at once the principal ornament of the court, and a model upon which all the great ladies of the royal circle strove to fashion both their dresses and deportment. The king admired and began to wonder at her grace, was amused and pleased at her wit, and found a charm in her society which led him somewhat more from that of the queen than was pleasing to the latter or to the queen-mother. The duke complained of this attention to his wife by his brother, to his mother; the queen became jealous, and the attention of the court was drawn to it. Anne of Austria lectured her son upon the impropriety of his conduct, forgetting that he was no longer a youth, but a man of a strong and commanding mind, who felt his power and considered himself a monarch. This drove him more than ever from his mother's influence and his wife's society, while it opened his eyes, as well as Henriette's, to the passions that were springing up in their hearts, and more firmly established the link of secret feeling between them, which was becoming more dangerous than the public gallantry which had before taken place. The duchess rejoiced in the conviction that she could sway at will the feel-

ings of the sovereign, before whose insults, in her youth, she had quailed. She was also piqued and annoyed at some reproofs she had lately received from the queen-mother, and therefore exerted her influence to draw the king to her own select circle, which she made the centre of pleasure and attraction. His favorite amusements were those of most frequent recurrence in her apartments, while the friends whom she selected were precisely those best calculated to interest and occupy him. To calm the jealousy of her husband, and conceal from the world in general as much as possible the intimacy between herself and the king, she induced the latter to enact the part of lover to one of the ladies of her household. This lady was Mlle. de la Vallière, and the pretended affection on the king's part soon ripened into love, much to the vexation of Henriette. An intrigue was at once commenced for sowing dissensions in the royal family, which brought punishment upon all but the duchess. The king believed her to have been actuated by motives which flattered his vanity, and continued to confide to her the most secret springs of his policy and government. The duke himself, an effeminate, capricious prince, weak in mind and heart, dissatisfied with his brother, who refused him all provincial government, jealous of his wife, less on account of the homage which she received than of the ability which she possessed and which he did not share, was abandoned to unworthy creatures, who unceasingly excited him against her, fanned his fits of suspicion, and drove her to seek pleasure in intrigue and state-craft. In the spring of 1670, when Henriette was at Dunkirk, she suddenly embarked for England. It was supposed that she had taken this hasty determination from her

proximity to her brother, Charles II., and a desire to see him, but the true reason of her visit was to make a treaty between him and Louis XIV. against the Dutch republic. The king had had great difficulty in obliging his brother to let her go, and when she returned from her expedition, in every way successful to France, she found her husband enraged against her in the greatest degree, on account of the very negotiations which she had been carrying on, and of his exclusion from all share in the secret. She appeared for a few days at St. Germain, where the court was residing, and then accompanied her husband to St. Cloud, which she had scarcely reached when she complained of pains in her stomach and side. She remained in a languishing condition for a few days, then appeared to be somewhat better; she drank a glass of chicory-water, and was soon seized with violent pains, and died the next morning, June 30, 1670. During her death-struggle she several times said she had been poisoned. An outburst of terrible suspicion was raised against her husband and his creatures; the king caused her body to be opened; it showed no signs of poison, but, on the contrary, there was proof that her continual imprudence and bad regimen had hastened her end. That she was guilty in various respects there can be little doubt, and that she was as light and unprincipled as she was beautiful and graceful is equally certain; but that she was the mother of a son with Louis XIV. as his father rests on no document or historical evidence whatever, and is simply a conjecture without the slightest proof.

XIII. SON OF HENRIETTE D'ORLÉANS AND THE COMTE DE GUICHE.

This theory, like the preceding, is without any sure founda-

tion; still, it may be interesting to look into the history of the supposed father, as we examined that of the mother in the foregoing note.

Armand de Grammont, Count de Guiche, was born in 1638, and reared at the court of Anne of Austria, who looked upon him almost as a foster-child. She had just given birth to her own royal infant, and beheld in the motherless son of the Duc de Grammont the same happy dispositions which she saw in her own son. The dauphin soon found that his playmate was indispensable to his own amusements; but as he grew older, while still having a great regard for him, his affection somewhat abated. This was caused by both having fallen in love with the same girl, and by the jests which the count, in his too great familiarity, was accustomed to make to the future king of France. When Henriette-Maria was at Fontainebleau, he fell madly in love with her. This coming to the ears of her husband, he had some very warm words with the count, who, still continuing to give himself the airs of a lover, was ordered by his father to reside in Paris, far away from the young duchess. But Henriette had a use for her lover. When she found she had surely lost the king's attentions, and that La Vallière had taken her place in his affections, she determined to expose to the young queen the infidelity of her husband. She called to her assistance De Guiche, the Comtesse de Soissons, and the Marquis de Vardes, a courtier of a lively imagination, loose morals, and ill defined principles. The plot was to write a letter to the queen, as if it came from her mother, the Queen of Spain, notifying to her the connection between La Vallière and the king, and warning her to be on her guard. De Vardes composed the letter, De Guiche

translated it into Spanish, and it was sent in an indirect way to the queen. It fell into the hands of a servant, whose suspicions were aroused; she ventured to open it, and, finding it would cause great trouble to her mistress, she gave it to the queen-mother, who sent it to the king. When Louis read it, he turned extremely red, and saw that it must have been composed by one of his own subjects. Means were immediately taken to examine the affair, and not only the whole particulars were brought to light, but publicity was given to more than was desirable. A girl named Montalais, a maid to the Duchesse d'Orléans, was also a confidante of La Vallière, and she communicated to the latter that Henriette-Maria was carrying on a disgraceful if not a criminal intercourse with De Guiche. Before this Louis had exacted from his mistress a promise that she would have no secret from him. He divined from her embarrassment that she was burdened with a secret which she feared to disclose. He pressed her to speak, but only became more convinced that there was something hidden from him by her refusal. They parted in anger, and La Vallière fled to a convent at Chaillot. The king followed, his anger having cooled through fear of losing her, and then she told him everything. Until this time the intercourse between the king and his mistress had been kept as secret as possible, but the escape of the mistress and her return made much noise, while the secret letter forced the king to communicate with his ministers and other personages of his court. The restraint which he had put upon himself was forgotten, and his evil example exposed to the people. De Soissons was ordered to retire into Champagne; Vardes was thrown into the Bastille; and De Guiche was sent into

Holland, to the great delight of the Duc d'Orléans. It is now understood that between the Duchesse d'Orléans and De Guiche nothing had taken place at any time that could in any way affect her honor. He always wore her miniature, and this at one time saved his life when in battle, by a ball striking the case in which it was contained. Though he was a married man, he always retained an admiration for the duchess, and after her death sought for opportunities of self-sacrifice in the army, where he was known as a brave and capable officer. He did not die on a battle-field, as he desired, but at Creutznaach, in his thirty-fifth year, of a broken heart. To the jealousy of the Duc d'Orléans, and the treachery of De Vardes, who assailed De Guiche behind his back, and the gossip of the girl Montalais, is due the report of the infidelity of Henriette-Maria, and on this report is founded the theory that they were the parents of the Man in the Iron Mask.

XIV. THE CHEVALIER LOUIS DE ROHAN.

This personage, who has been called the handsomest man of his time, was a member of one of the noblest families of France, and born in 1635. In 1656 he was appointed grand master of the hunt, and subsequently colonel of the guards. He soon rendered himself conspicuous at the court of Louis XIV. by his adventurous intrigues and his ruinous expenditure. He was exiled by the king, who suspected him of encouraging the vicious tastes of his brother, Philippe d'Orléans. Exasperated by this exile from the court, full of ambition, eager for notoriety, utterly estranged from the Prince de Soubise, the head of his family, because he would listen to no remonstrance or example, ruined by his own extravagance and debauchery,

he had fallen from a prosperous and advancing condition into a state of misery and destitution which drove him to despair. He became a traitor to his king without even the apology of a mistaken patriotism. In 1674 Normandy showed a disposition to revolt, and at that time De Rohan met Hatréaumont, a man, like himself, at the lowest ebb of fortune, and one of the leaders in the proposed revolt. These two were joined by Chevalier de Préaux and a Madame de Villars, a woman devoid of all principle and modesty. The plot was for the country to revolt, for a Dutch fleet to hover near the coast, and at a given signal to approach Quillebeuf, of which place the traitors were to give up the keys. The negotiations with the United Provinces were carried on by a Flemish school-master called Vandenenden, formerly a Jesuit, who settled near Paris, and came and went between France and the Low Countries. The insurrection was on the point of breaking out, and Hatréaumont had set off for Normandy to put himself at the head of the movement, when the whole conspiracy was discovered by the king, who at once caused De Rohan, De Préaux, and De Villars to be thrown into the Bastille, and sent guards to Rouen to arrest Hatréaumont. The latter so desperately resisted his captors that he lost his life in the struggle. Among his papers nothing was found to implicate De Rohan, and he would in all probability have escaped punishment had not a base and infamous deceit been put upon him, in order to induce him to confess his guilt. One of the judges, named Bezons, drew from him, by the promise of a pardon, a confession of his error. He told all he knew, but was surprised to find his trial proceeded with as if no such act had taken place. All were condemned to death. De Rohan was

cast into paroxysms of rage and despair when he found he had been deceived. Various efforts were made to move the king to mercy, by former friends of the chevalier, and he was much inclined to grant a pardon, but the arguments of his ministers, that a more favorable instance could not be found for displaying before the people an example of just rigor than in the case of this man loaded with crimes and vices, prevailed, and he was executed with his accomplices in front of the Bastille. The theory that another man was executed in his place has not been proved, and, further, the Man in the Iron Mask first appears in 1662, and De Rohan was not executed till 1674.

XV. A SON OF MARIE-THERÈSE
AND A NEGRO SERVANT WHOM
SHE HAD BROUGHT FROM SPAIN.

There is no truth whatever in this theory, but there is a fact upon which a person might imagine such an occurrence. Soon after the conquest of Candia by the French monarch, an African king of Arda, anxious to secure so powerful a friend, despatched several envoys to Louis XIV. to propose a political and commercial alliance, and to ask his support against the English and Dutch settlers upon his coasts. The envoys brought several presents to the king and queen. Among those to the latter was a Moorish dwarf, ten years of age, whose height did not exceed twenty-seven inches. The queen was delighted with her new plaything, had him dressed in the costume of his country, covered him with jewels, and employed him to bear her train. He soon became very familiar with his mistress, often diverting the whole court as well as the queen by his antics, and then burying his head in the folds of her dress. He was perpetually seen in her apartment, perched upon a bureau, seated on the sofa, gambol-

ling upon the carpet, or even in the very lap of his mistress. At first the king objected to this favorite of his queen, but, as she clung to her toy, he forbore further remonstrance. About this time prayers were offered for the safety of the queen and the new prince she was about to give to France. On one occasion, as she was traversing her chamber, absorbed in thought, the dwarf, weary of inaction, suddenly bounded from an obscure corner of the apartment, and flung himself across her path. The queen fainted, and in a few hours gave birth to a daughter, black from head to foot. The secret was kept by those in attendance, and, after a hurried baptism, the child was carried to Gisors, and afterwards removed to the Benedictine convent at Moret, where she was afterwards compelled to take the veil. The *Gazette des Français* announced that the royal infant had died a few minutes after its baptism. Madame de Maintenon, in company with the king, occasionally visited the child at the convent after the queen's death, and a portrait of her was painted, which hangs in the Library of St. Genevieve College. This is the only fact out of which a story can be made that the queen ever had a black or a partly black child. The queen herself was one of the best and most virtuous women in the licentious court of Louis XIV. She was wrapped up in love for him, and so great was her affection that she believed everything he told her, good or bad. She used to endeavor to read in his eyes what would please him, and if he only looked at her with friendship, she was happy all day.

XVI. AN ILLEGITIMATE SON OF
MARIA LOUISA, WIFE OF
CHARLES II. OF SPAIN.

Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of the Duc d'Orléans and his

wife Henrietta Maria, was born in 1666. On the death of her mother, Maria Theresa, wife of Louis XIV., invited her to St. Germain, and treated her as one of her own children. Her youth, beauty, and grace soon attracted the admiration of the court. She was intended by the king to become the wife of the dauphin of France, and exerted herself to attain all the accomplishments necessary to adorn so exalted a station. When the king, however, remembered that the proposed alliance would increase the influence of his brother not only over the dauphin, but also over the ministers, he gave up the idea, and at once acceded to the demands of the king of Spain for the hand of the princess. The intelligence of the proposed change was a heavy blow to her. At the betrothal her countenance was placid and unmoved, her emotion concealed under a faint smile, but in private she at times could not hide her agitation. Charles II. was a weak and almost imbecile king, who was not even able to name all his own states. He was bigoted, superstitious, and of a constitutionally melancholy disposition, while a tinge of hereditary insanity often showed itself in his actions. He was at once enraptured with his wife's beauty, and soon fell under her influence and control. The Duchess of Terranova, the queen's mistress of the robes who could no longer govern the king, tried to awaken in him a jealousy and suspicion of his wife by calling his attention to trifling circumstances in her demeanor and conduct, hoping thereby to separate him from his wife's influence. The king, in spite of all such attempts to injure his wife in his esteem, loved her with unabated affection till her death; and as long as he lived, the mention of her name, even in his fits of

melancholy, would influence him more than any word or deed of his ministers or friends. Intrigues and annoyances of various kinds surrounded the queen, but she kept above them all, devoting her attention to the king and the well-being of Spain. At this time, and for many years later, Europe was watching this country, which, though weak itself, and poorly governed, was able, as long as it had a ruler, to prevent the other countries from growing more powerful. There was no sign of an offspring, and the king's health was such that his death might be daily expected. The country longed for an heir to the throne, knowing that on the death of the king civil war would commence, and the great powers of Europe come to arms. The laws of Spain declared the queen heir to the throne if the king left no child; and if Maria-Louisa, the niece of Louis XIV., should occupy the throne, the power of France would be increased. Austria, the enemy of France, exercised great influence in the councils of Madrid. A party was formed, called the Austrian party, which resolved that the queen should become a mother or die. It is said that this party had proposed to her to become faithless to her husband as a means of saving her life. On the death of the king she would be regent during the child's minority, and, though her regency would be dangerous to Austria, there was hope that that country could influence the child or his advisers. We know that she often found amorous billets laid where she would accidentally discover them, and that Rébenac, the French ambassador, imprudently manifested his excessive admiration of the queen, but any intimacy with any one would have roused the wakeful jealousy of the king. She died very suddenly, in 1689, a few

hours after drinking a glass of iced milk, given her by the Comtesse de Soissons. This countess, it is said, had made to the queen, in the name of the Austrian court, the proposal that she should be faithless to her husband, and she placed poison in the milk because the queen refused. Whether or not she died a natural death there is no absolute proof, some of the memoirs of the time hinting that she did, while others say she did not. Upon the fact that Europe, or at least Spain, wished an heir to the throne is based the theory that she was the mother of an illegitimate son, but there are no proofs to show the theory to be correct, and, if it is correct, why was he hidden under the Iron Mask.

XVII. SON OF CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN AND MONALDESCHI.

Christina, Queen of Sweden, born in 1626, received an education rather more like that given to a man than a woman. This may account in some measure for some of the eccentricities in her life. In 1650 she was crowned with the title of *king*, and for four years governed with rigor, while her brief reign was remarkable for her patronage of learned and scientific men. In 1654 she abdicated. Different reasons have been given for this step. She was weary of the personal restraint which royalty imposed on her; the noblemen of her country and the princes of other countries annoyed her with offers of marriage; her exceeding wit and the histories of other countries which she had read made her despise her own; and the promise which the pope had made her of having her elected queen of Naples, if she would become a Catholic, are among the reasons given. She left Sweden, at Brussels embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and slowly proceeded

to Rome, which city she entered with great pomp, on horseback, in the costume of an amazon. Several times she visited Paris, as well as other cities, attracting great attention and shocking the people by her attempting to run counter to nature, to put woman on a level with man, by her boisterous behavior, and her masculine attire. When in Paris she became acquainted with all the scandal of the city, and freely commented on it; she was not sparing of oaths, which shocked the ears of polite society, a society which was outside bright, gallant, and brilliant, but foul with corruption and crime within. In 1660 she endeavored to be reinstated on the throne of her father, but the Swedes, who loved her in her youth, would have nothing to do with her since she had changed her religion. She aspired to the crown of Poland, but was unnoticed by the Poles. The latter part of her life was spent in Rome, where she died in 1689. She always had a large retinue with her, composed principally of Italians, for the purpose of strengthening her interests in Rome. Among them was Giovanni Monaldeschi, a greedy, selfish, ungrateful, false, and dishonorable man, who enjoyed her entire confidence. In 1657, when at Fontainebleau in France, she had him executed for treason, as she said, holding that she, as a sovereign, had authority over her court in whatever country she might be. Various causes have been given for this rash act in one who had always before this a reputation of mildness; one is that he had revealed her intrigue with the pope to become queen of Naples; another, that he was trying to injure another Italian in her service, named Santinelli, by forging injurious and insulting letters to the queen; and another, that there were personal affairs which caused his execution.

There is, however, every reason to believe it was a punishment for political and not personal offences. The darkest accusation, that Monaldeschi had been her favored lover, is wholly without foundation, and there is every reason to believe that she never had any guilty attachment for any one. Yet, upon the fact of the execution, her familiarity with members of her suite, and her eccentric ways, some have supposed, with no historical proof, that she had a child by this Italian, which Louis XIV. hid in the Bastile.

XVIII. AN ILLEGITIMATE SON OF MARIA ANNA, SECOND WIFE OF CHARLES II.

Hardly a year after the death of Maria Louisa, the first wife of Charles of Spain, the intrigues of the court of Austria induced the king to marry Maria Anna of Neuburg, Bavaria, then twenty-three years of age. The Spanish branch of the House of Austria threatened to become extinct, and Charles himself was the sport of contending parties which agitated his court. There was no hope of his being the father of an heir to his throne, but several foreign claimants were plotting to inherit it. Among these were the Duke of Anjou, whose interests were urged by Louis XIV. of France; the Emperor Leopold of Austria, who wished his son to become king of Spain; and the Electoral-Prince Joseph Ferdinand of Bavaria, then only seven years old. The personal feeling of Charles inclined towards the last, and in his favor he made a will, but the prince soon died, and the struggle finally, by the withdrawal of other claimants, lay between Austria and France. The court became divided into two parties, known as the Austrian and French parties. The queen was wholly governed by her German adherents, and her German par-

tialities, joined to the mercenaryness of her favorites, disgusted the Spanish people, who are remarkable for their dislike of foreigners. She used her influence for her brother-in-law Leopold and his candidate, the Archduke Charles, in spite of the wishes of the majority of the king's council and the almost universal desire of the Spanish people. The French ambassador, d'Harcourt, an able, intriguing, and winning negotiator, assisted by his wife, who was charming, brilliant, polite, and profuse in gifts, drew many of the court ladies to the interests of France, and influenced the king to favor his country. Even the vanity of Maria Anna permitted him to obtain for her in Paris many articles of rich finery, not to be procured in Spain, and thus the desires of a woman overcame the antipathies of the queen. For a time she was rendered less zealous in the cause of her family by d'Harcourt's holding forth the prospect of a union with the dauphin when she became a widow. This did not last long, however. The king was advised of her underhand dealings with the French and the Germans, and would not listen to her when she attempted to give him advice. He hid himself from her as much as possible, as he dreaded her violent temper, and told her nothing of the will which he made in favor of the Duke of Anjou, and signed on his death-bed. After his death she retired to Bayonne, where for a time she continued to work and intrigue for her German friends, which alienated the few Spaniards who remained with her, and irritated the new king, Philip V. She died in 1740. Upon her natural desire to be the mother of an heir to the Spanish throne is founded the *guess* that she became the mother of an illegitimate son, hoping to foist him on the people as the son of

Charles II.; finding this impossible, she gave the boy to Louis XIV. to hide from the world. Though the French king might, from policy, be willing to hide the boy, yet there are no proofs of her having had a son, and this hypothesis must go the way of many other *guesses*, which have not one particle of truth to sustain them.

XIX. FATHER OF LOUIS XIV.

One afternoon, Louis XIII., depressed with *ennui*, resolved to sleep at St. Maur, where he had a hunting establishment. On passing through Paris he stopped at the convent of the Faubourg St. Antoine, to pay a visit to Mlle. de la Fayette. The conference with this lady lasted till evening. In the meantime a storm of wind and snow had arisen. This provoked the king, who declared he would either return to Versailles or keep on to St. Maur. This being a perilous undertaking, his friends advised him to go to the Louvre, where his wife, Anne of Austria, then resided. He replied in a vexed tone that he would wait a while, for probably the weather would change. The storm increased in violence, and a pouring rain set in. He was pressed again to take refuge in the Louvre, and after further debate and delay was induced to repair to the residence of the queen, where he arrived about ten o'clock. The queen, probably previously advised of the visit of her lord, received him with smiles and welcome. A supper was laid, the wife's coquettish enticements prevailed, the king accepted her hospitality for the night, and departed on the following morning for Versailles, but invited the queen to pay him an early visit there. Thus was accomplished, in 1637, through the combined influence of the elements and the wise counsels of friends, that conjugal reunion which had been broken

by the indiscretions committed by Anne of Austria during the embassy of the Duke of Buckingham. Soon after there was circulated through the realm the information that a dauphin was to be born. People marvelled, and discussed the miraculous revelation which, after twenty-three years of suspense, promised so halcyon an event. On the birth of Louis XIV. the joy of the people was extreme, as it secured a peaceable succession to the throne and contributed to stop the turbulent levity of the Duke of Orleans and his adherents. In France no one stayed to cavil or to criticise, at the overwhelming thankfulness felt that an heir to the sceptre of Henry IV. had been born, and the country delivered from probable civil war on the death of Louis XIII. *Te Deums* were chanted in all the principal cathedrals and jubilee resounded even amid the frightful solitudes of La Grand Chartreuse of Grenoble. Abroad, where public sentiment was not fettered by interest, respect, or arbitrary authority, speculations the most derogatory to the majesty of the crown and personally mortifying to the king prevailed. Lampoons, pamphlets, and paragraphs in the public gazettes hinted that the devotion of Cardinal Richelieu had caused this child to be born, and feigned to bewail the future calamities of Europe when a crowned son of Richelieu should wield the destiny of the nation. It was asserted that Chavigny, the cardinal's second self, had remained near the queen, against all precedent, when the child was born, that much mystery had been observed, and that the king had not been present at the time. The extreme veneration which Richelieu displayed towards the child was noticed, and his having been absent at St. Quentin at a moment so important as the birth of the

future king was said to be strange unless he feared to meet the eyes of the king. It was also said that Anne and he, apprehending persecution and degradation on the accession of the Duke of Orleans, combined in order to maintain their power and influence; that the mind of the queen was hard and determined, and that her detestation of Louis XIII. was such that no crime against him would deter her from following her own interests. Another suggestion was that Mazarin, who had been favored by the queen, was the father of the so-called dauphin. This could not be, as he was in Paris in 1636 on a brief visit, and not there again till 1639. These squibs and libels became fiery darts in the bosom of the suspicious Louis XIII., but he did not disown his son or display any doubt respecting his legitimate birth, though some have said that while he was full of doubt he shrunk from a contest with the queen, who was supported by the power of the Spanish monarchy, by Richelieu, and the wishes and wants of the nation. In Holland, where the exiled Huguenots and politicians congregated, these libels especially abounded, and continued to be published through the reign of Louis XIV., whom they called a usurper and pretender. During this reign, when the king's nephew attempted by intrigue to render himself king of Spain, he was favored by Louis, because he suspected that his nephew had discovered the secret of his birth — that secret of which many have spoken, and which none have explained. Partisans of the House of Orleans, who sought to place that family on the throne, revived the story of the king's illegitimacy, and Louis XIV. throughout his life was jealous and suspicious of his younger brother, the first of the present House of Orleans. Thus it can be seen that from the day of the

birth of Louis XIV. doubts have been cast upon his right to the throne. In 1692 there was printed at Cologne a little book called *Les Amours d'Anne d'Autriche, épouse de Louis XIII., avec M. le C. D. R., le véritable père de Louis XIV.*, and upon this work some of the scholars of Holland endeavored to establish the fact that the masked prisoner was a young foreign nobleman, a chamberlain of Queen Anne, and the father of Louis XIV. This book was reprinted in 1696, the latter edition having on its title-page, in place of the above initials, "Monsieur le Cardinal de Richelieu." Some have said the initials should stand for Comte de Rivière, and others for Comte de Rochefort, but the gentlemen who bore those names did not suddenly disappear, neither were they missed from the court. In 1746 appeared *Les Portraits historiques des hommes illustres de Denmark*, by Hoffmann, in which is another story. A Capuchin monk told Richelieu that Queen Anne had confessed to him, among other sins, of having had tender intercourse with an army officer named Rautzan, and that she could not subdue her passion for him. The cardinal, capable of anything, found means by his niece, then a maid of honor, to give Rautzan a chance to speak with the queen, and this opportunity had the effect that is pretended, and contributed more to the birth of Louis XIV. than the marriage of twenty-three years with the king. Rautzan was then imprisoned and kept from speaking with any one, for fear he would divulge the secret. It must be remembered, however, that this theory is founded entirely on works written by the political or religious enemies of the French kings, and that none of the many foes of the queen during her lifetime saw fit to bring it against her. Had the story been true, the sudden dis-

appearance of an army officer would have been noticed, and somewhere been mentioned.

XX. A LOVER OF MARIA LOUISA D'ORLÉANS.

This is another theory, founded, like the three which follow, entirely upon supposition. If she had a lover, it was no more than others had, but even this is doubtful, as she would be very careful how she conducted herself when she expected to marry the dauphin. The second part of the theory is that he was imprisoned when she became the wife of Charles II., but no cause is given for the imprisonment.

XXI. A PUPIL OF THE JESUITS, Imprisoned for an abusive distich. The rigor of the punishment, the attention and deference paid to the prisoner, seem out of proportion to a common pupil; and the loss of a pupil belonging to a noble family would have been commented upon by some of the writers of the time.

XXII. A NAMELESS PERSON ACQUAINTED WITH FOUQUET'S SECRETS.

XXIII. A WOMAN.

The originator of this theory says, without any authority, it might have been a woman, the victim of Madame de Maintenon's jealousy.

Man-Milliner, The. A nickname given to Henri III. of France; a man, weaker than woman and worse than a harlot, who, while the Guises and his mother ruled the state and undermined his throne, spent his time in inventing new fashions in dress. A weak, effeminate fop, smeared with cosmetics and perfumes; a spiritless creature, who found amusement in training dogs, parrots, and monkeys, but truly brave in the face of real danger, and the possessor of a mind of more than ordinary capacity.

Man-Mouse, The. An epithet

given to Dr. Henry More, an eminent English divine and philosopher, by Thomas Vaughan. In 1650 Vaughan published his *Anthroposophia Theomagica*, and in the same year More answered it with some *Observations by Alazonomastix Philalethes*, in which he called Vaughan a Momus, a mimic, a fool in a play, and a jack-pudding. To this Vaughan wrote an answer, in which he called his antagonist *The Man-Mouse taken in a trap, and tortured to death for gnawing the margins of Eugenius Philalethes*. The work was bitter, and written in the controversial spirit of the times. More was afterwards ashamed of his part, and suppressed it in the collected edition of his works. By birth More was a Calvinist, but in his youth he joined the established church, and later was rector of Ingoldsby, which he resigned in 1614. During the rebellion he was suffered to enjoy the studious retirement he had chosen, although he had made himself obnoxious by refusing to take the covenant, and, while he lamented the miseries of his country, he was too busy in his study to mind very much of what was going on about him. He was a man of great and extensive learning, but in his writings are found deep tinctures of mysticism. After finishing some of his works, which had occasioned much fatigue, he would say: "Now for three months I will not think a wise thought nor speak a wise word." He was subject to fits of ecstasy, during which he gave himself up to joy and happiness, which obtained for him the nickname of **THE INTELLECTUAL EPICURE**. His writings have no particular interest for the present generation, but were very popular in his day, as they established great principles of religion, and fixed men's minds against the fantastical

conceits of the time, which was fast running towards atheism.

Man of a Million, A. So Thomas de Quincey is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxii.).

Man of Bath, The. A title applied to Ralph Allen, the friend of Pope, Warburton, and Fielding.

Man of Black Renown, Thou. So Byron, in *Don Juan* (xiv. 32), addresses William Wilberforce, the philanthropist, who did much toward the elevation of the blacks in Africa.

Man of Blood, The. Charles I. was so called by the Puritans, because he made war against his Parliament.

Man of December, The. So Napoleon III. was called, from the famous *coup-d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851.

Man of Destiny, The. A name bestowed on Bonaparte, "who believed himself to be a chosen instrument of Destiny, and that his actions were governed by some occult and supernatural influence."

Man of Feeling, The. Henry Mackenzie, the essayist, is frequently thus called, from his novel with that title.

Man of Many Medals, The. So Goethe is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lxi.).

Man of Night, The. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Lyric Odes to Royal Academicians* (v.), calls Derby Wright, a painter of moonlight scenes, etc.

Man of Ross, The. A nickname given to Stephen Higginson, who was born in Salem, but afterwards lived in Cambridge. He was a very prosperous merchant, and also inherited wealth from his father. In 1794 he married Martha Salisbury, and after her death he married, in 1805, Louisa, daughter of Captain Thomas Storrow of the British army. For sixteen years

he was steward of Harvard University, and throughout his life was famed for his profuse charities.

Man of Ross, The. The sobriquet bestowed on John Kyrle of Ross, in Herefordshire, a man of large benevolence, of whom Alexander Pope, in his *Moral Essays* (iii.), says:—

Who taught that heaven-directed
spire to rise?

"The Man of Ross," each lisping
babe replies.

Coleridge, in one of his poems, also refers to him. *Vid.* also Southey's *Doctor*.

Man of Sedan, The. A sobriquet bestowed on the Emperor Napoleon III., because he surrendered to William, Emperor of Germany, after the battle of Sedan, Sept. 2, 1870.

Man of Sin, The. A title applied by Roman Catholics to Antichrist; by the Puritans to the Pope of Rome; and by the Fifth Monarchy Men to Oliver Cromwell. (*Vid.* 2 Thess. ii. 3).

Man of Stove, The. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Epistle to Count Rumford*, calls the latter.

Man of the People, The. A popular nickname for the English statesman Charles James Fox.

Man of the Revolution, The. So Jefferson, in 1825, called Samuel Adams.

Man with a Wig, The, in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxviii.), is intended for Dr. Samuel Parr, who wore an immense peruke.

Man with the Leather Breeches, The. A nickname given to George Fox, the Quaker.

Manchester Poet, The, is Charles Swain, praised by Southey in *The Doctor*.

Manchester Prophet, The. A name given to, or assumed by, Ellis Hall, who considered himself a prophet.

Maneta, or **THE BLOODY ONE-HANDED**. A nickname given to General Loison, a French cavalry commander. "His misdeeds," says Southey, "were never equalled or paralleled in the dark ages."

Mantuan Bard, **The**. A common appellation for the poet Virgil, who was a native of Mantua, in Italy. Cowper calls him **THE MANTUAN SWAN**, and Pope, in his *Essay on Criticism* (line 129), **THE MANTUAN MUSE**.

Marcellus. A name under which Edmund Malone, the English critic and commentator, figures in Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, where the author says of him:—

Allied to this library in the general complexion of its literary treasures is that of Marcellus; while in the possession of numberless rare and precious volumes relating to the drama, and especially his beloved Shakespeare, it must be acknowledged that Marcellus hath somewhat the superiority. Meritorious as have been his labors in the illustration of our immortal bard, he is yet as zealous, vigilant, and anxious as ever to accumulate everything which may tend to the further illustration of him.

Vid. **LÆLIUS**.

Marcellus of Our Tongue. So Dryden, in his *Elegy to Mr. John Oldham* (line 23), calls the latter.

Marcellus of the English Nation, **The**. So Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, terms Sir Philip Sidney.

Marginal Prynne. A nickname conferred on William Prynne.

His [*i. e.* Milton's] contemptuous notices of "Marginal Prynne" in several of his pamphlets had increased an animosity to him on Prynne's part, manifest since 1644.—Masson, *Life of Milton* (vi. 173).

Margites. So Warton, in his *Essay on Pope*, calls Lewis Theobald.

Marguerite, in William Godwin's tale *St. Leon*, is intended for Mary Wollstonecraft.

Maria del Occidente. So Southey, in *The Doctor*, calls Mrs. Brooks, *née* Maria Gowen, "the most impassioned and the most imaginative of all poetesses."

Mark Tapley, the body-servant in Charles Dickens' novel *Martin Chuzzlewit*, is probably taken from a real personage.

At Folkestone, there is, or at least there was, a veritable Mark Tapley—one, too, who had been in America.—*M. A. Lower*.

Mark Tapley of Kings, **The**. So the Rev. John White calls Charles VII. of France, because he retained his usual jollity under the most afflicting circumstances.

Marley. Under this name Peele has preserved the memory of his friend Christopher Marlowe in the following tribute to the poet's grave:—

Unhappy in thine end,
Marley, the Muses' darling for thy
verse,
Fit to write passions for the souls
below,
If any wretched souls in passion
speak.

Marquess of Carabas, **The**, in Benjamin Disraeli's novel *Vivian Grey*, is said to be intended for Lord Lyndhurst.

Marquis, **The**. A character in Molière's *La Critique de l'École des Femmes*, intended to represent François d'Aubusson, *Vicomte de la Feuillade*. *Vid.* Prescott, *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies*.

Marquis de Brandenburg, **Le**. A nickname bestowed on Frederick the Great.

Und hoch nun hält seine Hand vor dem deutschen Volke, vor Europa den Beweis, dass nicht er den Frieden gebrochen, dass Oesterreich, Russland, Polen, und Sachsen sich heimlich verbündet, um ihn zu überfallen, zu zerdrücken, und von dem Königreich Preussen nichts übrig zu lassen, als den einstigen Ursprung desselben, die kleine ohnmächtige Markgrafschaft Brandenburg. Schon benennen sie ihn spöttisch

nach dieser, doch sein scharfes Ohr hat das raunen und rüsten an der Donau, der Elbe, dem finnischen Busen erhohet, und der "Marquis de Brandenburg" steht mit drei Kriegsheeren im Feindeslande, ehe die Verbündeten Kunde erhalten, dass ihr verrätherischer Plan ihm offenbahr geworden. — Jensen, *Vom römischen Reich deutscher Nation* (xiv.).

Mars of Portugal, The. A sobriquet conferred on Alfonso de Albuquerque, viceroy of India in the fifteenth century.

Marshal Forward. A nickname given to the Prinz von Blücher for the dashing spirit exhibited by him in all his campaigns.

Marshal of the Army of God, The. So the Baron Robert Fitz-Walter, who commanded the forces seeking to obtain redress from King John in 1215, was called. This movement resulted in the signing of the Magna Charta.

Marteau des Hérétiques, Le. Pierre d'Ailly, called also L'AIGLE DE LA FRANCE. He was chancellor of the University of Paris, and president of the famous Council of Constance, which condemned John Huss.

Martel, or THE HAMMERER, is a surname conferred on Charles, the son of Pepin of Herstal, Duke of Austrasia. The following note, from Collin-de-Plancy's *Bibliothèque des Légendes*, may tend to correct an error into which, according to his account, modern writers have fallen respecting the origin of the sobriquet. He says:—

It is surprising that almost all our modern historians, whose profound researches have been so highly vaunted, have repeated the little tale of the *Chronicle of St. Denis*, which affirms that the surname of Martel was conferred on Charles for having hammered (*martelé*) the Saracens. Certain writers of the present day style him, in this sense, Karle-le-Marteau. The word *martel*, in the ancient Frank language, never bore such a signification, but was, on the

contrary, merely an abbreviation of Martellus, Martin.

Judas Asmonæus, from a similar legend, was called MACCABÆUS, or THE HAMMERER.

Martha Bethune Baliol. One of the characters in Scott's *Chronicles of the Canongate*, especially in the story of *The Highland Widow*, and founded upon Mrs. Murray Keith, who lived at Ravelstone. In his boyhood Scott visited her and she observed his precocious talents. In *Waverley* many of the quaint and picturesque features of Ravelstone were embodied.

Martial Macaroni, That, in John Trumbull's poem *McFingal* (iv.), is meant for General John Burgoyne, who was a great beau and man of fashion.

Martin Luther of Switzerland, The. A name given to Ulrich Zwingli. Both Luther and Zwingli were roused by the same causes, the sale of indulgences; both protested against celibacy and married; but Zwingli was less violent and more candid, less controversial and more clear-headed.

Martyr King, The, is Charles I. of England, who was beheaded Jan. 30, 1649, and buried at Windsor. Sometimes he is referred to as THE WHITE KING. *Vis. Pope, Windsor Forest* (line 311).

Martyr President, The, is Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, who was assassinated on the 14th of April, 1865, by J. Wilkes Booth.

Martyr to Science, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Claude Louis, Count Berthollet, who, in 1822, having determined to test the effects of carbonic acid on his own person, died under the experiment.

Marvellous Boy, The. Thomas Chatterton. *Vis. THE BRISTOL BOY.*

Mary, who occurs extensively in the poems of Lord Byron, is Miss

Mary Chaworth, who afterwards married John Musters.

Masaniello, the common name of the celebrated Neapolitan insurrectionist, is simply a corruption of Tommaso Aniello, so pronounced by his companions.

Master, The. So Goethe is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lxii.), and by his admirers in general.

Master Adam. A popular designation for the French poet Adam Billaut.

Master Esop. So Dr. John Wolcot, in his postscript to *Lord Auckland's Triumph*, calls William Gifford.

Master of Sentences, The. A name given to Pierre Lombard, the author of a book of quotations or sentences collected from the fathers of the Church:—

Matched against the master of "ologies," in our days, the most accomplished of Grecians is becoming what the Master of Sentences had become long since in competition with the political economist.—*De Quincey.*

Master of Stone-Cutting, The. A nickname given to Giacomo Dolcebono, an architect and sculptor. His chief work was the design of the church San Maurizio, in Milan, a design at once simple and harmonious, which owes its architectural beauty wholly and entirely to purity of line and perfection of proportion.

Master of the Feast, The. So George Granville, in a poem *Upon the Inimitable Mr. Waller*, calls the latter.

Master Raro, who occurs in Robert Schumann's musical essays (the *Davidsbündler*), is intended for Friedrich Wieck.

Master Surveyor. An epithet conferred on Inigo Jones, the English architect, by Ben Jonson, in his *An Expostulation with Inigo Jones*:—

Master Surveyor, you that first began
From thirty pounds in pipkins, to the
man

You are; from them leap'd forth an
architect,
Able to talk of Euclid, and correct
Both him and Archimede; damn
Archytas,
The noblest inginer that ever was;
Control Ctesibius, overbearing us
With mistook names out of Vitruvius.

Mastiff Cur, The. So Skelton, in his poem *Why come ye not to Court?* calls Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, whose father was a butcher by profession.

Matchless, The. So Alexander Pope, in his *Imitations of Horace* (II. i. 70), calls William Shakespeare.

Matchless Orinda, The. A title conferred on Mrs. Katherine Philips, the author of some very graceful poems. Dryden speaks of her in his ode *To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew*, and it was to her that Jeremy Taylor addressed his *Discourse of Friendship*.

Mathematical Triumvirate, The. *Vid.* THE THREE L'S.

Matilda, in Gifford's *Baviad* (line 266) and *Mæviad* (line 104), is Mrs. Hester Lynch Piozzi, who wrote for the *Florence Miscellany*, under the pseudonym of ANNA MATILDA.

Matoussaint, in Jules Vallès' *Le Bachelier*, is intended for L. Chassaint.

Matthew Coppinger. Under this name Rochester irreverently introduced John Dryden in his work *A Session of the Poets*.

Mauchline Belles, The, whom Burns has immortalized, were Helen Miller, afterwards the wife of Dr. Mackenzie, a medical gentleman in Mauchline; Miss Markland, afterwards the wife of Robert Findlay, of Greenock; Jean Smith, who married Mr. Candish of Edinburgh, and became the mother of the celebrated divine; Betty Miller, afterwards the wife of Mr. Templeton in Mauchline; and Miss Morton,

married to Mr. Patterson of the same village.

Maul of Monks, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Thomas Cromwell, on account of his suppression of the English monasteries in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Maurus. So Dryden, in his *Epistle XIII. to John Dryden* (his kinsman), calls Sir Richard Blackmore, the physician to King William.

May-Pole. A nickname given to the Duchess of Kendal, mistress of King George I., on account of her tall and very lean figure.

Mayor of the Palace, The. An epithet applied to Cardinal Richelieu, on account of his rule over Louis XIII. The name is frequently found in the letters of the Duke of Orleans to the king.

Mazare. One of the characters in Scudéry's *Le Grand Cyrus*—drawn to represent Jean, Comte de Gassion, a marshal of France.

Mazarin of Letters, The. A name given to Jean le Rond d'Alembert, the French mathematician and philosopher, on account of his influence on the literature of his age.

Medley. Probably Sir George Etherege. *Vid.* BELLAIR.

Meek, The. Louis I., King of France. *Vid.* LE DEBONNAIRE.

Meek Walton. So Wordsworth, in one of his sonnets, calls Isaak Walton, the author of *The Compleat Angler* (1653).

Megaletor, in Harrington's *Oceana*, represents Oliver Cromwell.

Melancholy, The. Abraham Cowley is frequently called THE MELANCHOLY COWLEY.

Melancholy Jacques, The. A title conferred on Jean Jacques Rousseau, on account of his morose nature and morbid feelings. *Vid.* Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (ii. 1).

Melesigenes. So Milton calls Homer, who is supposed to have been born on the banks of the Meles, a river of Ionia, in Asia Minor.

Mellifluous Doctor, The. St. Bernard. *Vid.* DOCTOR MELLIFLUUS.

Melting Scot, The. So Smollett, in his satire *Reproof*, calls Daniel Mackercher, "a man of such primitive simplicity that he may be said to have exceeded the scripture injunction, by not only parting with his cloak and coat, but with his shirt also, to relieve a brother in distress."

Memory Thompson. A name given to John Thompson of England, on account of his great memory. *Vid.* CORNER MEMORY THOMPSON.

Memory Woodfall. A nickname given to William Woodfall, the brother of the publisher of the Junius letters, whose memory was so perfect that he would attend a debate and without taking any notes report it accurately next morning.

Menalcas. A name under which the Rev. Henry Joseph Thomas Drury, lower master of Harrow School, figures in Dibdin's *Bibliomania*. His literary attainments were great, his conversational powers the charm of the society in which he moved, and he edited several selections from the classics for his pupils. He formed, at great expense and with admirable judgment, a most valuable library of the Greek classics, both in printed editions and rare manuscripts, and in his knowledge of the Latin language was probably unexcelled by any of his contemporaries. Dibdin, in the above work (p. 181), says of him:—

While Menalcas sees his oblong cabinet decorated with such a tall, well dressed, and perhaps matchless regiment of Variorum Classics, he has little or no occasion to regret his

unavoidable absence from the field of battle, in the Strand or Pall-Mall.

Menander. A character drawn to represent Thomas Warton, the author of a *History of English Poetry*, by Dibdin, in his *Bibliomania, or Book Madness*, where he says:—

Compared with this, how different was Menander's case! Careless himself about examining and quoting authorities with punctilious accuracy, and trusting too frequently to the *ipse dixit* of good friends—with a quick discernment—a sparkling fancy—great store of classical knowledge, and a never ceasing play of colloquial wit, he moved right onwards in his manly course; the delight of the gay, and the admiration of the learned.

Menghino del Violoncello, Il. A title bestowed on Domenico Gabrielli, a celebrated Italian dramatic composer and violoncellist of the seventeenth century.

Mentor. A character in Fénelon's *Télémaque*, which in part represents Fénelon himself, who was a tutor to the Duke of Burgundy. Disraeli, in *The Literary Character*, says:—

"The book of Telemachus," says Madame de Staël, "was a courageous action." To insist with such ardor on the duties of a sovereign, and to paint with such truth a voluptuous reign, disgraced Fénelon at the court of Louis XIV., but the virtuous author raised a statue for himself in all hearts.

Mephibosheth, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for Samuel Pordage.

Mephistopheles Merck. A nickname given to Johann Heinrich Merck, the German author, by his friends. He was especially familiar with English literature, from which he had made some translations. In all directions his restless intelligence sought after a comprehensive and thorough knowledge on which to base a powerful and efficient activity. He had a sharp eye for all weak-

nesses; but had also a natural good taste, which had been perfected by culture. If he censured what was bad, it was always his impulse to point to what was better; and he delighted in furthering the development of real genius. All his life he remained in a situation beneath his deservings; the feeling of wrong rankled within him, which with misfortune in his family and a great physical ailment brought out the gall which lay beneath a noble character. Goethe has done wrong in embalming him under this nickname in his *Autobiography* (bk. xv.), where he says:—

Mephistopheles Merck here did me, for the first time, a great injury. When I communicated the piece to him, he answered, "You must write hereafter no more such trifles; others can do such things."

Mercurie, Our. So Sir Aston Cockain, in his commendatory verses prefixed to Philip Massinger's *Emperor of the West* (1632), terms the latter.

Mercutio of Actors, The. So Lewis the actor is sometimes called. "He displayed in acting the combination of the fop and real gentleman."

Mere Dandini, The. An epithet given to George IV. of England. *Vid.* PRINCE RAMIRO.

Merlin of Scotland, The. Thomas Learmount. *Vid.* THOMAS THE RHYMER.

Mermaid, The. A sobriquet conferred on Mary, Queen of Scots, on account of her beauty and unfortunate love-affairs.

Merry Andrew. A nickname bestowed upon Andrew Borde, a celebrated itinerant physician of the sixteenth century. Hearne states that he frequented "markets and fairs, where a conflux of people used to get together, to whom he prescribed; and, to induce them to flock thither the more readily, he

would make humorous speeches, couched in such language as caused mirth and wonderfully propagated his fame."

Merry Devill of Edmonton, The, the hero of the old comedy of the same name, was Peter Fabell, who flourished in the reign of Henry VII., and was buried in the church at Edmonton. The prologue states:—

'Tis Peter Fabell, a renowned scholar,

That, for his fame in slights and magicke won,

Was call'd the Merry Devill of Edmonton.

Merry Droll. A nickname bestowed on Thomas Killigrew, the playwright. *Vid.* Fitzgerald, *New History of the English Stage* (i. 16).

Merry Monarch, The. A nickname given to Charles II., King of England.

Metromaniac Prince, That. A nickname given to Frederick the Great by Sainte-Beuve, who, in *Causeries du Lundi* (Dec. 2, 1850), says:—

The works of Frederick have not hitherto obtained in France the high esteem they merit. People have ridiculed certain bad verses of that metromaniac prince, which are not worse, after all, than many other verses of the same time which passed for charming, and which cannot be read again to-day.

Michael Angelo of Battle-Scenes, The. A sobriquet conferred on the Roman painter Michael Angelo Cerquozzi, famous for his shipwreck and pictures of battles.

Michael Angelo of France, The. So Pierre Puget, the French painter, sculptor, and architect, is frequently called.

Michael Angelo of Modern Literature, The. An epithet applied to Victor Hugo. Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (iii. 329), says:—

The public at large know Victor Hugo rather as the Michael Angelo

of Modern Literature, as a powerful exponent of deep and noble thoughts. This aspect of his poetical talent has thrown a shadow over the softer accents of his voice, over those delightful pieces of joy and melancholy, than which, in their own way, there are none nobler in any literature.

Michael Angelo of Music, The. So Johann Christoph von Glück, the German composer, is called.

Michael Angelo of Sculptors, The. A title given to René Michel Slodtz.

Michael Angelo of Spain, The. A sobriquet conferred on Alonzo Cano, who excelled as a painter, a sculptor, and an architect.

Michael Angelo of the Middle Ages, The. A name given to Arnolfo del Cambio, sometimes called Arnolfo di Lapo, a sculptor and architect. He was the maker of the tomb of Cardinal de Braye at Orvieto, which is remarkable as the earliest instance of the canopy withdrawn by attendant angels from the dead man's form, afterwards frequently adopted by the Pisan school.

Michal, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for Catharine, the queen of Charles II. Michal was David's wife. *Vid.* DAVID.

Michel-Ange des Bamboches, Le. A nickname given to Peter van Laar, the Dutch painter, celebrated for his delineations of Italian "low life."

Midwife of Men's Thoughts, The. So Socrates styled himself; and Grote remarks that "no other man ever struck out of others so many sparks to set light to original thought."

Mighty Eagle. An epithet conferred on Fernando de Magellan, the famous voyager, by Buchanan, in his poem *The Voyage of Magellan*, where he says:—

Oh, Magellan! Mighty eagle, circling sunward lost in light,
Waving wings of power, and striking meaner things that cross thy flight.

Mighty Leviathan, The. A name given to Thomas Hobbes. Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, says:—

The hardy paradoxes, not wholly without foundation, and the humiliating truths so mortifying to human nature, of the mighty Leviathan, whose author was little disposed to flatter his brothers, were opposed by an ideal government.

Mighty Minstrel, The. A name given to Sir Walter Scott in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (1819).

Mighty Minstrel of Old Mole, The. A name given to Edmund Spenser by Maginn, in his poem *Royal Visit to Ireland*:—

Yet whom the mighty minstrel of old Mole

Has all embalmed in his enchanting song.

Mignon, Le. A nickname given to Henri III. of France. He used to go through the streets of Paris accompanied with music and a band of young men as effeminate as himself, called, in derision, *Les Mignons*, surrounded by parrots, pet dogs, and monkeys. The next day the same group would go out clad in penitents' dress, wearing masks, and carrying in their hands scourges, with which they flagellated themselves or one another, while they sang penitential psalms.

Milk-White Gosset. A nickname given to Rev. Dr. Isaac Gosset (because he had his books bound in white vellum) by Matthias, in his *Pursuits of Literature* (fourth dialogue, line 72), where he says:—

I leave at sales the undisputed reign

To milk-white Gosset, and Lord Spencer's train.

Millbank, in Benjamin Disraeli's novel *Vivian Grey*, is said to be intended for Thomas Hope, the author of *Anastasius*, etc.

Mill-Boy of the Slashes, The. A nickname given to Henry Clay, who was born in Hanover County, Va., known as "the Slashes," i. e., a swampy tract of land.

Millidus. A name given to John Marston, the English dramatist, in the play *Jack Drum's Entertainment* (London, 1616; act iv.), which says:—

Bra Ju. Brother, how like you of our modern wits? How like you the new poet *Millidus*?

Bra Sig. A slight babbling spirit, a Corke, a Huske.

Pla. How like you *Musus* fashion in his carriage?

Bra Sig. O filthilie, he is as blunt as *Paules*.

Bra Ju. What think you of the lines of *Decius*? Writes he not a good cordiall sappie stile?

Bra Sig. A surreinde Jaded wit, but rubbes on.

Mimicke, A. So George Wither, in his *Great Assises Holden in London* (1645), calls William Shakespeare.

Minerva. A name given to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who wrote a reply to Voltaire's strictures on Shakespeare. Disraeli says, in his *Amenities of Literature*:—

Mrs. Montagu was the Minerva, for so she was complimented on this occasion, whose celestial spear was to transfix the audacious Gaul.

Ministerie, La. Florimond de Remond, in speaking of Albert Babinot, a disciple of Calvin, says that "he was a student of the Institutes, read at the hall of the Equity-School in Poitiers, and was called La Ministerie."

Minstrel of the Border, The. So Wordsworth, in his poem *Yarrow Revisited*, calls Sir Walter Scott.

Mira, of whom Johnson speaks in his *Life of Thomson*, and whom Pope, in his *Windsor Forest*, calls "the heavenly Mira," was Frances Brudenell, who married successively Charles, second Earl of Newburgh, Richard, Lord Bel-

lew, an Irish peer, and Sir Thomas Smith. Dr. William King, who had some dispute with her concerning property in Ireland, made her the heroine of his satire *The Toast* (1736).

Mirabeau of the Mob, The. A nickname given to George Jacques Danton during the French Revolution. He was, in fact, a Mirabeau cast in a more vulgar mould.

Mirabel, in Spenser's *Faërie Queene* (vi.), is Rose Daniel. *Vid.* ROSALINDE.

Miracle of Nature, The. A name given to Christina, Queen of Sweden.

Miracle of Our Age, The. A name bestowed upon Sir Philip Sidney, by Camden, in *The Excellencie of the English Tongue*, inserted in the second edition of his *Remaines Concerning Britaine*.

Miracle of Time, The. An epithet applied to Queen Elizabeth in an old printed description of the "honourable entertainment" given to her at Cowdray House by Lord Montague in 1591, when she was addressed as THE MIRACLE OF TIME, NATURE'S GLORY, FORTUNE'S EMPRESS, THE WORLD'S WONDER — and, stepping from the sublime to the ridiculous, it states that she "was royallie feasted, the proportion of breakfast was three oxen and one hundred and fortie geese." She remained at Cowdray House a week, and different entertainments succeeded each other in rapid succession.

Miranda, who figures extensively in the poetry of William Falconer, is Miss Hicks, who afterwards became his wife.

Mirandola of His Age, The. So Thomas Allen called Sir Kenelm Digby. *Vid.* Aubrey's *Letters* and Masson's *Life of Milton* (i. 542).

Mirmillo, who occurs in Samuel Garth's poem *The Dispensary*

(canto iv.), is intended for a Dr. Gibbons of London.

Mirror of Chivalry, The. So Mrs. S. C. Hall, in her *Pilgrimages to English Shrines* (p. 44), calls Rupert, the third son of Frederick, King of Bohemia.

Mirror of Her Age, The. So Mrs. Anne Bradstreet is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (liv.).

Mirror-Upholder of His Age, The. An epithet given to Shakespeare in Simpson's *The School of Shakespeare* (ii. p. x.), where he says:—

The long prefatory *Biography of Stucley* shows, more fully, perhaps, than has ever before been shown, the truly adventurous career of the hero, and so lets us into the secret of why that and other notabilities of the gallant and dashing if not very honest or otherwise admirable Essexian party were so popular, and got to have their names and deeds reflected from the stage, or mirror of the time, and that by the great showman, or mirror-upholder of his age, Shakespeare.

Miserable Imp, That. So Dr. Wolcot, in his poem *Nil Admirari*, calls Thomas James Mathias, author of *The Pursuits of Literature*.

Misleader of the Papacy. An appellation conferred on Benedetto Gaetano, Boniface VIII., by Gower, *Confessio Amantis* (ii.), who says:—

Thou Boniface, thou proude clerke,
Misleader of the papacie.

Miss Diddle, in Byron's poem *The Blues*, is intended for Miss Lydia White, an accomplished and truly amiable but very eccentric lady.

Miss Millpond. Miss Millbank. *Vid.* AURORA RABY.

Miss Scatcherd, the teacher in the "Lowood Institution," described by Charlotte Brontë in her novel *Jane Eyre*, has been identified with a lady in the employment of the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, "who tyrannized

over the Brontés while they were under her care at school at Cowan's Bridge, near Leeds."

Mit Yenda. A name given to Thomas Adney by Gifford, in *The Baviad* (line 190). He had employed this name as a pseudonym.

Mitre Courtier, The. A name given by William Hazlitt to Charles Lamb, who at one time lived in Mitre Court, Fleet Street, London. In his *Table Talk* (1st ser. pt. ii. essay xxviii.), Hazlitt says:—

The last-named Mitre Courtier then wished to know whether there were any metaphysicians to whom one might be tempted to apply the wizard spell?

Mitred Ass, The. A nickname given to Augustin Potier, Bishop of Beauvais. Upon the death of Louis XIII. he was a leader of the party called The Importants, who were opposed to Mazarin, and had some influence in Parliament. When the cardinal was driven from Paris, he was made minister; but about the only thing he did during a few months of power was to signify to the Hollanders that, if they would retain the friendship of France, they must abandon the damnable heresy into which they had fallen. It was De Retz, who had already called him the Mitred Ass, that said of him, in his *Mémoires* (i. p. 82):—

Of all the idiots I have known he was the most idiotic.

Mitred Dulness. A name given to Dr. Samuel Parker by his political opponents. Parker, from being a stanch Puritan, fasting and praying, became a favorite of James II., and for his change of religion he received a church living.

Mock Ovid, Our. A nickname given to Charles Coyneau, Sieur d'Assouci, who had translated the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid under the title of *Ovid in Good Hu-*

mour. Boileau, *Art of Poetry* (canto i.), says:—

The lewdest Scribblers some admirers found,
And our Mock Ovid was a while renowned:
But this low stuff the town at last despis'd,
And scorn'd the folly that they once had priz'd.

Mocking-Bird of Our Parnasian Ornithology, The. So Wordsworth called Lord Byron.

... but the Mocking-Bird, they say, has a very sweet song of his own, in true notes proper to himself. Now, I cannot say I have ever heard any such in his Lordship's volumes of Warbles.—Coleridge, note in *Pepys' Diary* (ii. 110).

Vid. also *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. vi. 214).

Modern Admirable Crichton, The. Captain Richard Burton. *Vid.* THE ADMIRABLE.

Modern Antigone, The. The Duchesse d'Angoulême. *Vid.* FILIA DOLOROSA.

Modern Aristophanes, The. Samuel Foote. *Vid.* THE ENGLISH ARISTOPHANES.

Modern Baillet, The. A name given to Voltaire by Disraeli, in his *Quarrels of Authors*, who says:—

Would not this Modern Baillet, in his new *Jugemens des Scavans*, so ingeniously inquisitive, but so infinitely confused, require to be initiated into the mysteries of that party spirit peculiar to our free country?

Modern Belisarius, The. A title given to General George B. McClellan in *Vanity Fair* (Nov. 29, 1862).

Modern Croesus, The. A nickname given to James Morrison, a prominent British financier of the early part of the present century. *Vid.* Kirkland, *Cyclopædia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes* (i. 21).

Modern Gracchus, The. An epithet given to Honoré Gabriele Riquetti, Vicomte de Mirabeau, because he espoused the cause

of the people against the nobles.

Modern Hippolyta, The. A nickname given to Maria Theresa of Austria. Silesia was the girdle, and Frederick the Great was the Hercules who obtained possession of the girdle.

Modern Hogarth, The. A nickname given to George Cruikshank, the English pictorial satirist, of whom *The Gentleman's Magazine* (December, 1834; p. 629) says:—

The signs of the Zodiac and the Seasons on the wrapper are exceedingly clever; but the etchings of the mouths within will add a fresh wreath to the brow of the modern Hogarth.

Modern Indagator Invictissimus, The. A nickname given to Isaac Disraeli, by Dibdin, in his *Library Companion*, who says:—

Mr. Disraeli, the modern Indagator Invictissimus of everything curious and interesting and precious relating to our history and literature, has furnished us with a piece of information respecting Milton's *History of England*.

Modern Messalina, The. A name bestowed upon Catharine II. of Russia, "who had great administrative talent, but whose character, like that of her ancient namesake, Valeria Messalina, was infamous on account of her licentiousness."

Modern Midas, That. So Lord Byron, in his *Hints from Horace* (line 735), calls Capel Lofft, who edited various law reports.

Modern Newton, The. A title given to Laplace, the astronomer.

Modern Piet, The. So Lord Byron, in *Childe Harold* (II. xii.), calls Thomas Bruce, Lord Elgin, minister to the Sublime Porte in 1789. Being desirous of rescuing the antiquities of Greece from oblivion and destruction, he availed himself of the opportunities of his station, and suc-

ceeded in forming a vast collection of statues, etc., which were eventually purchased by the English government, and deposited in the British Museum.

Modern Pilate, The. A nickname given to Philip IV. of France, on account of his rapacity and vindictiveness in the persecution of the Order of Knights Templars and Pope Boniface. Dante, *Purgatorio* (xx. 91), says:—

I see the Modern Pilate so relentless,
This doth not sate him, but without decretal
He to the temple bears his sordid sails.

Modern Rabelais, The. A name given to William Maginn, from the facetious character of his works.

Modern Stagirite, The. A name given to Bishop William Warburton, by Disraeli, in his *Quarrels of Authors*, who says:—

To interpret Virgil differently from the Modern Stagirite was, by the aggravating art of the ridiculer, to be considered as a violation of a moral feeling.

Modern Zoilus, The. An epithet given to Charles Perrault, the French poet and critic, by Boileau, in the preface to his works in 1694. The former placed the modern authors above the ancient, and this brought on a long and bitter war between him and Boileau.

Molière of Music, The. Grove asserts that André Ernest Modeste Grétry, the celebrated French operatic composer, deserves this title from his great intelligence and the essentially French bent of his genius.

Mon Soldat, i. e., My SOLDIER, is a name which was given to Henri IV. of France by his favorite mistress, Gabrielle d'Estrees. *Vid. LA BELLE GABRIELLE.*

Monarch of Crosbiters, The.

An epithet conferred on Robert Greene by Harvey, in his *Four Letters and Certain Sonnets* (London, 1592), where he says:—

Petty Cooseners are not worth the naming: he, they say, was the Monarch of Crosbiters, and the very Emperour of Shifters. I was altogether unacquainted with the man, and never once saluted him by name: but who in London hath not heard of his dissolute and licentious living?

Monarch of Letters.

A title bestowed on Selden by Ben Jonson, after the latter had read the former's celebrated *Titles of Honor*, an authority on heraldry even at the present day.

Monarch of the Musical Kingdom, The.

So Beethoven called Handel. *Vid.* Crowest, *Musical Anecdotes* (i. 179).

Mongrel, The.

So John Trumbull, in his poem *M'Fingal* (iv.), calls Benedict Arnold.

Monk Lewis.

A nickname for Matthew Gregory Lewis, whose chief claim to celebrity rests upon his novel *The Monk*.

Monk of Bury, The.

A name by which John Lydgate is frequently spoken of, because he was a monk of the Benedictine Abbey of Bury in Suffolk.

Monk of the Golden Islands,

The. A nickname given to Cybo of Genoa, a genius in art, especially the beautiful art of miniature painting. Early in life he joined the monastery of San Onorato, in the island of Lerino, off the coast of Cannes. He was accustomed to retire, with a monk of similar tastes, to a little hermitage in the Hieres Islands for recreation and the study of birds, fishes, flowers, trees, herbs, and fruits. The results of these studies he introduced in his miniatures, initials, and other illustrations in the books belonging to his monastery.

Monk of Westminster, The.

A title given to Richard of Cirencester, a British chronicler of the fourteenth century, and the author of *Historia ab Hengista ad annum* 1348.

Monsieur le Coadjuteur.

A title given to Paul de Gondi, afterwards Cardinal de Retz.

Monsieur Vêto.

So the republicans called Louis XVI., "because the Constituent Assembly allowed the king to have the power of putting his veto upon any decree submitted to him." Marie Antoinette was styled MADAME VÊTO.

Monster of Languages, A.

Cardinal Mezzofanti. *Vid.* THE BRIAREUS OF LANGUAGES.

Monster of Nature, The.

A name given to Lope de Vega. Prescott, in his *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies*, says:—

Such was the early part of the seventeenth century in Europe; the age of Shakespeare, Jonson, and Fletcher in England: of Ariosto, Machiavelli, and the wits who first successfully wooed the comic muse of Italy: of the great Corneille, some years later, in France: and of that miracle, or rather "Monster of Nature," as Cervantes styled him, Lope de Vega in Spain.

Monster of Turpitude.

So J. Bell, in a sonnet in reply to the *Baviad* and *Mæviad* of Gifford, calls the latter.

Mopes, Mr., in Dickens' tale of

Tom Tiddler's Ground, was a real personage, named Lucas, who resided at Redcoat's Green, near Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, and whom Dickens had visited in the company of Sir Arthur Helps.

Moral Byron, A.

Bryan Waller Procter has been so called. *Vid.* EUPHUES.

Moral Censor of China, The.

An epithet given to Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.

Moral Clytemnestra, My.

A name which Lord Byron gives

to his wife in a letter to Lord Blessington (April 6, 1823), in which he says:—

He did me the honor once to be a patron of mine, though a great friend of the other branch of the house of Atreus, and the Greek teacher, I believe, of my moral Clytemnestra. I say moral because it is true, and is so useful to the virtuous that it enables them to do anything without the aid of an Ægistheus.

Morall Gower, The. This title was first applied to John Gower by Chaucer, in a dedication inserted at the end of *Troilus and Creseide*:—

O morall Gower, this booke I direct

To thee and to the philosophicall Strode,

To vouchsafe there need is to correct

Of your benignities and zeales good.

The epithet moral is applied very properly to the general character of Gower's writings; and it may be remarked that Chaucer's desire that Gower should correct whatever was needed shows that he considered him a competent judge in matters of poetry.—*Pauli*.

Moral Philosopher, The. So Thomas Morgan is called in Warburton's *Divine Legation of Moses* (ii. 20).

Moral Surface, The. Sir Robert Peel. *Vid.* JUDAS.

Moral Washington of Africa, Thou. So Byron, in *Don Juan* (xiv. 32), addresses William Wilberforce, the philanthropist.

Moretto da Brescia, Il. A nickname given to Alessandro Bonvicino, the Italian painter.

Morma, in Samuel Pepys' Diary, is Elizabeth, the daughter of John Dickens, who died Oct. 22, 1662.

Morning Star of Stepney, The. So Hugh Peters calls Jeremiah Burroughs, who, in 1641, drew enormous audiences at Stepney, due to his popularity and eloquence. William Greenhill is

termed **THE EVENING STAR OF STEPNEY** by the same writer, the allusion being to the time of day when they held their lectures.

Morning Star of the Reformation, The. A title given to John Wyclif.

Wyclif will ever be remembered as a good and great man, an advocate of ecclesiastical independence, an unflinching foe to popish tyranny, a translator of Scripture into our mother tongue, and an industrious instructor of the people in their own rude but ripening dialect. May he not be justly styled the Morning Star of the Reformation?—*Eadie*.

Morning Star of the Reformation in Germany, The. An epithet conferred on Walter Lollard, who declaimed against the intercession of saints, and declared the seven sacraments and the ceremonies of the Catholic church to be priestly inventions. He was tried by the Inquisition, and burnt alive at Cologne in 1322, but left behind him 20,000 disciples, who spread his doctrines in Bohemia and Austria. He had prepared the way for Wyclif in England and John Huss in Bohemia.

Moro, Il, or THE MOOR. A name given to Lodovico Sforza, Duke of Milan. His complexion was fair, but he adopted the mulberry-tree for his device, because Pliny called it the most prudent of all trees, inasmuch as it waits till winter is well over to put forth its leaves, and Lodovico piqued himself on his sagacity in choosing the right moment for action. Hence his surname, which provoked many puns.

Moses of Athens, The. A name sometimes given to Plato, the Greek philosopher.

Moses of Our Age, The. So Doddridge, in the first edition of his *Family Expositor*, calls Nicholas Louis, Count Zinzendorf, the restorer of the Moravian sect. Subsequently Doddridge

found good reasons for correcting this extraordinary eulogy. *Vid.* Nichols, *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century* (iii. 457).

Most Christian Doctor, The. A title given to Jean Charlier de Gerson and Nicolas de Cusa. *Vid.* DOCTOR CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

Most Christian King. A title adopted by the king of France (Louis XI.) in 1469, three rulers of that country having been so styled. To wit:—

Pepin le Bref, by Pope Stephen III.

Charles le Chauve, by the Council of Savonnières; and Louis XI., by Pope Paul II.

Camoens, in the *Lusiad* (vii.), says:—

And thou, O Gaul, with gaudy trophies plumed,
"Most Christian King." Alas! in vain assumed.

And Massinger, in *The Parliament of Love* (vi.):—

Nor can we hope young Charles,
that justly holds
The honour'd title of "Most Christian King,"

Would ever nourish such idolatrous thoughts.

Most Erudite of the Romans, The. So Marcus Terentius Varro has been termed, from his vast learning in almost every department of literature.

Most Faithful Majesty. Pope Benedict XIV. bestowed this title upon John V. of Portugal in 1748.

Most Faultless of Poets, The. So Lord Byron, in a letter from Ravenna (1820), calls Alexander Pope.

Most Impudent Man Living, The. This epithet was given to Bishop Warburton by David Mallet, in *A Familiar Epistle to the Most Impudent Man Living*.

Most Methodical Doctor, The. John Bassol. *Vid.* DOCTOR ORDINATISSIMUS.

Most Profound Doctor, The. Ægidius de Columna. *Vid.* DOCTOR FUNDATISSIMUS.

Most Resolute Doctor. Guillaume Durandus de St. Pourçain. *Vid.* DOCTOR RESOLUTISSIMUS.

Mother Ann. A title given to Ann Lee, the "spiritual mother" of the Shaker community.

Mother Goose. Mother Goose was a real character, and not an imaginary personage as has been supposed. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Foster, and she was born in 1665. She married Isaac Goose in 1693, and a few years after became a member of the Old South Church, Boston, and died in 1757, aged ninety-two years. The first edition of her songs, which were originally sung to her grandchildren, was published in Boston in 1716, by her son-in-law, Thomas Fleet.

Mother Hubbard. A nickname given to Edmund Spenser, who in his youth wrote *Prosopopia*, or *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, by Harvey, in his *Four Letters and Certain Sonnets* (London, 1592), where he says:—

And I must needs say, Mother Hubbard in heat of choller, forgetting the pure sanguine of her sweete Faery Queene, wilfully over-shot her malcontented selfe; as elsewhere I have specified at larg, with good leave of unspotted friendship.

Mother of Her Country, The. A nickname given to Maria Theresa, Queen of Austria, under whom the country rapidly increased in wealth, prosperity, and population. She encouraged the arts and sciences, protected trade, established schools, and abolished the game laws and right of sanctuary.

Mother Ross. A nickname bestowed by Defoe on Mrs. Christian Davies, who served as a foot-soldier and dragoon under the Duke of Marlborough.

Mountebank in Criticism, A. A name sometimes given to

Bishop Warburton. *Vid.* A QUACK IN COMMENTATORSHIP.

Mouthy. A nickname applied to Robert Southey in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (vi.).

Mozart of the Nineteenth Century, The. A name applied to Mendelssohn by Robert Schumann. *Vid.* Maitland, *Schumann* (p. 109):—

In the same article we meet with one of Schumann's most pregnant utterances; he calls Mendelssohn "the Mozart of the nineteenth century, the man who most clearly discerns and reconciles the contradictions of our time."

Mud-Born Bubble, This. An epithet conferred on Gabriel Harvey. He was the friend of Spenser and Sidney, and it was he that called the former from north-east Lancashire to London, and introduced him to the latter. In his *Strange Newes of the Intercepting of Certain Letters* (London, 1592), Nash says:—

Immortal Spenser, no frailtie hath thy fame, but the imputation of this Idiots friendship; upon an unspotted Pegasus should thy gorgeous attired *Fayrie Queene* ride triumphant through all reports dominions, but that this mud-born bubble, this bile on the browe of the Universitie, this bladder of pride new-blowne, chal- lengeth some interest in her prosperitie.

Mullidor. A character in Greene's *Never too Late* (1590), supposed to represent Shakespeare, of which Simpson, in his *School of Shakespeare* (ii. 370), says:—

As in *Menaphon* he had shown up, as Doron, the Roscius who had offended him, so in the second part of *Never too Late* he introduces an episode at the end, in which the same player is more virulently attacked, under the name of Mullidor.

Münchhausen of the West, The. A name sometimes given to David Crockett, who was somewhat famous for his eccentricities, had a rare fund of humor, much common-sense, and occasionally told very improbable stories,

Mundungus, in Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*, is intended for Dr. Samuel Sharp, "who published a description of his tour on the continent, containing some libellous statements in reference to the Italian ladies."

Munster's Prelate. So Dryden, in his poem *Annus Mirabilis* (145), calls Bernard Vaughan, Bishop of Munster. He marched 20,000 men into the Overysse, under the republic of Holland, and committed great outrages.

Muse Limonadiere, La, or THE COFFEE-HOUSE MUSE, was a nickname conferred on Charlotte Bourette, a French poetess, who kept a *café*, which was the resort of all the *litterati* of her day.

Muse of Greece, The. A title sometimes given to Xenophon, on account of the purity of his style.

Muses' Darling, The. So James Shirley, in the prologue to his play *The Sisters*, calls John Fletcher, the dramatist.

Muses' Judge and Friend, The. So Pope, in his *Essay on Criticism* (line 729), calls William Walsh.

Muses' Pride, The. Pope so calls Charles, Earl of Dorset, in an epitaph upon him.

Musical Small-Coal Man, The. A nickname given to Thomas Britton. In his youth he was apprenticed to a London coal-dealer, and afterwards commenced business for himself as a dealer in "small-coal" (charcoal), which he carried through the streets on his back. He became acquainted with Dr. Garencières, a chemist, and soon showed great skill in that science. He studied music and became famous for his knowledge of the theory of that art; he established weekly concerts and formed a club for the practice of music. These concerts were held in a room over his shop, and, notwithstanding the humbleness of the attempt, were said to have been attractive and

very genteel. The performers were such men as Handel, who presided at the harpsichord, Bannister, Needler, Hughes (the poet), Symonds, Woollaston (the artist), and Shuttleworth. The visitors paid ten shillings a year, and Britton provided his guests with coffee at a penny a dish. He was acknowledged by the Earls of Oxford, Pembroke, Sunderland, and Winchelsea (the great book-collectors of the day), who appreciated his conversation and book-learning. He had a hand in the formation of the celebrated Harleian Library; and the Somers tracts were entirely his collecting. His reception by these noblemen, and his musical assemblies, led many persons to imagine that Britton was not what he appeared to be, and he was even accused of being a Jesuit, magician, atheist, and a Presbyterian. He was a plain, simple, honest man, perfectly inoffensive, with tastes above his condition in life.

Musician, The, one of the story-tellers in Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, was drawn to represent Ole Barnemann Bull, the celebrated Norwegian violinist. He is thus introduced:—

Last the Musician, as he stood
Illumined by that fire of wood;
Fair-haired, blue-eyed, his aspect
blithe,

His figure tall and straight and lithe,
And every feature of his face
Revealing his Norwegian race;
A radiance, streaming from within,
Around his eyes and forehead
beamed;—

The angel with the violin,
Painted by Raphael, he seemed.

Musidorus, in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, is probably intended for Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke.

Mustapha. A character drawn to represent William Nelson Gardiner, a book-dealer of London, by Dibdin, in his *Bibliomania, or Book Madness*, who says:—

"Tis Mustapha, a vendor of books.
He comes forth like an alchemist
from his laboratory, with hat and wig
"sprinkled with learned dust,"
and deals out his censures with as
little ceremony as correctness. It is
of no consequence to him by whom
positions are advanced or truth is
established; as he hesitates very little
about calling Baron Heineken a
Tom fool or . . . a shameless impostor.

Musus. A name given to Samuel Daniel, the English poet and historian. *Vid.* MILLIDUS.

Mutton-Eating King, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Charles II., King of England, of whom the Earl of Rochester wrote:—

Here lies our mutton-eating king,
Whose word no man relies on;
He never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise one.

Myra. The epithet employed by George Granville, Viscount Lansdowne, in extolling the fair Countess of Newburgh.

Myron of the Age, Thou. So Dr. Wolcot, in his poem *One more peep at the Royal Academy*, calls George Garrard, the painter and sculptor.

N.

Nadab, in Dryden's satire of *Ab-salom and Achitophel*, is intended for Lord Howard of Esrick or Escriek, "a profligate who laid claim to great piety." *Vid.* Leviticus x. 2, when the fitness of the name is apparent, Howard, it is said, having mixed the consecrated wafer with lamb's-wool (a compound of roasted apples and sugar), while imprisoned in the Tower of London.

Namby-Pamby. This nickname was given to Ambrose Philips on account of the weakness of some of his poetry, and it has since become a common term to give to poetry of inferiority. Philips wrote a poem upon the infant daughter of Lord Carteret, which Henry Carey ridiculed in a humorous poem (in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, October, 1733), called *To an Infant Expiring the Second Day of Its Birth*. Written by its Mother in Imitation of *Namby-Pamby*. After Philips and Pope had had a quarrel, the latter placed the former in *The Dunciad* (1729; bk. iii. lines 326 and 327), where he says:—

Benson sole judge of architecture
sit,

And Namby Pamby be preferred for wit.

Vid. also *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. xii. 123).

Namby Pamby Willis. A nickname given to N. P. Willis, and compounded from the initials of his name. Willis was very careless in some of his works, as his book on Ireland will attest.

Nameless Bard, The. So Can-ning, in his poem *New Morality*, calls Thomas James Mathias, the

author of *The Pursuits of Literature*.

Nancy King, Miss. A nickname applied to William Rufus King. *Vid.* Perley Poore's *Reminiscences* (i. 216):—

William Rufus King of Alabama, who was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate while Colonel Johnson was Vice-President, was a prim, spare bachelor, known among his friends as Miss Nancy King.

Nannie, to whom Robert Burns has addressed various lyrics, was Miss Fleming, a farmer's daughter of Tarbolton, Ayrshire.

Nanny, who is addressed by Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore, in his poem *Oh Nanny, wilt thou gang wi' me?* is Nanny Isted of Easton, near Northampton, and afterwards the poet's wife.

Napoleon of Drury Lane, The. So Fitzgerald, in his *New History of the English Stage* (ii. 415), terms Robert William Elliston, the comedian.

Napoleon of Essayists, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Horace Greeley. *Vid.* Bungay, *Off-Hand Takings* (p. 237).

Napoleon of Finance, The. A nickname given to Gabriel Julien Ouvrard, banker and merchant. *Vid.* Kirkland, *Cyclopædia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes* (i. 44).

Napoleon of Liverpool Finance, The. A sobriquet conferred on Morris Ranger, a gigantic speculator, "who thought as little of millions as another one might of pence." *Vid.* *The Pall Mall Gazette* (November, 1883).

Napoleon of Mexico, The. So Augusto Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, was called, his career being similar to that of Bonaparte.

Napoleon of Peace, The. Louis Philippe is thus termed, "in allusion to the great increase in wealth and the steady physical progress of the nation during his reign of eighteen years."

Narcissa, in Pope's *Moral Essays* (i.), is said to be intended for the celebrated actress Mrs. Anna Oldfield:—

"Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke,"

Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke.

"One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead—

And—Betty—give this cheek a little red."

The Narcissa referred to in Epistle II.,—

Narcissa's nature, tolerably mild,
To make a wash would hardly stew a child,—

was designed, says Warton, for the then Duchess of Hamilton.

Mrs. Oldfield's wish was carried out, for she was buried in a "very fine Brussels lace head-dress, a Holland shift with a tucker and double-ruffles of the same lace, a pair of new kid gloves," etc.

Narcissa, in Edward Young's poem *The Complaint, or Night Thoughts*, is intended for the poet's step-daughter, Elizabeth Lee, afterwards Mrs. Temple. *Vid.* PHILANDER.

Narcissus of France, The. A nickname given to Alphonse Lamartine. There was a stateliness in his verse, and he succeeded in producing harmonies of which the French language seemed incapable, but he never divorced his subject from himself, and was called the Narcissus because he had in all his works and acts so much self-admiration.

Nathan. A character in Lessing's *Nathan the Wise*, of which

Moses Mendelssohn is said to be the prototype.

Nature's Darling. So George Granville, in a poem *Upon the Inimitable Mr. Waller*, calls the latter.

Nature's Glory. An epithet applied to Queen Elizabeth. *Vid.* THE MIRACLE OF TIME.

Nature's Sternest Painter. So Byron, in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (line 842), terms Crabbe, the poet.

Navigator, The. Don Henrique, Duke of Visco. *Vid.* THE FATHER OF NAVIGATION.

Nazarite, The. A name given to Samuel Parr, of whom Disraeli, in his *Quarrels of Authors*, says:

How deeply ought we to regret that this Nazarite suffered his strength to be shorn by the Deliahs of spurious fame. Never did this man, with his gifted strength, grasp the pillars of a temple to shake its atoms over Philistines; but pleased the child-like simplicity of his mind by pulling down houses over the heads of their unlucky inhabitants.

Neander, in Dryden's *Essay on Dramatic Poetry*, represents the poet himself.

Ned the Chimney-Sweeper, in Dr. Arbuthnot's satire *The History of John Bull*, represents Victor Amadeus II. of Sardinia.

Nero. An epithet conferred on Louis Napoleon by Victor Hugo, in his attempts to rouse the people of France against that usurper.

Nero, A. An epithet given to François Leclerc du Tremblay (better known as Father Joseph), on account of the rigor of his character. *Vid.* PATELIN.

Nero of Germany, The. A nickname given to Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia and Germany. He began his reign well by reducing the taxes, gave much attention to business, and showed both energy and judgment; but his natural weakness and vicious pro-

pensities cropped out, and he abandoned himself to excesses, seeking excitement in the chase or in the wanton torture of his fellow-creatures. He had a dog trained by a sign to fly at any one obnoxious to him, and he murdered his wife by setting this dog on her. It is said that he roasted alive his cook for sending to the table a *ragoût* not served to his liking.

Nero of the North, The. A name given to Christian II., King of Denmark, on account of his tyranny.

Nestor. A character introduced in Steele's *The Tatler* (No. 52), to represent Sir Christopher Wren, the architect.

Nestor of Canadian Politicians, The. A title given to the Hon. Robert Baldwin, G. B. *Vid. Amer. Notes and Queries* (i. 77).

Nestor of English Authors, The. A name given to Samuel Rogers, the poet.

Nestor of Europe, The. A sobriquet conferred on Leopold I., King of Belgium.

Nestor of German Philosophy, The. An epithet conferred on Ernst Platner, a German physician and moralist.

Nestor of Modern Italian Authors, The. A nickname given to Andrea Maffei, a prominent Italian writer. His chief work was the interpretation of English and German works into the language of his countrymen.

Nestor of the Chemical Revolution, The. So Lavoisier called Dr. Black. He was a very frugal eater, and died at his breakfast.

Nestor of the Confederacy, The. A nickname given to Alexander H. Stephens. *Vid. Puck* (xi. 269).

Nestor of the German Book-Trade, The. A nickname given to Friedrich Johannes Frommann, on account of the many years he was engaged in the book

business. He was an intimate friend of Goethe.

Nestor of the House of Commons, The. A nickname given to Edward Ellice, from his long being a member of the House of Commons, which he for the first time entered in 1818 as a member for Coventry.

New Aristarchus, The. A name given to Denis de Sallo, who was the first projector of the modern literary journal and review, which met with no hospitality, for the public declaimed against what they called a species of tyranny, in the attempt of one individual to regulate public opinion.

New Constantine, The. A name given to Louis XIV., on account of his revocation of the Edict of Nantes, of which Henri Martin, in his *History of France*, says:—

Paris and Versailles, that did not witness the horror of the details, that saw only the general prestige of the victory of unity, were deaf to the doleful reports that came from the provinces, and applauded the new Constantine.

New Heresiarch, The. A name given to John Toland, on account of his deistical writings.

New Luther, The. A nickname given to Cardinal Richelieu, by his enemies, in 1639. He had refused to see the representatives of the court of Rome, because the pope refused to grant the usual funeral honor to Cardinal la Valette (who had died on the field of battle, fighting) without a regular dispensation.

New Sesostriis, The. So Lord Byron, in his poem *The Age of Bronze* (iii. 3), calls Napoleon Bonaparte.

Newton of Harmony, The. A name given to Jean Philippe Rameau, from his work *A Dissertation on the Principles of Harmony*.

Nickleby, Mrs., in Dickens' novel of *Nicholas Nickleby*, is said to

be an exact portrait of the author's mother.

Niger. A nickname given to Charles James Fox. *Vid.* Wright, *Caricature History of the Four Georges* (p. 320):—

The "young cub," Charles, who, from his dark visage, had already obtained the nickname of Niger.

Nightingale of a Thousand Songs, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Sheik Moslehedin Sadi, one of the most celebrated poets of Persia, and the author of the *Gulistan*.

Nightingale of Twickenham, The. So Alexander Pope is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lxvii.).

Nightingale of Wittenberg, The. An appellation which Hans Sachs conferred, in a poem of that name (1523), on Martin Luther.

Nightmare of Europe, The. A title given to Napoleon Bonaparte, "whose schemes of personal aggrandizement and whose stupendous military successes terrified and for a time stupefied the nations of Europe."

Nimble Mercury, That. So Thomas Freeman, in his poem *Runne and a Great Cast* (1614), calls William Shakespeare.

Nine Worthies, The, were three Gentiles, three Jews, and three Christians. The Gentiles were Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar. The Jews were Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus. The Christians were Arthur of England, Charlemagne of France, and Godfrey of Bouillon. Dryden, in *The Flower and the Leaf*, refers to them thus:—

Nine worthies were they called, of different rites—

Three Jews, three Pagans, and three Christian Knights.

There were also Nine Worthies of London:—Sir William Walworth, who stabbed Wat Tyler, the rebel—Sir William was also twice lord mayor (1374, 1380); Sir Henry Pritchard, who wel-

comed Edward III. on his return from France, with 5000 followers, and entertained him with a banquet (1356); Sir William Sevenokes (or Snooks), who fought with the dauphin of France, built twenty almshouses and a free school (1418); Sir Thomas White, a philanthropic mayor in the time of Queen Mary; Sir John Bonham, intrusted with a valuable cargo for the Danish market, and made commander of the army raised to stop the progress of the great Solyman; Christopher Croker, famous at the siege of Bordeaux and companion of the Black Prince when he aided Dom Pedro to the throne of Castile; Sir John Hawkwood, one of the Black Prince's knights, immortalized in Italian history as "Giovanni Acuto Cavaliero," and buried in the Duomo of Florence; Sir Hugh Caverly, famous for ridding Poland of a monstrous bear; Sir Henry Maleverer, generally called "Henry of Comhall," who lived in the reign of Henry IV.,—he was a crusader, and guardian of "Jacob's Well."

The chronicle of these worthies is told in a mixture of prose and verse by Richard Johnson, author of the *Seven Champions of Christendom*.

No Flint. A nickname given to Sir Charles Grey, afterwards Earl Grey, the grandfather of the present earl, and a commander in the war of the American Revolution. He obtained the name because he always used the bayonet.

Nobilis Mathematicus. A title given by Camden to Dr. John Dee, the eminent Welsh mathematician.

Noble, The. A sobriquet bestowed both upon Charles III. of Navarre and upon Soleyman Tchelibî, the Turkish prince at Adrianople in the fourteenth century.

Noble and Good, The. Alfonso VIII. (? IX.), King of Leon.
Vid. THE GOOD.

Noble Buzzard, The. Dr. Burnet.
Vid. THE BUZZARD.

Noble Wit of Scotland, The.
So Dryden calls Sir George Mackenzie.

Nod-Noll. One of the numerous epithets bestowed on Cromwell by Marchamont Needham, in the latter's periodical the *Mercurius Pragmaticus* (circa 1649).

Noll. Under this name Garrick ridicules Goldsmith in an epitaph. The lines are:—

Here lies Poet Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll,

Who wrote like an angel, but talked like poor Poll.

Goldsmith replied to it in his poem *Retaliation*, and described Garrick as

A salad; for in him, we see,
Oil, vinegar, sugar, and saltiness agree.

Vid. also GOLDY.

Non-Such, The. A title given to Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, the founder of the Antinomians in New England. It should be observed that the sobriquet is an imperfect anagram of her name.

Nonpareil of Generals, That. A nickname given to J. G. Mack, better known as Charles, Baron von Mack de Leiberich, by Dibdin, in his *Antiquarian and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany* (iii. 59), where he says:—

At the same moment, almost, I could not fail to contrast this glorious issue with the miserable surrender of the town before me—then filled by a large and well disciplined army, and commanded by that nonpareil of generals, J. G. Mack!

Norfolk Boy, The. A nickname given to Richard Porson, the English scholar and critic, while he was a school-boy at Eton, on account of the place of his birth. The name stuck to him late in life.

Norfolk Gamester, The. Sir Robert Walpole has been so called. *Vid.* Wright, *Caricature History of the Four Georges* (p. 107):—

Among the ballads was one in which the prime minister was satirized as "The Norfolk Gamester."

North Wind, The. A name given to Jean Baptiste de Colbert by his friends.

Northamptonshire Poet, The. A sobriquet bestowed on John Clare, the son of a farmer at Helpstone in Northamptonshire. He is sometimes called THE PEASANT POET OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Northern Dante, The. An epithet given to Ossian by Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (iii. p. 333), who says:—

Above all, Ossian, that poet of the vague—that northern Dante, as great, as majestic, as supernatural as the Dante of Florence, and who draws often from his phantoms cries more human and more heart-rending than those of the heroes of Homer.

Northern Harlot, The. Elizabeth Petrovna, Empress of Russia. *Vid.* THE INFAMOUS.

Northern Herodotus, The. So Snorro Sturlason, the Icelandic historian, is sometimes called.

Northern Homer, Our. Sir Walter Scott is so called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, in *Blackwood* (July, 1822).

Northern Man with Southern Principles, The. Martin van Buren was thus referred to in *The Charleston Courier*. *Vid.* THE POLITICAL GRIMALKIN.

Northern Semiramis, The. Margaret of Denmark. *Vid.* THE SEMIRAMIS OF THE NORTH.

Northern Star, The. A name given to Peter the Great by Aaron Hill, in a panegyric poem, published in 1725.

Northern Thor, The. So Lord

Byron, in *Beppo* (lxi.), calls Alexander I. of Russia.

Northumberland Piper, The. A nickname given to James Allen, whose *Life*, detailing his surprising adventures in Europe, Asia, and Africa, was published in 1828.

Norway's First Skald. A title conferred on Andreas Munch, "but whether first in time or first in merit would seem to be doubtful." *Vid. Gosse, Literature of Northern Europe* (p. 22).

Nostradamus of Portugal, The. A nickname conferred on Gonzalo Bandarra, a Portuguese poet and cobbler of the sixteenth century.

Nottingham Poet, The. A name bestowed on Philip James Bailey, the author of *Festus*, who was born at Basford, near Nottingham.

Noushirwan, or THE MAGNANIMOUS. A sobriquet conferred on Chosroes, the twenty-first of the Sassanides.

Nun of Kent, The. So Sir Walter Scott, in *The Abbot* (xiii.), calls Elizabeth Barton, who pretended to the gift of prophecy. She was executed by order of Henry VIII. for denouncing that monarch's marriage with Anne Boleyn.

Nurse of Antiquity, The. A nickname given to William Camden, on account of his *Britannia*, in which he gathered together the scattered materials for a history of England. Of this work it has been said that "it was the common sun whereat our modern writers have all lighted their little torches."

Nut-Brown Maid, The. The title of an old ballad, first printed about 1512. It was also probably written about that time, judging from its having hardly an obsolete word, and there being no need of a glossary in reading it. In it a banished man wooed and won a maiden, and told her of

the hardships she would have to suffer if she became his wife. These she accounted far less than her love for him, upon which he revealed himself as of noble birth, and told her of his hereditary estates in Westmoreland. The hero of the poem has been conjectured to have been Henry, eleventh Lord Clifford, son of the SHEPHERD LORD (*q. v.*), born in 1493. His father, with all his good qualities, probably remained in his habits and ideas more of a shepherd than a lord, and did not sympathize with the tastes of his son. The boy's education and surroundings gave him ideas of the world which the father could not understand. The diversity of early training and experience, to say nothing of original temper and disposition, were such that the two were not well suited to go on harmoniously, and the boy plunged deep into a disorderly life, which might have been prevented had the father taken kindly to the son's early disposition and tastes. There is still in existence a letter which the father wrote or dictated, describing the son's riotous conduct, evil-disposed companions, and his abuse of his servants and tenants. In 1523 he succeeded his father as Lord Clifford, and we find he had abandoned his disorderly habits, but it is uncertain whether this change was before or after his father's death. He became a great courtier, and one of the favorite companions of Henry VIII. In 1525 he was made Earl of Cumberland, and soon after decorated with the Garter. He died in 1542. There is little in the life and character of Henry Clifford to suit the hero of the ballad, who was not really an outlaw or a "banished man." He merely pretended to be such to conceal his true rank, and he called himself "a squire of low degree" the better to test and convince himself of the genuineness and strength of the

lady's love. That he was the hero has been denied by some, but still is believed by others, while occasionally a writer by mistake says the hero was the Shepherd Lord. The poem itself has been repeatedly pub-

lished in its original form. Prior has decorated and dilated upon it in his *Henry and Emma*, and, while not improving it in any way, he has marred the original design of the poem, and spoiled its simplicity.

O.

Obsequious Umbra, in Garth's poem *The Dispensary*, is intended for Dr. Gould.

Odoherthy. William Maginn is frequently referred to by this name in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*.

Odontist of Glasgow, The, in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, was James Scott. He was entirely ignorant of literature, but Lockhart and others perpetually mystified him, publishing in his name songs which he did not write.

Og, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is Thomas Shadwell, so called because he was a very large and fat man.

Old Admiral, The. A name bestowed on Christopher Columbus. *Vid. Helps, The Conquerors of the New World*.

Old Anthony Now-Now. So Chettle, in his *Kind hart's Dream* (1592), calls Anthony Munday, the dramatist, who is satirized as an itinerant fiddler.

Old Ascræan, The. Hesiod. *Vid. THE ASCRÆAN POET*.

Old Bags. A nickname of John Scott, Lord Eldon, who was so called from his practice of carrying home with him in different bags the cases still pending. *Vid. Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lvii.).

Old Beeswax. A nickname given to Admiral Semmes by the officers and sailors of the Alabama. He kept his fierce moustache thoroughly waxed, but one end of it had a habit of getting up into the neighborhood of his eye while the

other pointed toward the ground. When he went upon the quarter-deck to take his daily exercise, his chief occupation as he walked up and down in solemn state was to train his moustache into proper position. But it was an endless task, for when he got the right end out of his eye the left end would be elevated, and *vice versa*, and the Alabama was sunk before he got them properly balanced.

Old Ben, in Pope's *Imitation of Horace's Epistle to Augustus*, is meant for Ben Jonson.

Old Benbow, referred to in Hood's poem *Faithless Sally Brown*, was John Benbow, an English admiral of remarkable bravery.

Old Billy Gray. A nickname given to William Gray, a prominent merchant of Boston at the beginning of the present century. *Vid. Kirkland, Cyclopædia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes* (i. 35).

Old Bonafide. A nickname given to Louis XIV., King of France.

Old Bory. General P. G. T. Beauregard has been so called. *Vid. J. E. Cooke, Personal Portraits* (p. 84):—

He superseded Bonham in command of the forces at Manassas about the 1st of June, 1861, and the South Carolinians said one day, "Old Bory's come!" Soon the Virginia troops had an opportunity of seeing this "old Bory," who seemed so popular with the Palmettense.

Old Brains. So General Halleck was derisively nicknamed by his soldiers.

Old Buck. A sobriquet bestowed on President James Buchanan.

Vid. Forney, *Anecdotes of Public Men* (p. 64).

Old Buena Vista. A nickname given to Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States, on account of his victory at Buena Vista, where with 5000 men he for two days resisted and finally repelled Santa Anna with 21,000 men. Taylor had been ordered by the government to fall back to Monterey, but, knowing that Buena Vista was the strongest position on the line of the enemy's advance, he refused to abandon it for a less tenable one, and wisely determined to check Santa Anna's advance at that point. The result justified his decision, and proved his skill as a general.

Old Bullion. So Col. Thomas Hart Benton, the American statesman, was nicknamed, "on account of his advocacy of a gold and silver currency as the true remedy for the financial embarrassments in which the United States were involved after the expiration of the charter of the national bank, and as the only proper medium for government disbursements and receipts."

Old Chapultepec. A sobriquet bestowed on General Winfield Scott. *Vid.* Perley Poore, *Reminiscences* (i. 465).

Old Chickamauga. So General James B. Steedman is called.

Old Chief. A sobriquet bestowed on Henry Clay. *Vid.* *Life of Cassius Marcellus Clay* (i. 171).

Old Daph. A name given to Sir William Davenant, by his opponents in literature. *Vid.* DAPHNE.

Old Douro. The Duke of Wellington is so called, because he put Marshal Soult to flight by his passage of the Douro in 1809.

Old Father Ephraim. A sobriquet conferred on Ephraim Poget (or Pagit), parson of the church of St. Edmund in Lombard

Street 1601-1646, and the author of *Heresiography*; or, *A description of the Hereticks and Sectaries of these Latter Times* (1645). *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (III. ii. 1).

Old Fox, The. So Marshal Soult was nicknamed by his soldiers, on account of his strategic abilities and his fertility of resources.

Old Fritz. Frederick the Great. *Vid.* DER ALTE FRITZ.

Old George. A popular name for General George Monk. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (v. 531).

Old Glorious. So William III. is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (x.). His "pious, glorious, and immortal memory" used to be the Orange charter toast in Ireland.

Old Grimes. The hero of this ballad, by Albert G. Greene, was Ephraim Grimes, who lived at Hubbardston, Mass., in the latter years of the eighteenth century.

Old Grog. So Admiral Edward Vernon was called by his sailors, from his habit of wearing a grogram coat in stormy weather.

It was Vernon who first served water in the rum on board ship, and the mixture was designated "grog."

Old Hero, The. Andrew Jackson has been referred to by this name. *Vid.* Schurz, *Life of Henry Clay* (i. 281, 282, 291, 381).

Old Hewson the Cobbler. A nickname given to the Parliamentary Colonel John Hewson, who suppressed the tumult of London apprentices November, 1659.

See also *The Rump* (1666). Wm. Winstanley, in *The Loyal Martyrology* (ed. 1665: p. 123), describes him as follows:—

John Hewson, who from a cobbler rose by degrees to be a colonel, and though a person of no parts either in body or mind, yet made by Cromwell one of his pageant lords. He was a fellow fit for any mischief, and capable of nothing else; a sordid

lump of ignorance and impiety, and therefore the more fit to share in Cromwell's designs, and to act in that horrid murder of his Majesty. Upon the turn of the times, he ran away for fear of Squire Dun [i. e., the common hangman], and (by report) is since dead and buried at Amsterdam.

Old Hickory. The popular name for President Andrew Jackson. Parton says he was first called "tough," from his pedestrian powers; then "tough as hickory," and lastly "Old Hickory."

Old Honesty. In a letter of Charles Lamb (sold in London in the spring of 1885), he wrote to a friend from the India House:—

I am determined my children shall be brought up in their father's religion, if they can find out what it is. Eye is about publishing a volume of poems—they are chiefly amatory. They are most like Petrarch of any foreign poet, or what we might have supposed Petrarch would have written if Petrarch had been born a fool. If I am singular in anything, it is in too great a squeamishness to anything that remotely looks like a falsehood. I am called Old Honesty, sometimes Upright Telltruth, Esq., and I own it tickles my vanity a little. The committee have formally abolished all holidays whatsoever, for which may the Devil, who keeps no holidays, have them in his eternal burning workshop!

Old Horace. A nickname given to Horatio Walpole, brother to the Earl of Orford. He was created Lord Walpole of Wolterton in 1756, and Horace Walpole thereupon remarks, "My uncle's ambition and dirt are crowned at last; he is a peer!" *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 326).

Old Jack. A name given to General "Stonewall" Jackson by his troops. *Vid.* Owen, *In Camp and Battle with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans* (p. 132).

Old Jacob. So Dryden nicknamed his bookseller, Jacob Tonson. The latter was a Whig, while the poet was a Jacobite; and when Dryden had nearly

completed his translation of Virgil, it was Tonson's wish, and that of several of Dryden's friends, that the book should be dedicated to King William. This, however, the poet strenuously refused. The bookseller, finding he could not have the dedication he wished, contrived, on retouching the plate, to have Æneas delineated with a hooked nose, that he might resemble his favorite prince. This ingenious device of Tonson's occasioned Dryden to insert the following epigram in the next edition of his translation:—

Old Jacob, by deep judgment swayed,
To please the wise beholders,
Has placed old Nassau's hooked-nosed head
On poor Æneas' shoulders.

To make the parallel hold tack,
Metiinks there's little lacking;
One took his father pick-a-back,
And t'other sent him packing.

Old Jew of Eton, That. An appellation given to Francis Rous (sometimes spelled Rowse), a very conspicuous character during the republican state of England. He studied law, and there is a report that he took holy orders, and preached at Saltash, but the only foundation is the little that his works show. It is, however, evident that he studied religious controversy with much attention. He was in the first, third, fifteenth, and sixteenth Parliaments called by Charles I., in all of which he proved one of the most zealous enemies to the established church, and particularly figured in opposition to Arminianism, which was the subject of some of his works. He was one of the few laymen appointed by the Commons to sit in the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. In the Parliament of 1653 he was first chosen chairman, and then speaker for a month; but continued, during the whole sitting, to forward the plans of Cromwell. He procured the vote that Cromwell should

sit in the House as a member, and afterwards proposed that Parliament should resign the government into Cromwell's hands, with the title of Protector. His original intention was to form the English commonwealth after the model of the Jewish, but this was rejected. He affected to look upon Cromwell as a compound of the characters of Moses and Joshua. He was made provost of Eton, and was one of the privy councillors. The loyal party hated him, and gave him the above nickname because of his position at Eton and of his attempt to have England governed by a theocracy modelled on that of the Hebrews. He was commissioned to try and approve public preachers, and to eject "scandalous and ignorant ministers." His abilities did not appear to much advantage in Parliament, where his speeches were rude, vulgar, and enthusiastic, both in style and sentiment, but probably adapted to the understanding of his hearers. He was buried with great pomp at Eton, and a standard-pennon, with other things relating to a baron, was erected over his grave, but these were removed at the Restoration. He translated the Psalms into English metre, printed by order of the House of Commons in 1645, and even at the present day still sung in the northern kirks of Scotland. He was the author of several theological treatises and works relating to subjects of religious controversy and general piety, full of enthusiastical canting. The loyalists also nicknamed him **ANOTHER PROTEUS.**

Old Jock. A name frequently given to John Wilson, the marine artist of Scotland. He was a man of keen observation, retentive memory, and great conversational powers; which combined to make him a favorite with all who knew him.

Old Man Eloquent, That. Milton, in his *Sonnet to the Lady Margaret Ley* (No. 10), so calls Isocrates, the Athenian orator, who died of grief on hearing the result of the battle of Chæronea, which was fatal to Grecian liberty.

John Quincy Adams is also called **THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.**

Old Man of the Mountain, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Hassan-ben-Sabah, the sheik Al Jebal, and founder of the "Assassins," a band of Carmathians established in the eleventh century. Mount Lebanon was their stronghold, which accounts for the origin of the name.

Old Mathematics. A nickname given by his soldiers to General Humphrey, he being a celebrated engineer.

Old Modern, An. A name by which Samuel Pegge, the antiquary, alludes to himself in his writings.

Old Mortality. This character, in Sir Walter Scott's novel of the same name, was taken from Robert Paterson, an old Cameronian, who was buried in Carlawerock church-yard in 1801.

Old Mortality in His Line, The. A nickname given to William Upcott, an English bibliographer, who collected much material which he did not live to use. It was he who saved from the house-maid's fire-lighting designs the manuscript of Evelyn's *Life and Letters*, which he found tossing about in the old gallery at Wotton, near Dorking.

Old Mortality of Pictures, The. A nickname given to George Vertue, by profession an engraver, but a man who collected every scrap of information he could obtain upon pictures and artists. His compilations were contained in forty volumes of manuscript, which he intended to use in a history of pictures. He died without finishing his

work, and Horace Walpole purchased his manuscript, out of which he wrote his *Anecdotes of Painting*.

Old Mother Hancock. A nickname given by the British soldiers to General John Hancock. *Vid.* THE LOVELY GEORGIUS.

Old Noll. Oliver Cromwell. *Vid.* NOD-NOLL.

Old Noll's Fiddler. A nickname bestowed on Sir Roger l'Estrange, because he played the bass viol at the musical parties held at John Hingston's house, where Cromwell attended.

Old Peveril. A nickname given to Sir Walter Scott. *Vid.* PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

Old Ponder. A name given to William Wordsworth in the *Noces Ambrosianæ* (liv.).

Old Pretender, The. James Francis Edward Stuart. *Vid.* THE PRETENDERS.

Old Public Functionary, The. James Buchanan thus alluded to himself in his message to Congress in 1859, and the title shortly afterwards was continually applied to him.

Old Put. A nickname given by the troops under his command to General Israel Putnam.

Old Q. A nickname given to the fifth Earl of March, afterwards Duke of Queensberry.

Many will perhaps have noticed in Piccadilly, not many doors from the Rothschild "hotel," a curious arrangement—a sort of a landing in front of a doorway, with a green door, like that of a cupboard, on a level with the street. This is associated with "Old Q.," the famous old *roué*, the Duke of Queensberry, whose house it was. This disreputable person lived to a vast age, till he could not walk, when a machine was devised that let him down, bath-chair and all, to the street; and this cupboard contained the apparatus. Another arrangement was the keeping a servant mounted on a pony at the curbstone. At a signal from

"Old Q.," when any one passed that he wished to see and talk with, or wished to know more of, the menial cantered off in pursuit. — *Tinsley's Magazine* (1883)

Old Reliable. A nickname given to General Thomas by his troops, on account of his "sterling nature and steadfast purpose."

Old Robin. A name given by his troops to Robert Devereux, the Earl of Essex, commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary Army (1642).

Old Rosey. A sobriquet bestowed on General William Rosecrans. *Vid.* Kirkland, *Pictorial Book of Anecdotes and Incidents of the War of the Rebellion* (p. 333).

Old Rough-and-Ready. A nickname given to General Zachary Taylor by the army and the public. *Vid.* *Taylor Text-Book* (Baltimore, 1848; p. 2).

Old Rowley. This nickname, applied to Charles II., King of England, is asserted to be derived from Roland, and has reference to the proverbial saying "A Roland for an Oliver," the former name being given to Charles in contradistinction to Cromwell's name. Other authorities state that the sobriquet is obtained from the name of a favorite stallion, the property of the monarch. *Vid.* also *Memoirs of Count Grammont* (Bohn's ed. p. 450) and *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. ii. 74).

Old Sarah. A nickname given to Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough. *Vid.* QUEEN SARAH.

Old Satyr, The. A nickname given to Charles de Saint-Evremond, one of the wits of the society of Paris. He lived part of the time in England, and was pensioned by Charles II. He was a very handsome man; his blue eyes sparkled with humor; he had a beautifully turned mouth; a noble forehead, the whiteness of which was set off

by thick dark eyebrows, was expressive of great intelligence, but in middle life a wen grew between his eyebrows, which so changed all the expression of his face that he was called The Old Satyr

Old Squab. So John Dryden is called in the poem *On the Camp at Hounslow*:—

Old Squab (who's sometimes here,
I'm told),
That oft has with his prince made
bold,
Called the late king [James II.] a
sant'ring cully,
To magnify the Gullie bully [William III.].

Old Stars. A nickname given to Gen. Ormsby McKnight Mitchel by his troops, on account of his reputation as an astronomer.

Old Stay-Maker. A nickname given to Chief Baron Alexander Thomson, who was accustomed to check witnesses by calling out, "Stay, stay!"

Old Steady. A nickname given to General James B. Steedman. *Vid.* Shanks, *Personal Recollections of Distinguished Generals* (p. 276).

Old Stone. A sobriquet bestowed on Henry Stone, a painter of the seventeenth century.

Old Subtlety. A nickname bestowed by Anthony Wood on William Fiennes, first Viscount Saye and Sele, whom Clarendon has described as "of close and reserved nature, proud, morose, and sullen, of a mean and narrow fortune, of great parts, and of the highest ambition." *Vid.* YOUNG SUBTLETY.

Old Tecumseh. So General William Tecumseh Sherman was nicknamed by his troops.

Old Thad. Thaddeus Stevens has been so called. *Vid.* Perley Poore's *Reminiscences* (ii. 101).

Old Three Stars. A nickname given to General Grant by his soldiers, "that number indi-

cating his rank as lieutenant-general."

Old Tip. William Henry Harrison has been so called. *Vid.* Perley Poore, *Reminiscences* (i. 231):—

Here (to drop for a moment my liquid figure) each and every individual is presented and received with a gentle shake of the hand, and is greeted with that "smile eternal" which plays over the soft features of Mr. Van Buren save when he calls to mind how confoundedly Old Tip chased, caught, and licked Proctor and Tecumseh.

Old Tommy. A nickname bestowed by his troops upon Thomas C. Devin, the commander of Devin's Brigade in the War of the Rebellion. *Vid.* Whittaker, *Life of Custer* (p. 256).

Old Tony. A nickname given to Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 227).

Old War-Horse. A nickname bestowed by his troops upon Thomas C. Devin, the commander of Devin's Brigade in the War of the Rebellion. *Vid.* Whittaker, *Life of Custer* (p. 256).

Old Wigs. A nickname given to Sir Jeffrey Dunstan, one of the mayors of Garrat, from his practice of buying those articles and reselling them at a profit.

Old Wrinkle-Boots. A nickname given to Browne Willis, an eminent but eccentric antiquary. His person and dress were so singular that though he had an income of £1000 a year, he was often taken for a beggar. An old leathern girdle or belt always surrounded the two or three coats he wore, and over them he had on an old blue coat. He wore very large boots, patched and vamped till they were forty years old; they were all wrinkles, and did not come half-way up his legs. He rode in his "wedding chariot," which had his arms on brass plates

about it, was painted black, and not unlike a coffin. He was as remarkable for his love of the structure of churches as for his variance with the clergy of his neighborhood. He was beloved by his tenants and respected by all who knew him. He denied himself many things that he might give to others, and appeared to have no other regard for money than as it furnished him an opportunity of doing good.

Old Zach. A nickname given to General Zachary Taylor by the army and the public. *Vid. Taylor Text-Book* (Baltimore, 1848; p. 2).

Omniscious Doctor, The. Heinrich Agrippa was so called.

Agrippa, one of the universallest scholars that Europe hath yielded, and such a one as some learned men of Germany, France, and Italy entitled the Omniscious Doctor, socratically declaimeth against the vanity of sciences, and for my comfort penneth the apology of the ass.—Harvey, *Pierce's Supererogation* (1593; p. 46), repr. in Sir Egerton Brydges' *Archæica* (vol. ii.).

One-Armed Devil, The. General Philip Kearney was so styled by the Confederates. *Vid. Kirkland, Pictorial Book of Anecdotes and Incidents of the War of the Rebellion*. . . . (p. 318).

One-Armed Phil. So General Philip H. Kearney was nicknamed by his soldiers, he having lost an arm in the Mexican War.

One-Eyed, The. A nickname given to John Zisca, or Trocznow, the reformer of Bohemia. He lost an eye at the battle of Tannenberg. At the siege of Rübí he lost the other eye, but continued to lead his followers to victory, till Sigismund found it expedient to propose terms of peace, by which Zisca became governor of the Hussites.

Onion-Head. A nickname given to Pericles, on account of his squill-shaped, *i. e.*, peaked head. *Vid. SCHINOCEPHALUS*.

Only Unicorne of the Muses, The. An epithet which was given to Thomas Nash by Harvey, in his *Four Letters and Certain Sonnets* (London, 1592), where he says:—

He is constrained to make woful Greene and beggarly Pierce Penny-lesse (as if were a Grasshopper, and a Cricket, two pretty musitians, but silly creatures) the argumente of his stile; and enforced to encounter them, who only in vanity are something; in effect, nothing, in account, lesse than nothing, howsoever, the Grasshopper enraged, would be no lesse than a greene Dragon; and the Cricket malecontented, not so little as a Blacke Bellwether; but the only Unicorne of the Muses.

Oracle of Good-Sense, The. An epithet conferred on François de Malherbe, the French poet. Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (ii. 63), says:—

Of course, Malherbe, the purist of language, and the oracle of good-sense, who was to be for two centuries the model of French poets, who in particular fathered the modern ode in as true a sense as that in which Horace created the Latin alcaic and sapphic metre, was not without his school in his own lifetime. He lived long enough to see his teaching bear fruit, and to find his principles insisted on by as many disciples as those who had followed in the steps of Ronsard.

Oracle of Law, The. A name given to Sir Edward Coke, who considered the common law the absolute perfection of all reason.

Oracle of the Church, The. A title frequently applied to St. Bernard.

Orange. A character in Ben Jonson's *Every Man Out of His Humor*, drawn to satirize Thomas Dekker, the English dramatist.

Orange-Peel. A nickname given to Sir Robert Peel when chief secretary for Ireland, from 1812 to 1818, on account of his anti-Catholic tendencies.

Orator Bronze. A name given to John Henley, at an imaginary

meeting of the political Robin Hood Society, reported in *The Gray's Inn Journal* (London, 1753; No. 13).

Orator Henley. John Henley, above referred to, is best known by this sobriquet. He gained it from being distinguished as a lecturer on questions of the day. Pope calls him *THE ZANY OF HIS AGE*.

Orator of Free-Dirt, The. A term of contempt applied to George W. Julian. *Vid.* Julian, *Political Recollections* (p. 81):—

The charge of "abolitionism" was flung at me everywhere, and it is impossible now to realize the odium then attaching to that term by the general opinion. I was an "amalgamationist" and a "woolly-head." I was branded as the "apostle of disunion" and the "Orator of Free-Dirt."

Orator of the Human Race, The. Johann Baptiste, Baron von Clootz. *Vid.* ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ.

Orestes of Exile, An. A name given to Madame de Staël.

Oriana. So Queen Elizabeth is called in the madrigals published in 1601 and entitled *The Triumphs of Oriana*. Ben Jonson applies the title to Anne, the queen of James I.

Oriental Homer, The. A sobriquet sometimes bestowed upon Sheik Moslehedin Sadi, who flourished in the thirteenth century, and was one of the greatest of Persian poets.

Orlando. A character in Diddin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, and also in his *Bibliomania, or Book-Madness*, drawn to represent Michael Woodhull, an English translator and poet. In the latter work (p. 140), the author says:—

Orlando had from his boyhood loved books and book reading. His fortune was rather limited; but he made shift—after bringing up three children, whom he lost from the ages of nineteen to twenty four, and which have been recently followed

to their graves by the mother who gave them birth—he made shift, notwithstanding the expense of their early education, and keeping up the reputation of a truly hospitable table, to collect, from year to year, a certain number of volumes, according to a certain sum of money appropriated for the purchase of them; generally making himself master of the principal contents of the first year's purchase before the ensuing was placed on his shelves.

Orlando the Fair. A nickname under which Steele, in *The Tatler* (Nos. 50 and 51), describes Robert Fielding, better known as *BEAU FIELDING* (q. v.).

Ornament of Italy, An. An appellation bestowed on Cardinal Guido Bentivoglio, celebrated in literature as a historian and in politics as a cautious statesman.

Orosmades. So Richard West nicknamed Thomas Gray while they were at Cambridge together, "because he was such a chilly mortal, and worshipped the sun." West himself was known as *FAVONIUS* (q. v.).

The following extract of a letter from Horace Walpole to West, dated Nov. 9, 1735, throws additional light on the subject:—

Tydeus rose and set at Eton. He is only known here to be a scholar of King's. Orosmades and Almanzor are just the same; that is, I am almost the only person they are acquainted with, and consequently the only person acquainted with their excellences. Plato improves every day; so does my friendship with him. These three divide my whole time, though I believe you will guess there is no quadruple alliance; that is a happiness which I only enjoyed when you were at Eton.

Tydeus is Horace Walpole, and Almanzor is probably Thomas Ashton. "I would hazard the conjecture," says Mr. Gosse, "that Plato is Henry Coventry, a young man then making some stir in the university with certain semi-religious

Dialogues. He was a friend of Ashton's, and produced on Horace Walpole a very startling impression, causing in that volatile creature for the first and only time an access of fervent piety, during which Horace actually went to read the Bible to the prisoners in the Castle jail. Very soon this wore off, and Coventry himself became a free-thinker, but Ashton remained serious, and, taking orders very early, dropped out of the circle of friends."

Orpheus of Arabia, The. A nickname given to Abu Nasr Mohammed Al Farabi, who was also a celebrated physician. When at court he joined a band of musicians and accompanied them with his lute. The prince was delighted, and requested to hear some of his own compositions. Al Farabi immediately produced one, which he divided into three parts and distributed among the band. The first movement, we are told, threw the sultan and his courtiers into a fit of excessive laughter; the second melted them into tears; and the last lulled even the performers themselves to sleep.

Orpheus of Highwaymen, The. A nickname conferred on John Gay, on account of *The Beggar's Opera*, of which he was the author, and in which Captain Macheath, a highwayman, is the central figure.

Sir John Fielding asserted that *The Beggar's Opera* was never played "without creating an additional number of thieves."

Orpheus of His Age, The. A

name given to Ludovico Ariosto by J. A. Symonds, in his *Renaissance in Italy* (v. 1), who says:—

Yet neither the Satires nor the Lyrics reveal the author of the *Furioso*. The artist Ariosto was greater than the man; and the *Furioso*, conceived and executed with no reference to the poet's personal experience, enthroned him as the Orpheus of His Age.

Orpheus of Scotland, The. An epithet sometimes given to James I., who was not only a poet, but could sing, dance, and play on eight different kinds of musical instruments.

Orsin, in Butler's Hudibras (pt. I. ii. 147), represents, according to Sir Roger l'Estrange, Joshua Goslin, who kept bears at Paris Garden, Southwark.

Orthodox Beast, An. A nickname given to Titus Oates. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 209).

Ostade of Literary History, The. A name given to Anthony Wood, the English antiquary, on account of his ability to surprise our judgment into admiration, his dry humor of honesty, and the breadth of his knowledge.

Other Eye of Florence, The. An appellation given to Guido Cavalcanti, the friend of Dante, and an Italian scholar and poet of decided mark.

Outlaw, The. A surname conferred on Edward, the father of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, and ancestor of the kings of England.

Oxonæ Poeta Laureatus. John Skelton. *Vid.* THE POET-LAUREATE OF OXFORD.

P.

Pa Thomas. Gen. George H. Thomas was so called in the Army of the Tennessee.

Pacific, The. A nickname given to Frederick IV., King of Germany, on account of his disposition, which was peaceful for the time in which he lived. He was naturally averse to exertion and excitement, for which he received the sobriquet **THE INDOLENT** (*q. v.*).

Olaus III. of Norway, who flourished in the eleventh century, and Amadeus VIII. of Savoy have received the same title.

Pacific, The. A nickname given to Amadeus VIII., first Duke of Savoy, one of the most consummate politicians of his age. Such was the general opinion entertained of his wisdom and political talents that few negotiations were carried on between the European powers in which he was not either concerned or consulted.

Paddy Burke. An epithet conferred on Edmund Burke, who was born in Dublin, by Burns, in his *When Guilford Good Our Pilot Stood* :—

Then Montague, an' Guilford, too,
Began to fear a fa', man;
And Sackville doure, wha stood the stoure,

The German Chief to thraw, man;
For Paddy Burke, like ony Turk,
Nae mercy had at a', man;
An' Charlie Fox threw by the box,
An' lows'd his tinkler jaw, man.

Painter of Coolness, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Minderhout Hobbema, the Dutch painter. *Vid.* Calvert, *Scenes and Thoughts in Europe* (p. 225).

Painter of Jansenism, The. An appellation given to Philippe de Champagne. Though born in Brussels, he spent most of his life in Paris; and the name was given to him because his religious sentiments were those of the Port-Royalists.

Painter of Nature, The. So Remi-Belieau, one of the **PLEIADÉS OF FRANCE** (*q. v.*), and the author of *Loves and Transformations of the Precious Stones*, is called.

Painter of the Graces. A name given to François Boucher (the favorite painter of Louis XV.), from his excellence in the light and agreeable.

The Italian painter Andrea Appiani has received the same sobriquet, on account of his frescos.

Painter Patriot, The. So Mrs. S. C. Hall, in *Pilgrimages to English Shrines* (p. 261), calls Thomas Gainsborough.

Painter Pug. A nickname given to William Hogarth, who is "represented as an ill-grained cur at work; or as a clumsy booby author, vainly endeavoring to prop his theory by a bent stick, termed 'the line of beauty,' which threatened to snap beneath so much heaviness."—Mrs. S. C. Hall, *Pilgrimages to English Shrines* (p. 280).

Painting Moralist, The. A nickname given to William Hogarth, whose prints we read like books, whose patrons were the million, and the moral of

whose pictures is pointed by an unerring hand.

Palamon, in Spenser's poem of *Colin Clout*, is supposed to be intended for Thomas Churchyard, the poet.

Paltry Dunghill, A. A nickname given to Sir John Hill by Fielding, the novelist. *Vid.* Timbs, *A Century of Anecdote* (p. 555).

Pam, a contraction of "Palmerston," is a nickname given to Henry John Temple, Lord Palmerston, the English statesman.

Pancridge Earl. "Pancridge" is a corruption of "Pancras," a parish near London; the earl is one of the ridiculous personages in the burlesque processions called *Arthur's Show*. When Ben Jonson had a falling-out with Inigo Jones, he wrote several bitter satires against him and exposed him from the stage. Among the former was *To Inigo Marquis Would-Be*, where he says:—

Content thee to be Pancridge earl
the while,

An earl of show; for all thy worth is
show;

But when thou turn'st a real Inigo,
Or canst of truth the least intrench-
ment pitch,

We'll have thee styl'd the Marquis
of Tower ditch.

Pander of Venus, The. So Thomas Moore is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (1822).

Pantagrue, in Rabelais' satirical romance *The History of Gargantua and Pantagrue*, is intended for Henri II., the son of François I., King of France.

Panurge, in Rabelais' satirical romance *The History of Gargantua and Pantagrue*, is probably intended for John Calvin, although some writers identify him with Cardinal Lorrain.

Panurgus, in Harrington's *Oceana*, represents Henry VII.

Pap-Hatchet. So Gabriel Har-

vey, in his *Pierce's Supererogation* (1593; p. 79, *et seq.*), calls John Lilly, the Euphuist. The latter was the author of the famous pamphlet against "Martin Marprelate," entitled *Pap with an Hatchet* (circa 1589), and to this fact the above sobriquet is probably due.

The full title of this celebrated book was *Pap with an Hatchet; alias, a Fig for my Godson; or, crack me this Nut; or, a country Cuff; that is, a sound Box of the Ear, for the Ideot Martin to hold his Peace. Written by one that dares call a Dog a Dog. Imprinted by John Anoke and John Astle, for the Bayly of Withernam. Cum privilegio perennitatis. And are to be sold at the sign of the Crab-tree Cudgel in Thwack-coat Lane.*

Harvey thus speaks of it:—

The very title discovereth the wisdom of the young man, as an old fox not long since bewrayed himself by the flap of his tail; and a lion, they say, is soon descried by his paw, a cock by his comb, a goat by his beard, an ass by his ear, a wise man by his tale, an artist by his terms. (p. 82).

Papa Wrangel. A name given to Friedrich Heinrich Ernst, Baron von Wrangel, the Prussian general, by the people of Berlin, with whom he was a great favorite.

Pape des Huguenots, Le, or THE HUGUENOT POPE, was a title given to Philippe de Mornay, the upholder of the French Protestants.

Paper King, The. A nickname given to John Law, the deviser of the Mississippi Bubble.

Paper-Sparing Pope. So Swift called Alexander Pope, because a great portion of the manuscript of the translation of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* was written upon the backs and covers of old letters.

Paralytic Quacksalver, A. An epithet conferred on Gabriel Har-

vey by Nash, in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (London, 1596).

Parasite of Genius, A. So Mrs. S. C. Hall, in her *Pilgrimages to English Shrines* (p. 105), calls Horace Walpole.

Parent of English Verse, The. An epithet conferred on Edmund Waller, the English poet.

Paris. A name given by Pope, in his *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*, to Lord John Hervey. *Vid.* SPORUS.

Parricide, The. A sobriquet conferred on John of Suabia, who murdered Albert, his father, after which he became a fugitive from justice.

Parricide, The. A nickname given to King Henry V. of Germany, because he drove his father from the throne and compelled him to abdicate.

Parsley-Peel. A sobriquet applied to Sir Robert Peel, the English manufacturer. When a poor farmer, in his youth, he felt that some source of income must be added to the meagre products of his little farm. He quietly conducted experiments in calico-printing in his own house. One day, thoughtfully handling a pewter plate, from which one of his children had just dined, he sketched upon its smooth surface the outline of a parsley-leaf, and, filling this with coloring matter, he was delighted to find that the impression could be accurately conveyed to the surface of cotton cloth. This was the first suggestion towards calico-printing from metal rollers. To this day Sir Robert is called in Lancashire Parsley-Peel.

Parson Abraham Adams, in Fielding's novel *The Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, is said to have been drawn from the Rev. William Young, a friend of Fielding, and the author of an edition of Ainsworth's *Latin Dictionary* (1752).

Parson Bate, the sporting parson and editor of *The Morning Post* in the latter half of the eighteenth century, was afterwards Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart.

Parson Hale. So Pope, in his *Moral Essays* (ii. 198), calls Dr. Stephen Hales, the natural philosopher. The surname is abbreviated for the sake of rhyme.

Parson's Emperor, The. Charles IV. of Moravia. *Vid.* DER PFAFFEN-KAISER.

Partheusa, in Harrington's *Oceanus*, represents Queen Elizabeth.

Parva Laus, or LITTLE LAUD, was a name bestowed by the wits of Oxford upon William Laud, owing to his short stature. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 263).

Patelin. A name which was given to François Leclerc du Tremblay, better known as Father Joseph. William Robson, in his *Life of Richelieu* (p. 387), says:—

Joseph was mild and insinuating in his manners, and, though he espoused the cardinal's interests warmly, he always spoke of him with moderation; but when they deliberated together upon the affairs of government, he always proposed the firmest and most rigorous measures. Chavigne, in one of his letters to the Cardinal de la Valette, sometimes calls him Patelin, and sometimes Nero; designating by the one the apparent mildness of his demeanor, and by the other the inflexible rigor of his character.

Pathfinder. A sobriquet conferred on Major-General John Charles Fremont, who conducted four expeditions over the Rocky Mountains between 1840 and 1850.

Patient, The. So Albert IV., Duke of Austria in the fourteenth century, is called.

Patriarch of Ferney, The. So Voltaire is called, because from the little village of Ferney, near Geneva, where he had retired, he poured forth incessantly his

powerful invectives against the church and the government. He is also alluded to as **THE PHILOSOPHER OF FERNEY**.

Patriarch of Shifters, The. An epithet conferred on Robert Greene. *Vid.* **THE GREENE MAISTER OF THE BLACKE ARTE**.

Patriarch White. A title bestowed on Rev. John White, rector of Dorchester, and one of the Westminster Assembly of July, 1643.

Patrick Henry of New England, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Wendell Phillips *Vid.* Bungay, *Off-Hand Takings* (p. 292).

Patritio, in Pope's Moral Essays (i. 81), is intended for Sidney, Lord Godolphin.

Paul of the Cross. A sobriquet given to Paul Francis, the founder of the Passionists, consisting of certain priests of the Roman Catholic Church, who mutually agreed to preach "Jesus Christ, and him crucified."

Paul of Venice, or FATHER PAUL, is a sobriquet bestowed upon Pietro Sarpi, who discovered the curious valvular system in the veins that contribute to the circulation of the blood, thus antedating Harvey's discovery. His principal work is *The History of the Council of Trent*, published in London (1619).

Paul Pry, the hero of a comedy of the same name by John Poole, is said to have been drawn from a familiar figure of the time—the eccentric Thomas Hill, who was editor of the *Dramatic Mirror*, and figures as "Mr. Hull" in Hook's novel of *Gilbert Gurney*. Poole took occasion expressly to contradict this in a little biographical sketch of himself, addressed to one of the magazines. "The idea," he says, "was really suggested by an old invalid lady who lived in a very narrow street, and who amused herself by spec-

ulating on the neighbors, and identifying them, as it were, by the sound of the knocks they gave. 'Betty,' she would say, 'why don't you tell me what that knock is at No. 54?' 'Lor', ma'am, it's only the baker, with the pies.' 'Pies, Betty!—what can they want with pies at No. 54? They had pies yesterday.' This is, indeed, the germ of Paul Pry." And he adds, "It was not drawn from an individual, but from a class. I could mention five or six persons who were contributors to the original play."

Paulus Pleydell. A character in Scott's *Guy Rammeryng*. The original was Andrew Crosbie, a Scotch advocate, whose social qualities and great abilities obtained for himself not only a large practice, but placed him in the front rank of the fashionable people of Edinburgh.

Pausanias of Britain, The. William Camden has been thus named. *Vid.* **THE ENGLISH STRABO**.

Pauvre Diable, Le, i. e., THE POOR DEVIL. This name was given to Elie-Catherine Fréron by Voltaire, who has immortalized his name in a not very satisfactory satire in verse, with that title.

Peaceful, The. A title given to Kang-wang, the third of the Thow dynasty of China, in whose reign, it is said, no one was either put to death or imprisoned.

Peaceful Prelate, The. An epithet given to Jean Baptiste Massillon, Bishop of Clermont, and a celebrated orator. It was his principle to avoid scandal above all things, when the church rule was not infringed. His enemies could find no fault with him morally, so, for lack of any other epithet, they applied this.

Pearl of Zealand, The. A title bestowed on Joanna Coomans, a Danish author. *Vid.* Gosse,

Literature of Northern Europe (p. 263).

Peasant Bard, The. So Robert Burns is frequently called, he having followed the plough at one time.

Peasant of the Danube, The. A name given to Louis Legendre, a member of the French National Convention and an active factor in the great French Revolution.

Peasant Poet of Northamptonshire, The. John Clare. *Vid.* THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE POET.

Peasant Poetess, The. A nickname given to Janet Hamilton, a Scotch poetess, born near Shalcs, but who spent most of her life in Coatbridge. Writing was an art she had not accomplished, so when she had composed her verses, her children wrote them down; but as her inspiration grew stronger, she felt that she must herself write down her thoughts, and by the age of fifty she had taught herself to do so, though her penmanship was a crude imitation of printing, more like Hebraic characters than letter-press. Her imagination had been fired by Shakespeare, and she had a remarkable memory, which assisted her greatly after she became blind, which happened in her sixtieth year. Many of her poems are exceptionally fine, and some are considered equal to Burns.

Pedagogue, The. So his adversaries derisively styled John Milton, according to Phillips. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iii. 655-6).

Pelleas Conqueror, That. So Milton, in *Paradise Regained* (ii.), calls Alexander the Great, who was born at Pella, in Macedonia.

Penciller Willis. A name given to N. P. Willis, on account of his *Pencilings by the Way*.

It was imperfectly said by (lead) penciller Willis of Captain Marryat's

nautical novels, that they could scarcely be entitled to rank as literature.—*Maginn*.

Penniless, The. A title given to Walter, one of the leaders of the first crusade. *Vid.* THE HERMIT. *Vid.* also THE PENNYLESS.

Penniless, The. Maximilian I. *Vid.* POCHI DANARI.

Pennsylvania Farmer, The. A name given to John Dickinson, the author of *Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies* (1768).

Pennsylvania Pilgrim, The, the hero of Whittier's poem of the same name, was Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder and first settler of Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1684.

Pennyless, The. A nickname given to Frederic IV., of the House of Austria, line of Tyrol. No prince of the Austrian empire ever submitted to such indignities or experienced such degradations as he when he submitted to the mercy of Sigismund. He was detained in Constance, treated like a culprit, watched like a prisoner, threatened with very severe punishments, deserted by all, and deprived of almost the necessaries of life. He finally regained his power, and by a rigid economy, heavy taxes, and the confiscating of the estates of rebellious nobles, amassed a considerable treasure, but was always affected by the nickname which was given him in his destitute state.

Pensioned Dauber, The. A nickname given to William Hogarth, by his enemies, after he had become the king's sergeant painter.

People's Friend, The. So Robespierre styled himself. *Vid.* THE LIVING SOPHISM.

The title has been also bestowed on Dr. William Gordon, the philanthropist.

People's King, The. A nickname conferred on Henri, Duc de Guise, the French general, statesman, and governor of Champagne. This name was given him by the people of France, where he was becoming more and more popular, while the nominal king, Henry III. was becoming more and more contemptible by his indecent conduct, voluptuous frivolity, disregard of truth, and the lavishing of gifts upon his favorites. This popularity of the Duc de Guise roused the jealousy of the king, and resulted in the former's assassination.

Pepys of His Age, The. A name given to Pierre de Bourdeille, Lord of Brantome. *Vid.* THE GRAMMONT OF HIS AGE.

Père aux Rondeaux, Le. Jean Baptiste Davaux. *Vid.* THE FATHER OF THE RONDO.

Père de l'Histoire de France, Le. André Duchesne. *Vid.* THE FATHER OF FRENCH HISTORY.

Père de la Patrie, Le. or THE FATHER OF YOUR COUNTRY. An epithet given to St. Vincent de Paul, a French ecclesiastic, who devoted sixty years of untiring labor to the aid of the poor, the relief of the distressed, the care of the sick, and the succor of every form of misery. He accomplished great results because he not only worked himself, but inspired others to follow his example; he organized brotherhoods of charity, and associations, both of men and women, for various good works. During the long years of war he and his followers were found in Lorraine, Picardy, Champagne, and wherever the need was greatest, extending charity to relieve the enormous misery of the times. The above epithet is found in a letter addressed to him, from M. de la Fons, lieutenant-general of the city of St. Quentin, 1651, and published in Feillet's *La Misère au temps de la Fronde*

et St. Vincent de Paul (pp. 249-250), which says:—

There are some even who own property to the amount of more than two hundred thousand crowns, and who just now have not a piece of bread, but have been fasting for the last two days. All this, considering the position I occupy, and the knowledge I have of the state of things, urges me to entreat you still to remain the father of your country; to preserve the life of so many poor, sick, and perishing whom your priests attend, and they do it most worthily.

Père de la Peuple, Le. Louis XII. of France.

Père des Lettres, Le. François I. of France. *Vid.* THE FATHER OF LETTERS.

Père Duchesne, Le. Jacques René Hébert. *Vid.* FATHER DUCHESNE.

Peregrine Pickle, the hero of *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle*, a novel by Smollett, is a caricature of Mark Akenside. Disraeli, in his *Calamities of Authors*, says:—

Piqued with Akenside for some reflections against Scotland, Smollett has exhibited a man of great genius and virtue as a most ludicrous personage; and who can discriminate, in the ridiculous physician in Peregrine Pickle, what is real from what is fictitious. He has seized on the romantic enthusiasm of Akenside, and turned it to the cookery of the ancients.

Peretto. A name bestowed on Pietro Pomponazzi, the Italian philosopher, on account of his small stature. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (pt. ii. cap. xvi.).

Perfect, The. A name given to John II., King of Portugal in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Perjur'd Prince, A. So Pope, in his *Moral Essays* (i. 89), calls Louis XI., King of France, who wore in his hat a leaden image of the Virgin Mary, and when he swore by the same he feared to break his oath.

Persian Alexander, The. A title given to Sandjar, one of the Seljuke dynasty of Persia in the twelfth century.

Persian Anacreon, The. So Mohammed Hafiz, who flourished in the fourteenth century, was called.

Pert, Prim Prater of the Northern Race, A. So Churchill, in *The Rosciad* (line 75), calls Alexander Wedderburne, Lord Loughborough.

Pestleman Jack. A nickname given to John Keats, the poet, by Maginn, in his *Idyl on the Bottle*, where he says:—

Thanks be to thee, Jack Keats; our thanks for the dactyle and spondee,

Pestleman Jack, whom, according to Shelley, the Quarterly murdered.

Keats, while a boy, was apprenticed to a surgeon.

Peter Mac-Grawler. A character in Bulwer's *Paul Clifford*, and a caricature of William Maginn. Mackenzie, in his *Works of William Maginn*, says:—

Although avowedly a caricature of a well known book-reviewer and censor-general in a literary weekly paper of the time, it may also have been written with some idea of Maginn's slashing notices of literary people and their productions.

Peter o' the Painch. So Sir Walter Scott nicknamed Patrick Robinson or Robertson. *Vid.* PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

Peter Paragrapp. A nickname given to George Faulkner, an alderman and printer of Dublin.

Peter Pith. So Byron, in *Don Juan* (xvi. 21), calls Sidney Smith.

Peter the Headstrong. A nickname given to Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New York, by Irving, in his *Knickerbocker History of New York* (bk. v. chap. i.), where he says:—

Nor did this magnanimous virtue escape the discernment of the good people of Nieuw-Nederlands; on the contrary, so high an opinion had they of the independent mind and vigorous intellect of their new governor that they universally called him *Hardkoppig Piet*, or Peter the Headstrong—a great compliment to his understanding.

Petit Albert, Le. A title bestowed on Albertus Magnus, on account of the diminutiveness of his stature, which was said to be on so small a scale that when he, on one occasion, paid his respects to the pope, the pontiff supposed he was still kneeling at his feet after he had risen up and was standing erect. *Vid.* also *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. i. 385, 474).

Petit Bernard, Le. A nickname given to Solomon Bernard, a Lyons engraver of the sixteenth century, on account of his low size.

Petit Fils de Voltaire, Le. A popular name for Edmond About, earned from the wit which flowed spontaneously and uninterruptedly from his lips.

Petit Manteau-Bleu, Le. Edme Champion. *Vid.* THE LITTLE BLUE-CLOAK.

Petrarch of Catalonia, The. An epithet given to Ausias March, a Valencian poet. He was a disciple, but not an imitator, of Petrarch. Sismondi, in his *Literature of the South of Europe* (i. 172), says:—

He has been called the Petrarch of Catalonia, and is said to have equalled the lover of Laura in elegance, in brilliancy of expression, and in harmony; and while, like him, he contributed to the formation of his language, which he carried to a high degree of polish and perfection, he possessed more real feeling, and did not suffer himself to be seduced by a passion for *concetti* and false brilliancy.

Petrarch of France, The. A name given to Pierre de Ronsard. His poems consist of sonnets, madrigals, eclogues, elegies, odes, and hymns, and an

epic called *The Franciade*. His sonnets are constructed on the model of Petrarch; his epic on that of Virgil; his odes in imitation of Horace, Pindar, and Anacreon. Much is very excellent, but his classic affectations degenerate into pedantry, and many a good idea is injured by his Frenchified Greek and Latin.

Petronius of France, The. Claude Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon is so called from his novels, one of which, entitled *Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit*, is alluded to by Sterne in his *Sentimental Journey*.

Petticoated Politician, The. Alluded to by Trumbull, in his poem *M'Fingal* (iv.), is intended for Elizabeth Ferguson, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Graham.

Peveril of the Peak. A nickname given to Sir Walter Scott by his family and his law associates. Lockhart, in his *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, says:—

One morning, soon after *Peveril* came out, one of our most famous wags (now famous for better things), namely Mr. Patrick Robinson, commonly called by the endearing Scotch "diminutive Peter," observed that tall conical white head advancing above the crowd towards the fireplace, where the usual roar of fun was going on among the briefless, and said: "Hush, boys, here comes old Peveril; I see the Peak." A laugh ensued, and the Great Unknown, as he withdrew from the circle, after a few minutes' gossip, insisted that I should tell him what our joke upon his advent had been. When enlightened, by that time half way across "the babbling hall" towards his own division, he looked round, with a sly grin, and said, between his teeth: "Ay, ay, my man, as weel Peveril o' the Peak ony day as Peter o' the Painch" (paunch). Which, being transmitted to the brethren of the stove school, of course delighted all of them, except their portly Coryphæus. But Peter's application stuck to him to his dying day. Scott was, in the Outer House, Peveril of the Peak, or Old Peveril,

and by and by, like a good cavalier, he took to this designation kindly. He was well aware that his own family, and younger friends, consequently talked of him under this sobriquet. Many a little note have I had from him (and so probably has Peter also) signed "thine Peveril."

Pfaffen-Kaiser, Der, or THE PARSON'S EMPEROR, is a nickname given to Charles IV. of Moravia, who was instigated by Pope Clement VI. to compete with Louis IV. for the throne of Germany.

Phædra. A title bestowed on Tommaso Inghirami for his brilliant acting in the *Hippolytus* of Seneca. *Vid.* Symonds, *Rennaissance in Italy* (pt. ii. cap. x.).

Phalaris Junior. A name given to Charles Boyle by Bentley, in the Boyle-Bentley controversy.

Phaleg, in Dryden's and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for a Mr. Forbes, a Scotchman.

Phantom More. James Moore Smith. *Vid.* UMBRA.

Pharaoh, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for Louis XIV., King of France.

Phesoj Enceps, in the Rev. James Ridley's novel *Tales of the Genii*, is Joseph Spence. The sobriquet is an imperfect anagram.

Philador. A character in Greene's *Mourning Garment* (London, 1590), drawn to represent the author himself. This was followed by FRANCESCO (*q. v.*), which was a more perfect sketch of the author, and this in its turn by ROBERTO (*q. v.*), which was the most perfect sketch.

Philander, in Edward Young's poem *The Complaint, or Night Thoughts*, is intended for the poet's son-in-law, Mr. Temple. *Vid.* NARCISSA.

Philanthropist, The. The popular name of John Howard,

who devoted his life and fortunes to the relief of the poor and suffering.

Philarete, in William Browne's pastoral poem of *The Shepherd's Pipe* (eclogue iv.), is intended for his deceased friend, Thomas Manwood. The name is formed from the Greek *φίλος*, a lover, and *αρετή*, virtue, and the poem is supposed to have suggested to Milton his *Lycidas*.

Philip Baboon. Philip, Duke of Anjou. *Vid.* LEWIS BABOON.

Philippe Égalité. A nickname given to Louis Philippe Joseph, Duc d'Orléans.

Philisides, in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, is intended for the author himself, the word being compounded from the author's name. Bishop Hall says:—

He knew the grace of that new elegance
That sweet Philisides fetched of late from France.

Philoclea, in Sidney's *Arcadia*, is probably intended for Penelope Devereux, daughter of the Earl of Essex. *Vid.* ASTROPHEL and PYROCLES.

Philologos, *i. e.*, "a lover of words." An epithet first applied to himself and afterwards given to Nathan Bailey by others. He was the compiler of the most complete English Dictionary of the time, and one still a favorite with some. It was the basis of Johnson's well known work.

Philologus, in Nathaniel Woodes' comedy *The Conflict of Conscience*, is intended for Francis Spira, an Italian lawyer, who committed suicide in 1548, and whose story was well known in England at the time.

Philomede, in Pope's *Moral Essays* (ii.), is intended, says Warton, for Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, who was an ardent admirer of Congreve. She must not be confounded with the famous duchess, but

was her daughter, afterward Lady Godolphin.

Philosopher, The. A name given in flattery to the Byzantine Emperor Leo VI. *Vid.* ASCHAM, *Toxophilus* (Arber. rep. p. 167 note 2).

Philosopher, The. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was so called by Justin Martyr, and Porphyry, the anti-Christian, is also alluded to by this sobriquet.

Philosopher, The. A nickname given to Louise Anastasie de Serment, a French poetess, celebrated for her knowledge and taste in polite literature.

Philosopher, The. A nickname given to Alfonso X. of Spain. He was the author of several poems, a work on chemistry and one on philosophy. He is credited with a history of the Church and the Crusades, and is said to have ordered a translation of the Bible into Spanish. He also labored much to revive knowledge, and increased the privileges and professorships in the University of Salamanca. *Vid.* THE WISE.

Philosopher of China, The. So Confucius is called. His mother called him "Little Hillock," from a protuberance on the top of his head.

Philosopher of Disenchantment, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Arthur Schopenhauer, the German philosopher. *Vid.* Saltus, *The Philosophy of Disenchantment*.

Philosopher of Ferney, The. Voltaire. *Vid.* THE PATRIARCH OF FERNEY.

Philosopher of Malmesbury, The. So Byron, in *Don Juan* (xv. 96), calls Thomas Hobbes, the author of *Leviathan*, he having been born at that place. *Vid.* THE MALMESBURY PHILOSOPHER.

Philosopher of Persia, The. A title given to Abou Ebn Sina of

- Shiraz, who flourished in the eleventh century.
- Philosopher of Sans-Souci, The.** A title given to Frederick the Great, who was a disciple of Voltaire, and the author of several philosophical works.
- Philosopher of the Arabs, The.** A nickname given to Abu Yusuf Alkendi. *Vid.* THE PHOENIX OF HIS AGE.
- Philosopher of the Christians, The.** A name frequently given to Plato.
- Philosopher of the Unknown, The.** A title assumed by the French mystic Louis Claude de Saint-Martin.
- Philosopher of Wimbledon, The.** A sobriquet conferred on John Horne Tooke, the author of *The Diversions of Purley*, who resided at Wimbledon, in Surrey.
- Philosophic Bard, The.** A nickname given to Euripides, by Woodhull, in his English translation of that Greek tragic poet's works.
- Philosophical, The.** So Chaucer calls Ralph Strode, a writer of the fourteenth century, author of *Phantasmata, Fables, and Arguments against Wyclif*.
- Philosophical Poet, My.** So James I. called Sir William Alexander, first Earl of Stirling, the author of *Recreations with the Muses* (1637).
- Philosophus Anglorum.** A sobriquet conferred on Athelard of Bath, by Vincent of Beauvais, a writer of the thirteenth century.
- Philosophus Teutonicus.** A nickname given to Jacob Boehme, a German mystic. He knew no world but that of his own dreams; he strove to penetrate the deepest mysteries of Being; and he aspired only to the highest truth and to self-instruction. He possessed the grand arcanum of mystifying
- plain truths by an inextricably enigmatical expression. The Quakers have borrowed a great many of their doctrines from him.
- Philotas,** the hero of the tragedy of the same name by Samuel Daniel, is supposed to be intended for the unfortunate Earl of Essex.
- Phœbe,** in John Byrom's pastoral poem *Colin and Phœbe*, is said to represent Joanna, the daughter of Dr. Bentley, and afterwards the wife of Bishop Cumberland.
- Phoenix, This.** So Dryden, in his poem *On the Death of Lord Hastings*, calls the latter. He was the son of the Earl of Huntingdon, and died before his father.
- Phoenix Among Kings, This.** A nickname given to Frederick II., Emperor of Germany, of whom Symonds, in his *Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe* (ii. p. 32), says:—
The strange history of Frederick . . . would be inexplicable were it not that Palermo still reveals in all her monuments the *genius loci* which gave spiritual nurture to this phoenix among kings.
- Phoenix of His Age, The.** A nickname given to Abu Yusuf Alkendi, an Arabian physician, philosopher, and commentator. He received extravagant encomiums from his friends, who called him THE PHILOSOPHER OF THE ARABS, THE GREAT ASTROLOGER, etc.; but he was unquestionably endowed with rare talents, and was the author of more than two hundred works on philosophy in general. He was one of the earliest translators and commentators of Aristotle, and his name marks the first philosophical revolt against Islamism.
- Phoenix of Literature, The.** So Quistorpius, the burgomaster of Rostock, termed Hugo Grotius.
- Phoenix of the World, A.** So Nicholas Breton, in his *Epitaph*

on a Noble Gentleman, calls Sir Philip Sidney.

Phoenix of Wit, The. An epithet sometimes given to François Rabelais, whose coarseness, verging at times on profanity, and often on indelicacy, would have sunk his name into oblivion if his genius had not produced a work which stands alone in the world's literature, his *Gargantua and Pantagruel*.

Physician, The, who is mentioned in the *Chaldee MS.* (ii. 21), is Dr. John Gordon, who died a young man. The allusion "neither was there any gall within him" refers to a work written by Gordon in 1807, and entitled *The Structure of the Brain, comprising an estimate of the claims of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim*.

Physics. A nickname given to General Crawford by the Pennsylvania Reserves, "he being a surgeon at the beginning of his military career."

Picaroon. A name which Scott, about 1814, conferred on John Ballantyne, who wanted him to make known the secret of the authorship of *Waverley*. *Vid.* Lockhart, *Life of Sir Walter Scott*.

Picayune Butler. A name given to General Benjamin F. Butler in New Orleans. *Vid.* Kirkland, *Pictorial Book of Anecdotes and Incidents of the War of the Rebellion* (p. 97):—

It was the New Orleansaise who gave the general his sobriquet of Picayune Butler—that being the well known appellation of the colored barber in the basement of the St. Charles.

Piccadilly Patriot, The. A nickname given to Sir Francis Burdett. *Vid.* *The Satirist* (ix. 138).

Pierce Penniless. This was the name of a work written by Thomas Nash. When he and Harvey had a quarrel, the latter applied it as a nickname to the former in several of his works.

In his *Four Letters and Certain Sonnets* (London, 1592), he says:—

Flourishing M. Greene is most wofully-faded, and whilest I am bemoaning his over-pititeous decay; and discoursing the usual success of such ranke wittes, Loe all on the suddaine his sworne brother, M. Pierce Penniless (still more paltery, but what remedy? we are already over shoes, and must now go through), Loe his inwardest companion, that tasted of the fatall herringe, cruelly pinched with want, vexed with discredite, tormented with other men's felicitie, and overwhelmed with his own misery; in raving and franticke moode, most desperately exhibiteth his supplication to the Divell.

Pierian Dick. A nickname given to Richard Harvey. *Vid.* *IO PEAN DICK*.

Pigmy Dick. A nickname given to Richard Harvey by Nash, in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (London, 1596), where he says:—

Pigmy Dicke aforesaid, that looks like a pound of gold-smith's candles, is such another Venerian steale placard as John was, being like to commit folly the last yeare in the House, where he kept (as a friend of his verie soberly informed me) with a Milke-maid.

Pillar of Doctors, The. A title bestowed by his admirers on William de Champeaux, a French philosopher, who flourished in the twelfth century.

Pindar, Our. So Sir John Cotton, in his lines *In Memory of Mr. Waller*, calls Abraham Cowley.

Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England, The. George, Duke of Buckingham, preposterously declared that Abraham Cowley deserved this title.

Pindar of France, The. An epithet given to Pierre de Ronsard, a celebrated French poet and a reformer of French poetry. Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (ii. p. 43), says:—

The first four books of Ronsard's Odes were quickly followed by a fifth. From that moment he was accepted as the great poet of the day. He was hailed as the Pindar, the Horace, and the Petrarch of France; and the very Academy of *Jeux floraux* which Du Bellay had laughed at, sent him, as a most appropriate expression of their regard, a massive silver Minerva.

Pindar of Italy, The. A sobriquet given to Gabriello Chiabrera, from whose surname is coined the word "Chiabrerresco," the Italian equivalent of "Pindaric."

Pink of the Press, The. A nickname given to Nathaniel Parker Willis, in *Vanity Fair* (June 21, 1882).

Pious, The. A title conferred on various personages, to wit:—

The Roman emperor Antoninus, so called because he requested that Hadrian, his adopted father, might be classed among the gods.

Ernest I., founder of the House of Gotha.

Robert, the son of Hugh Capet

Erik IX., King of Sweden in the twelfth century.

Pious, The. A nickname given to Major-General Philip Skippon, a privy councillor in 1653, and in 1655 "one of Cromwell's military satraps, appointed to command one of the eleven districts into which England was divided in that year." *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 128).

Pious, The. A nickname given to Albert IV., Duke of Austria. After his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he spent much time in solitude, and preferred a sequestered life to the pomp of his court. At one time he entered a monastery of Carthusian monks and took an active part in all their discipline and devotions, and while there no one was more punctual than he at matins and vespers, or more devout

in confessions, prayers, and the divine service of the choir. Regarding himself as one of the fraternity, he called himself Brother Albert, and left the cares of state to his cousin William, called THE DELIGHTFUL (q. v.).

Pious, The. A nickname given to Louis I. of France by his contemporaries. He was sincerely and even scrupulously pious, but nevertheless more weak than godly.

Piovano, Il, i. e., "the Dean," was a nickname bestowed on the Italian humorist Arlotto.

Piperly Poet of Green Erin, That. So Thomas Moore is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (iv.).

Pitt's Loving Brother. A nickname given to Richard Grenville, Earl Temple, a political associate of William Pitt.

Plain and Perspicuous Doctor, The. Walter Burleigh. *Vid.* DOCTOR PLANUS ET PERSPICUUS.

Plain Dealer, The. A title given to William Wycherly, from his celebrated comedy of the same name.

The Countess of Drogheda . . . inquired for *The Plain Dealer*. "Madam," says Mr. Fairbeard, "since you are for 'The Plain Dealer,' there he is for you," pushing Mr. Wycherly towards her.—Cibber, *Lives of the Poets* (iii. 252).

Planet. A character in the old English play called *Jack Drum's Entertainment, or the Comedie of Pasquil and Katherine*, published in 1616, but probably written in 1610. This Jaques-like character, "to whom the sceptre of criticism" seems to be tacitly conceded, is supposed to be intended for Shakespeare.

Plantagenet Pallisser, Mr., in Anthony Trollope's novel, is intended for Lord Carlingford.

Plato. So John Wilson called Thomas De Quincey. *Vid.* Mason, *De Quincey, in English Men of Letters* (p. 81).

Plato. A nickname given to Henry Coventry. *Vid.* OROSMANES.

Plato of Germany, The. A nickname given to Moses Mendelssohn. Disraeli, in *The Literary Character*, says:—

Two houseless Hebrew youths might be discovered in the moonlit streets of Berlin, sitting in retired corners, or on the steps of some porch, the one instructing the other with a Euclid in his hand; but, what is more extraordinary, it was a Hebrew version, composed by the master for a pupil who knew no other language. Who could then have imagined that the future Plato of Germany was sitting on those steps.

Plato of His Age, The. A name given to Nicolas Malebranche, a French philosopher, on account of his profound contemplations and his works in metaphysics.

Plato of the Christian World, The. A name given to Johann Gottfried von Herder:—

Herder may be characterized as the Plato of the Christian World. His blooming and ardent diction and his graceful imagination cling in devout ecstasy about those passages of the sacred writings which are adapted to command our loftiest veneration or to sympathize with our finest feelings.—*Memoir of William Taylor of Norwich* (London, 1843; i. 188).

Plato's Master. So the Rev. Dr. Lisle, in a poem in Dodsley's collection, calls Socrates.

Platonic Puritan, The. A title conferred on John Howe, the Nonconformist divine. He is also called THE PURITAN PLATO.

Platonist, The. A name given to Thomas Taylor, the translator of Plotinus (1817) and other Greek philosophers.

Plebeian Count, The. An epithet given to Count Honoré Gabriele Riquetti de Mirabeau, by his aristocratic acquaintances, because

he renounced his order and claimed the suffrages of the electors.

Pleiad of Alexandria, The. The sobriquet bestowed on seven contemporary poets in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus—to wit: Apollonius of Rhodes, Aratos, Callimachos, Lycophron, Nicander, Philiscos (also called HOMER THE YOUNGER), and Theocritus.

Pleiad of Charlemagne, The. The title given to another group of contemporary literary men who flourished in the eighth and ninth centuries. They were: Alcuin, Adelard, Angilbert, Charlemagne, Eginhard, Riculfe and Varnefrid.

Pleiades of France, The, sometimes called LA BRIGADE, consisted of seven contemporary French poets in the sixteenth century, whose compositions were modelled after the ancient Greek and Latin. "La Brigade" was composed of Ronsard, the president, and Messieurs Dorat, Joachim Du Bellay, Remi-Belleau, Jodelle, Antoine de Baïf, and Ponthus de Thiard.

A second and far inferior school of "Pleiades" existed in the reign of Louis XIII. They were Rapin, Commire, Larue, Santeuil, Ménage, Dupérier, and Petit.

Plenipo Rummer. A nickname given to Matthew Prior, the poet, who arranged the preliminaries of the peace of Utrecht. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 147).

Pliny of the East, The. So De Sacy calls Zakarija ibn Muhammed, a native of Kaswin, who flourished in the thirteenth century.

Plon Plon. A nickname given to Prince Napoleon, the origin of which is in dispute. The most general version is that the prince obtained the nickname during the Crimean war, when he attributed every sound to the whiz-

zing of a bullet, constantly repeating "Du plomb! Du plomb!" According to a correspondent of the *Schwäbische Merkur*, however, the prince was called Plon-Plon from his childhood. This correspondent says that some time ago he was told by Herr von Neurath, late Minister of Württemberg, that Prince Napoleon passed the earlier years of his life at Stuttgart, and was a great favorite with the late King William of Württemberg, who used to amuse himself by asking his name, when the young prince, who could not yet speak plainly, always answered "Plon-Plon," instead of "Napoleon." In this way the prince became known as Plon-Plon at the Württemberg court, and the nickname has stuck to him ever since. M. Biagi, the librarian of the National Library, Florence, discovered, a few years ago, some interesting correspondence relative to the Napoleon family, among others a letter which Jerome, King of Westphalia, sent to his daughter Mathilda, afterwards Duchess of San Danato. This document, dated April 30, 1834, contains a sentence — "Your cousins and the daughter of the Grand-Duchess of Baden have commissioned me with a thousand errands for yourself and for Plon-Plon." The *Figaro* calls attention to this discovery, and remarks that the father of the prince evidently gave him the name by which he was afterwards popularly nicknamed.

Plotter, The. A nickname given to Robert Ferguson, by birth a Scotchman, who early in life became an Independent preacher and removed to London. He gathered a congregation at a church at Moorfields, and instructed them regarding Monmouth's succession to the crown. He next became engaged in the Rye House Plot, but escaped to Holland. After that he returned

to England and engaged in a plot for assassinating James II., and then joined Monmouth's army. He was taken prisoner at Sedgemoor, but was dismissed without trial. Latterly he wrote and preached, one day in favor of King James and the next for the Prince of Orange.

Plum Turner. A nickname given to Richard Turner, a well known miser. For an account of him *vid. Timbs, A Century of Anecdote* (p. 540).

Plume of War, The. So Thomson, in *The Seasons* ("Summer"), calls Sir Philip Sidney, referring to the latter's generosity at the battle of Zutphen.

Plumed Knight, The. A nickname given to James G. Blaine by Col. Ingersoll, at the Cincinnati convention in 1876, when the latter unsuccessfully nominated him as candidate for president. In the course of his remarks Col. Ingersoll said: —

Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every assailant of his country and maligner of its honor. For the Republican party to desert that gallant man is as though an army should desert their general upon the field of battle.

Pochi Danari, II, or THE PENNY-LESS. A nickname given by the Italians to Maximilian I. of Germany, who, though his possessions exceeded those of any other *Kaiser* before or since his time, was always a beggar, and, from his perpetually making war, was always in hot water. He was conspicuous for his marriages, and for his sons' and his grandsons' marriages, which were always made for money or territory. He felt no delicacy in appropriating to his own use that which was entrusted to him for other purposes, and there was no meanness to which he would not stoop for it. Something, how-

ever, was done in his reign for his country, but done rather in his despite than at his bidding.

Poet, The, one of the story-tellers in Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, was drawn to represent T. W. Parsons, the American poet. Longfellow thus introduces him in the prelude:—

A Poet, too, was there, whose verse
Was tender, musical, and terse;
The inspiration, the delight,
The gleam, the glory, the swift flight
Of thoughts so sudden that they
seem

The revelations of a dream,
All these were his; but with them
came

No envy of another's fame;
He did not find his sleep less sweet
For music in a neighboring street
Nor rustling hear in every breeze
The laurels of Miltiades.

Poet and Saint. So Abraham Cowley, in his poem *On the Death of Richard Crashaw*, terms the latter.

Poet-Bishop, The. A sobriquet conferred on Jeremy Taylor.

Poète des Rois, Le, i. e., THE POET OF KINGS. A name given to Pierre de Ronsard, who was a favorite with Henri II. and Charles IX. of France, Elizabeth of England, Mary Stuart, and all the well educated people of his time. Henri Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (ii. 42), says:—

Mellin de Saint-Gelais, of whom the poet confessed he had been "tenaillé par sa prince," called him, ironically, "le roi des poètes et le poète des rois," and lost no opportunity of satirizing him.

Poet-King of Scandinavia, The. A sobriquet sometimes given to Adam Oehlenschläger, the Danish author.

Poet-Laureate of Oxford, The, or OXONIÆ POETA LAUREATUS, is a title given to John Skelton. Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, imagines that the king's laureate was nothing more than a graduated rhetorician employed in the service of the king, and is

of opinion that "it was not customary for the royal laureate to write in English till the reformation of religion had begun to diminish the veneration for the Latin language: or, rather, till the love of novelty, and a better sense of things, had banished the narrow pedantries of monastic erudition, and taught us to cultivate our native tongue."

Poet Naturalist, The. Henry David Thoreau is so called by W. E. Channing, in the latter's work *Thoreau, the Poet Naturalist* (Boston, 1873).

Poet of Greta Hall, The. A sobriquet conferred on Robert Southey, who lived at Greta Hall, in the Vale of Keswick.

Poet of Kings, The. Pierre de Ronsard. *Vid.* LE POÈTE DES ROIS.

Poet of Kissing, The. A sobriquet conferred on Sir Philip Sidney, for his lines:—

Think of that most grateful time!
When my leaping heart will climb
In my lips to have his bidding!
There those roses for to kiss,
Which do breathe a sugared bliss;
Opening rubies, pearls dividing.

Vid. Arber, *An English Garner* (vol. i. 490, 577).

Poet of Liberty, The. A nickname given to Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller, because his hatred of despotism finds expression in every one of his plays, and in some of his other works. In *Mary Stuart*, Elizabeth's tyranny is unsparingly laid bare, in *Wallenstein* the emperor and his servants are not painted in the best light, the *Maid of Orleans* treats directly of a revolt against the oppression of a foreign conqueror, the *Bride of Messina* pictures the destruction of a powerful race which could not take root in a conquered land, while *William Tell* and *Fiesco* give the history of a successful struggle against tyranny; and his freedom of speech in

The Robbers brought down on him the displeasure of the tyrannical duke of Würtemberg.

Poet of Nature, The. So Shelley, in a poem, terms William Wordsworth.

Poet of Poets, The. A name sometimes bestowed on Percy Bysshe Shelley, of whom Macaulay said that "the terms 'bard' and 'inspiration' had a special significance when applied to him."

Poet of Princes, The. A nickname given to Clément Marot, because he was so much esteemed by François I. and his court.

Poet of the Chase, The. A nickname given to William Somerville, on account of his poem *The Chase*, and because he was also a writer of poems on field sports.

Poet of the Commonplace, The. A nickname given to H. W. Longfellow, because he gave beauty to the most common objects and inspiration to the most prosaic lives. The plainest and most unpretending things touched by his hand have become golden, and his songs, which touch all hearts, have been like the sunshine, a comfort to the sorrowing.

Poet of the Excursion, The. So Wordsworth is called, from the title of his principal poem.

Poet of the Future, The. An epithet given to Pierre de Ronsard, who perceived the necessity of elevating the tone of French verse above the creeping manner of the allegorical rhymers, but what was future in his day is past for us. Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (ii. 37), says:—

The counsel was plainly and rudely put; and it was the counsel which young Pierre de Ronsard kept steadily before him during the laborious years in which he deliberately prepared himself to be to France the poet of the future.

Poet of the Hollow Tree. So Swift, in his satire *On Poetry*, calls Lord Grimston, the author of a play called *Lone in a Hollow Tree*.

Poet of the Poor, The. A sobriquet conferred on the Rev. George Crabbe, in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxi.). *Vid.* NATURE'S STERNEST PAINTER.

Poet of the Sword, The. So the Russian general Michael Dimitrievitch Skobelev was called. "Rather a high-flown title; but that he was the poet of war, its enthusiast, there can be no doubt."

Poet of the Vague, The. So Henri van Laun calls Ossian. *Vid.* THE NORTHERN DANTE.

Poet-Priest, The. So Byron, in his poem *John Keats*, calls Henry Hart Milman.

Poet Pug. A name given to Alexander Pope, from the frontispiece to an attack in reply to his own, called *Pope Alexander's Supremacy and Infallibility Examined*. It represents Pope as a misshapen monkey leaning on a pile of books, in the attitude adopted by Jervas in his portrait of Pope.

Poet Squab. So the Earl of Rochester called Dryden, on account of the latter's corpulency.

Poet Wordy. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (iii. 109), calls William Wordsworth. The original form of the line was:—
Why, then, I'll swear, as mother Wordsworth swore.

Poet's Parasite, The. So Churchill, in *The Duellist* (iii. 180), designates William Warburton, the editor of Pope.

Poet's Poet, The. A name frequently given to Edmund Spenser, who has always been a favorite with the greatest of his successors.

Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, says:—

Poet of poets! Spenser made a poet at once of Cowley, and once lent an elegant simplicity to Thomson. Gray was accustomed to open Spenser when he would frame Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn;

and Milton, who owned Spenser to have been his master as well as his predecessor, lingered amid his musings, and with many a Spenserian image touched into perfection his own sublimity.

Poetical Charlatan, This. So Lord Byron, in a note to the dedication of stanza vi. of *Don Juan*, calls William Wordsworth.

Poetical Father of Waller, The. A name given to Edward Fairfax, on account of his influence over Waller.

Prescott, in his *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies*, says:—

Of Fairfax, the elegant translator of Tasso, it is enough to say that he is styled by Dryden the poetical father of Waller, and quoted by him, in conjunction with Spenser, as "one of the great masters of our language."

Poetical Rochefoucault, A. A name given to Sir William Davenant, on account of the sententious force of his maxims, on all human affairs, which are introduced in his poems, and which could only have been composed by one who had lived in a constant intercourse with mankind.

Poetical Spagnoletto, A. An epithet sometimes given to James Grahame, a Scotch poet, on account of his *Birds of Scotland*, published in 1806, in which he describes some historical personages hideously. *Vid.* SPAGNOLETTA.

Pogonatus. Constantine IV. *Vid.* THE BEARDED.

Poisoner, The. An epithet applied to the clever, heartless, voluptuous coxcomb, Thomas Griffiths Wainwright, who about 1820 first appeared in the social life of London. But little is

known of his life previous to his appearance, but it was supposed he had been an officer in the Dragoons. He now condescended to take a part in periodical literature, with the careless grace of an amateur who felt himself above it. His writings in the *London Magazine*, under the pseudonyms of *Janus Weathercock* and *Vinkbooms*, which did not disgust so much as they amused, were characteristic of the man, a fluent, pleasant, egotistical coxcomb, then new in English literature, lovingly illustrative of self and its enjoyments, and adorned with descriptions of his appearance. His associates were Charles Lamb, who called him "light-hearted Janus Weathercock," and that coterie of wits and authors who made literature and society bright and lively. His good-natured though pretentious manner, his handsome though sinister countenance, and his smart conversational powers opened the doors of fashionable society to him; but how this vapid charlatan in his braided surtout, his jewelled fingers, and his various neck-handkerchiefs, could so long veil his real character from and retain the regard of such men as Procter, Talfourd, and Coleridge is remarkable. He was an *habitué* of the opera, a fastidious critic of the ballet, a loungeur in the parks, and ranked among the foremost visitors at the pictorial exhibitions. An artist himself of no mean ability, he seized on the critical department of the fine arts in *The London Magazine*, undisturbed by the presence of Hazlitt, the finest critic of the time, and wrote the most disdainful notices of living artists, set off by fascinating references to his own personal appearance and accomplishments. He exhibited a portfolio of his own drawings of female beauty, sketched boldly and graphically,

"in which the voluptuous trembled on the borders of the indelicate." To secure the means of luxurious living without labor, and to pamper his dandy tastes, this lazy lounging *littérateur* resolved to become a murderer, by poisoning, and a forger on an extensive scale. In 1829 Wainwright, with his wife, paid a visit to an uncle, by whose bounty he had been educated, and from whom he had expectancies. While there, the uncle, Dr. Griffiths, the editor of a monthly publication, died after a short illness. Wainwright received the property, and was not long in spending it. His custom was to effect insurance policies on the lives of his relations, and then, after the proper time, administer poison to his victims. On the life of Helen Frances Phebe Abercrombie, his sister-in-law, he effected an insurance of £18,000. About this time so many heavily insured ladies dying in convulsions drew attention to the gentleman who always called to collect the money, and the Imperial Company resisted his claim. He commenced an action against the company. The reason for resisting payment was the alleged ground of deception. But the counsel went further; and so fearful were the allegations on which he rested his defence that the jury were petrified, and the judge shrunk aghast from the implicated crime. The former separated, unable to agree; while the latter said a criminal and not a civil court should have been the scene of such a charge. Meanwhile, Wainwright had fled to France. At Boulogne he lived with an English officer, and while there his host's life was insured for £5000. One premium only had been paid, the officer dying a few months after the insurance was effected. The night before he died Wainwright had insisted on making his

friend's coffee, and had passed the poison into the sugar. He then passed through France under a feigned name. It is now well known that he wore a ring in which he always carried strychnine.

In Paris he came under the notice of the police for passing under an assumed name. In his possession was found vegetable poison, a fact which, though unconnected with any specific charge, increased his liability to temporary restraint, and led to his being confined six months. During his stay in France, a forgery of his on the Bank of England had been discovered. In 1837 he ventured to London, intending to remain only forty-eight hours. In a hotel he drew down the blind and fancied himself safe. For a moment he forgot his habitual craft. A noise in the street startled him, and incautiously he went to the window and drew back the blind. At that very moment a passer-by caught a glimpse of his countenance, and exclaimed: "That's Wainwright, the bank forger!" Information was given to Forrester; he was arrested, and found himself in a fearful position. The question then arose whether he should be tried for fraud against the insurance companies, for murder, or whether advantage should be taken of his forgery on the bank to procure his expatriation for life; but it was considered advisable to try him for forgery. The plan was carried out, the capital punishment was foregone, he was found guilty of forgery, and was condemned to transportation for life.

His vanity never forsook him. Even in Newgate he maintained his assumption, triumphing over his companions by virtue of his crime. "They think I am here for £10,000," he wrote to one of his friends, "and they respect me." He pointed the attention

of another to the fact that while the remaining convicts were compelled to sweep the yard, he was exempted from the degrading task. Even here his super-fine dandyism stuck to him. Drawing down his dirty wristbands, he said: "I occupy a cell with a bricklayer and a sweep. They are convicts like me. But, by G——, they never offer me the broom." In the convict ship this "polished Sybarite, who boasted that he always drank the richest Montepulciano, and who could not sit long in a room that was not garlanded with flowers, who said he felt lonely in an apartment without a fine cast of Venus de Medici in it," this dandy scoundrel shrunk from the companionship of the men with whom he was associated, and his pride revolted from being placed in irons without distinction, like them. "They think me a desperado! Me! the companion of poets, philosophers, artists, and musicians, a desperado! You will smile at this—no, I think you will feel for the man, educated and reared as a gentleman, now the mate of vulgar ruffians and country bumpkins."

In 1842 he was an inmate of the General Hospital of Hobart Town, and petitioned for a ticket-of-leave, which was refused. Discharged from the hospital, he set up as an artist at Hobart Town, where sketches by him still exist. His conversation to lady sitters was often indelicate. At that time his conversation and manners were winning, he was never intemperate, but grossly sensual and an opium-eater, while his moral character was of the lowest stamp. He possessed an ingrained malignity of disposition, and he took pleasure in traducing persons who had befriended him. Finally his sole friend and companion was a cat, for which he showed an extraordinary af-

fection. In 1852 he was struck down in a moment by apoplexy, and died.

He forms the groundwork of Dickens' novel *Hunted Down*, and was the original of Gabriel Varney in Bulwer's *Lucretia*.

Poliarchus, the hero of Barclay's *Argenis*, is intended for Henry IV. of Navarre.

Polish Bayard, *The*. So Prince Joseph Poniatowski is called.

Polish Byron, *The*. A title conferred on the Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz. It has been said to convey "as correct a notion of the nature and the extent of his genius as any single epithet could possibly do."

Polish Franklin, *The*. So Thaddeus Czacki, the Polish philosopher and historian, is named.

Polish Voltaire, *The*. A sobriquet bestowed on Ignatius Krasiński, a celebrated Polish author.

Polite, *The*. So Alexander Pope, in his *Prologue to Dr. Arbuthnot* (line 135), calls George Granville, Viscount Lansdowne.

Political Grimalkin, *The*. A sobriquet bestowed on Van Buren by Clinton. *Vid.* Perley Poore's *Reminiscences* (i. 218):—

Mr. Van Buren had an abundance of political nicknames. He was "the sweet little fellow" of Mr. Ritchie of the *Richmond Inquirer*, and "the Northern man with Southern principles" of the *Charleston Courier*; Mr. Clinton baptized him "the Political Grimalkin"; Mr. Calhoun, "the weasel"; while he helped himself to the still less flattering name of "the follower in the footsteps"—that is, the successor of his predecessor, a sort of masculine *Madam Blaise*. . . .

Political Parasite, *This*. So Lord Byron, in a note to the dedication of stanza vi. of *Don Juan*, calls William Wordsworth.

Politician, *The*, in Butler's *Hudibras* (pt. III. ii. 351), is intended as a satirical portrait of Sir An-

thony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury:—

In 1660, Ashley Cooper was named one of the twelve members of the House of Commons to carry their invitation to the king; and it was in performing this service that he was overturned on the road, and received a dangerous wound between the ribs, which ulcerated many years after, and was opened when he was lord-chancellor; hence, and from an absurd defamation that he had the vanity to expect to be chosen King of Poland, he was called Tapsky; others, from his general conduct, nicknamed him Shiftesbury.

Pollente, in Spenser's poem *The Faërie Queene*, is intended for King Charles IX. of France.

Pollio. So Dryden, in his *Dedication of the Pastorals*, calls Thomas, Lord Clifford.

Polyphile. A nickname given to Jean de La Fontaine, the French poet and fabulist. The name was given him by a circle of harmonious spirits who met at the house of Boileau-Despréaux.

Polypus. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, states that Leland gave this title to Robert Wakfeld, "noting thereby, by way of contumely, that he was a crafty man for craftily conveying away the Hebrew dictionary before mentioned." (For explanation see Wood's work, art. Wakfeld).

Pomona's Bard. So Thomson, in *The Seasons* ("Autumn") terms John Philips, author of *Cider*, a poem in blank verse, and *The Splendid Shilling*.

Pomposo, in Churchill's poem *The Ghost* (ii. 335), is intended for Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose dictionary afforded John Wilkes, Churchill, and their associates a never-failing source of ridicule.

Pomposus. So Lord Byron, in his poem on a *Change of Masters at a Great Public School*, calls Dr. Butler, the successor of Joseph Drury. *Vid.* **PROBUS**.

Pontiff of Calvinists, The. A nickname given to Cardinal

Richelieu. His policy was always heedless of creeds; he saw the evil of the claims of the Calvinists, but he deemed attention to Spaniards more necessary. He assisted a Protestant people, by sending succor to the Grisons against their Catholic vassals, the inhabitants of the Valtellina, but by so doing he strengthened France. *Vid.* also **THE CARDINAL OF THE HUGUENOTS**.

Poor Bernard. A sobriquet bestowed on Claude Bernard, the philanthropist of Dijon.

Poor Con. So Dr. Wolcot calls William Jackson. *Vid.* **CONSEQUENTIAL JACKSON**.

Poor Devil, The. Élie-Catherine Fréron. *Vid.* **LE PAUVRE DIABLE**.

Poor Little. So Byron, in a poem *To the Earl of Clare*, calls Thomas Moore, who published his *Epistles, Odes, and other Poems*, under the pseudonym of Thomas Little.

Poor Poet-Ape. An epithet conferred on Shakespeare by Ben Jonson, in his Epigram LVI., where he says:—

Poor Poet-Ape, that would be thought
our chief,
Whose works are e'en the frippery
of wit,
From brokage is become so bold a
thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and
pity it.

Pope in Worst Stockings. An epithet given to the Rev. George Crabbe, the English poet, by Horace Smith, who, in a note to a parody given in *The Rejected Addresses*, says:—

The writer's first interview with this poet (Crabbe), who may be designated Pope in worsted stockings, took place at William Spencer's villa at Petersham, close to what that gentleman called his gold-fish pond, though it was scarcely three feet in diameter, throwing up a *jet d'eau* like a thread. The venerable bard, siezing both the hands of his satirist, exclaimed, with a good-humored laugh, "Ah! my old enemy, how do you do?"

Pope of Philosophy, The. So Aristotle is called, "on account of the boundless reverence paid to his name, the infallibility ascribed to his teaching, and the despotic influence which his system of thought exercised upon the strongest minds of Europe for centuries."

Pope of the Huguenots, The. A nickname given to Cardinal Richelieu, who overthrew the Huguenot party as a political power, but he secured for them a certain measure of religious toleration, which did not please the extreme Catholics.

Pope of the Reformation, The. A name given to John Calvin, on account of his power over the Protestants. Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (i. 335), says:—

This Pope of the Reformation, supreme and infallible by his own conviction and the assent of his disciples, who borrowed Rome's method for propagating his creed, even to the extent of procuring the death of a brother-reformer, Servetus, had little charity to spare for those who refused to accept his own opinions.

Pope's Kaiser, The. A nickname given to Charles IV. of Germany, because he was nominated by Pope Clement VI. without consent of the electors. He was a bad ruler of Germany, for he sacrificed that country to his hereditary kingdom of Bohemia.

Popinjay, The. An epithet sometimes given to Henri II. of France, on account of his foppish manners and his love of dress and display.

Popish Duke, The. A nickname given to James, Duke of York, afterwards King James II. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 199).

Porphyro. This character, in *Rumor*, a novel by Elizabeth Sheppard, is intended for Napoleon III.

Porson of Old English and French Literature, The. A nickname given to Francis Douce, on account of his memory and great knowledge of the literature of England and France.

Portentous Cub, The. So Bentley called Alexander Pope. *Vid.* Nichols, *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century* (iii. 35).

Portuguese Cid, The. So Nuñez Alvarez Pereira, the general diplomatist, has been called.

Portuguese Mæcenas of Arts and Sciences, The. A nickname given to Emanuel I., King of Portugal, who rendered himself remarkable by his zeal in the cause of education and morality, and his assistance to the arts and sciences. His reign has been called the Golden Age of Portugal. His exertions raised his country to the first naval power of Europe, and the centre of the commerce of the world.

Post-haste. A character in an old English play called *Histrion-Mastix, or The Player Whipt*, (1610), perhaps drawn to represent Shakespeare, of which Simpson, in his *School of Shakespeare* (ii. p. 89), says:—

The theory that Post-haste is meant for Shakespeare is very well borne out by the limning of the character—due allowance being made for the fact that the limner of Post-haste draws in enmity to Shakespeare. Post-haste is represented as being—in manners a gentleman (by comparison with his rude fellows), but an "upstart" in reality, and somewhat of a *bon-vivant*. In capacity he is shown as of ready and comprehensive wit, with great aptness for leading and persuading others. And in his literary style, we are told, there is

—"no new luxury of blandishment, But plenty of Old England's mother words."

All which, allowance being made for the writer's adverse bias, comes very near to what we otherwise know Shakespeare to have been.

Postman Poet, The, is Edward Capern, who was at one time a letter-carrier in Bideford. He is also known as **THE RURAL POSTMAN OF BIDEFORD**.

Præceptor Germaniæ. Philip Melancthon, the reformer, is frequently so called. *Vid.* Littell's *Living Age* (Jan. 20, 1877; p. 156).

Præstantissimus Mathematicus. A title given by Tycho Brahe to Dr. John Dee, the eminent Welsh mathematician.

Preaching Bishop, The. A sobriquet given to Dr. Toby Matthew, Archbishop of York. *Vid.* the *Church of England Magazine* (1847, p. 13).

Predestinator, A. A sobriquet which Rabelais applies to John Calvin in *Pantagruel* (bk. ii.). In the first of his letters, in 1553, Calvin had ranked this work of Rabelais among obscene and prohibited books. In retaliation we find the author using the expressions "so I understand it" and "yea verily," words frequently used by Calvin; and passing from scurrility to railery. The first edition of *Pantagruel* does not contain any allusions to Calvin, however.

Presbyterian Paul-Pry, The. So Masson, in his *Life of Milton* (III. ii. 2), calls Thomas Edwards, the author of *Gangræna*. Milton, in his poem *On the New Force of Conscience under the Long Parliament*, terms him **SHALLOW EDWARDS**.

Presbyterian Ulysses, The. A nickname given to the dark and politic Archibald, Marquis of Argyle, he being wise, crafty, and full of devices, in favor of Charles II., and nevertheless working for the welfare of Scotland.

Preserver, The. Ptolemy I. *Vid.* **SOTER**.

President Bob. A nickname given to the versatile Robert

Spencer, second Earl of Sunderland, "in whom," remarks Macaulay, "the political immorality of his age was personified in the most lively manner." *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 273).

Président je dis ça, Le, i. e., "The president I say that." A nickname given to Louis Charton, president of the Parliament of Paris, because he always began and concluded his arguments with the phrase "*Je dis ça*."

Presto, meaning "quick," "swift," was a title given by the Duchess of Shrewsbury to Dean Swift, as she could not remember his surname.

Pretenders, The, to the crown of England were two in number, *viz.*: James Francis Edward Stuart, a son of James II., usually called **THE OLD PRETENDER**, and sometimes **LE CHEVALIER DE ST. GEORGE**; and his son, Charles Edward Stuart, better known as **THE YOUNG PRETENDER**, and also alluded to as **THE BONNIE CHEVALIER** and **THE YOUNG CAVALIER**. John Byrom says:—

God bless the King, I mean the "faith's defender";

God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender.

Who that Pretender is, and who is King—

God bless us all!—that's quite another thing.

Prime Saint, Your. So John Trumbull, in his poem *M'Fingal* (i.), calls Governor Thomas Hutchinson.

Primrose, The Rev. Dr. Charles. A character in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, founded to a great extent upon Rev. Benjamin Wilson, who was the vicar of that place from 1750 to 1764, and in several ways resembled Dr. Primrose. The bright and cheerful look of Wakefield is shown by Rev. Thomas Twining, who wrote, in 1776, about its "peculiar clean and cheerful

appearance," adding: "I believe they wash their roofs and chimneys there." The vicar of such a place might be called Dr. Primrose.

Prince Hilt. So the Duc d'Angoulême is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (x. *Blackwood's*, July, 1823).

Prince in Music, The. So Francis Meres, in his *Palladis Tamia*, calls Boetius.

Prince John, referred to in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (i.), is John Hunt.

Prince John. A name given to John van Buren. *Vid.* Perley Poore's *Reminiscences* (i. 471).

Prince of Alchemy, The. A name given to Rudolf II., Emperor of Germany.

Prince of Artists, The. So Albert Dürer has been called, on account of the improvements he made in wood-engraving.

Prince of Beaux, The. A nickname given to George Bryan Brummel during the time he was the leader of fashion in London. *Vid.* BEAU BRUMMEL.

Prince of Beggars, The. An epithet bestowed on Robert Greene by Harvey, in his *Four Letters and Certain Sonnets* (London, 1592), where he says:—

Truly, I have been ashamed to heare some ascertayned reportes of hys most woefull and rascall estate; how the wretched fellow, or shall I say the Prince of Beggars, laid all to gage for some few shillings; and was attended by lice; and would pittifully beg a penny-pott of Mallesie; and could not gett any of his old acquaintance to comfort, or visite him in his extremity.

Prince of Bibliomaniacal Writers, The. A nickname given to T. F. Dibdin, who wrote many works upon bibliomania, was very diligent, but not always accurate, and in some cases had poor judgment. His works contain valuable and rare information, but in matters of

detail are often far from being trustworthy.

Prince of Bohemian Artists, The. A nickname given to Anton Rafael Mengs. His finest picture is the Nativity.

Prince of Caricaturists, The. So George Cruikshank is termed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, (xxix.).

Prince of Castilian Poets, The. So Cervantes terms Garcilasso de la Vega.

Prince of Coxcombs, The. Charles Joseph, Prince de Ligne, is sometimes so called.

Prince of Critics, The. A sobriquet conferred on Aristarchos of Byzantium, who compiled the rhapsodies of Homer in the second century before Christ.

It has also been applied to Longinus. *Vid.* THE LIVING LIBRARY.

Prince of Dandies, The. A nickname given to Matthew Gregory Lewis, the novelist, by Gilfillan, in his *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, who says:—

In poetry he is a good imitator of the worst style of a very ingenious but fantastic school of Germans. To many even then it was a matter of astonishment how a ludicrously little and over-dressed manikin (the fac-simile of Lovel in *Evelina*), with eyes projecting like those of some insects, and flattish in the orbits, should be the lion of London literary society, and how the Prince of Dandies should have a taste for the weird and wonderful, and be the first to transfer to English the spirit of some of the early German bards.

Prince of Demagogues, That. An epithet applied to James L. Orr by Andrew Calhoun. *Vid.* Lossing, *Pictorial History of the Civil War* (i. 147):—

Orr's views seem to have undergone a change. In a letter to the editor of the *Charleston Mercury*, dated Jan. 24, 1858, Andrew Calhoun said:—"I found, on my return to this state, that Orr, that prince of demagogues, had, by all

kinds of appliances, so nationalized public opinion about here that sentiments are habitually uttered suited to the meridian of Connecticut, but destructive to the soil and ancient faith of the State.

Prince of Destruction, The. So Tamerlane is called, because his victories were always attended with great devastations.

Prince of Gossips, The. Samuel Pepys. He earned the sobriquet from his celebrated *Diary*.

Prince of Grammarians, The. Priscian calls Apollonius of Alexandria "Grammaticorum Princeps," as he was the first who reduced grammar to a system.

Prince of Historians, The. So Field terms A. de Herrera, author of *The General History of the Vast Continent and Islands of America* (1725), "a perfect treasure-house of the most valuable details regarding the original state of the religion and manners of the Indians."

Prince of Hypocrites, The. A title bestowed on Tiberius Cæsar, who indulged in the greatest vice and debauchery while affecting a great respect for morality.

Prince of Italian Poets, The. So Francis Meres, in his *Palladis Tamia*, calls Petrarch.

Prince of Letters, The. So Claudius Salmasius is styled in the *Regii Sanguinis Clamor ad Cælum adversus Parricidas Anglicanos* (1652). *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iv. 455).

Prince of Liars, The. Cervantes called the Portuguese traveller Ferdinand Mendez Pinto by this name, due to the extraordinary adventures recorded in his book of travels (1671). In *The Tatler* he is referred to as a man "of infinite adventure and unbounded imagination."

Prince of Lyric Poets, The. So Dryden, in his preface to the

Second Miscellany, terms Pindar.

Prince of Lyrical Roman Poets, This. A nickname given to Horace, by Dibdin, in his *Library Companion*, who says:—

I will not hesitate an instant in urging even the oldest of my readers, if he feel any glow of bibliomaniacal enthusiasm lingering in the usually torpid current of his veins, to let slip no opportunity of enriching his cabinet with a choice copy of the parent text of this prince of lyrical Roman poets.

Prince of Music, The. Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina, also called THE PRINCE OF MUSICIANS.

Prince of Novelists, The. Henry Fielding. *Vid.* THE SHAKESPEARE OF NOVELISTS.

Prince of Orators, The. So Demosthenes is sometimes named.

Prince of Painters, The. Parrhasius, the Greek painter, called himself by this name, but it has also been bestowed on Apelles.

Prince of Paragraphists, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Horace Greeley. *Vid.* Bungay, *Off-Hand Takings* (p. 237).

Prince of Peace, The. An epithet conferred on Maximilian II. of Austria, with whom the desire of aggrandizement was but a secondary consideration, but the maintenance of peace, which he deemed the greatest blessing he could confer on his people, was the ruling principle of all his actions. From the adoption of this principle, Germany and Austria enjoyed under him a series of years of almost uninterrupted peace, while the rest of Europe was exposed to all the evils of civil commotion, religious discord, or foreign war.

Prince of Pedagogues, The. A name given to William Maginn by Mackenzie, who says, in his *Works of Maginn*:—

He was the very Prince of Pedagogues—he advanced his pupils so well, and grounded them so thoroughly, that their parents had every reason for being satisfied with their progress.

Prince of Philosophers, The. So Plato is sometimes called.

Prince of Physicians, The. A nickname which the Arabians gave to Abdallah ibn Sina. The Jews abbreviated his name into Abensine, and he is known to Christians as Avicenna. Early in life he applied himself to the study of philosophy and medicine, in both of which his progress was surprisingly rapid. Besides physic, the range of his acquirements comprehended logic, morals, natural history, mathematics, astronomy, and theology. In his nineteenth year so much deference was paid to his judgment that he became vain and conceited. His literary fame drew the admiration of princes, and he was surrounded with flatterers. But his popularity was short. He left a multitude of writings, among which his system of medicine acquired the greatest reputation, and in the medical world he attained a celebrity rivalled only by the fame of Galen and Hippocrates.

Prince of Poets, The. So Spenser is called on his monument in Westminster Abbey.

Butler, in his *Hudibras* (pt. I. ii. 243), designates Homer by this title.

Prince of Poets, The. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe is frequently so called. Goethe relates his having received a letter from an English literary man who, in consequence of having seen him described in a German periodical as the Prince of Poets, addressed him as his Highness the Prince Goethe, Weimar. *Vid.* Littell's *Living Age* (Feb. 24, 1877; p. 485).

Prince of Poets, The. John Milton has been thus referred to.

Vid. Hutton, *Literary Landmarks of London* (p. 213).

William Howitt, in his "Homes and Haunts of British Poets," thus describes the house in Petty France as he saw it in 1868:—It no longer opens into St. James' Park. The ancient front is now its back, and overlooks the fine old but house-surrounded garden of Jeremy Bentham. Near the top of this ancient front is a stone bearing this inscription, "Sacred to Milton, the prince of poets." This was placed there by no less distinguished a man than William Hazlitt. . . .

Prince of Politicians, The. A name given to Nicholas Machiavelli, on account of his work *The Prince*, which was published when the study of political philosophy was an uncommon theme.

Prince of Portrait Engravers, The. A nickname given to Etienne Frédéric Lignon, the French engraver, by Dibdin, in his *Antiquarian and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany* (ii. p. 330), who says:—

Lignon is the prince of portrait engravers. His head of Mlle. Mars—though, upon the whole, exhibiting a flat and unmeaning countenance, when we consider that it represents the first comic actress in Europe—is a masterpiece of graphic art.

Prince of Princes, The. So Byron, in *Don Juan* (xii. 34), calls George IV., King of England.

Prince of Quarrellers, The. A nickname given to Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, who not only wrote plays, operas, and satires, but painted well, was an excellent musician, a good actor and mechanic, took part in commerce, was a success in politics and financial speculations, was a magistrate, and first-rate duellist, and had many quarrels both in court and in his social circle.

Prince of Roman Poets, The.

A name frequently given to Virgil.

Prince of Sacred Bards, The. Homer is thus termed in *Chiron to Achilles*, a poem by Hildebrand Jacob. *Vid.* Dodsley's *Old Poems* (i. 180).

Prince of Satirists, The. A name sometimes given to Hans Sachs, a prolific German poet. He severely censured the constitution of Germany, lashed the clergy and the jurists as "the pests of the nation," denounced the nobles as self-seeking and wholly regardless of the public weal; was just in censure, true in observation, and never rancorous or one-sided. He praised Luther in *Die Wittenbergische Nachtigal*, while his poetical works (of which 200 are known) furthered in no small measure the Protestant cause.

Prince of Sceptics, The. In *Many Infallible Proofs*, by Arthur T. Pierson, we find the following (p. 12):—

Mr. Hume confessed himself the Prince of Sceptics, as Voltaire was the Prince of Scoffers.

Prince of Science, The. Te-huhe. *Vid.* THE ARISTOTLE OF CHINA.

Prince of Scoffers, The. A title given to Voltaire. *Vid.* THE PRINCE OF SCEPTICS.

Prince of Showmen, The. A popular nickname for Phineas Taylor Barnum.

Prince of Silesian Poets, The. A name given to the German dramatist Andreas Gryphius, who also wrote odes, elegies, hymns, and showed his talent for satire in a critique on the ancient comedies of his countrymen.

Prince of Story-Tellers, The. A name given to Boccaccio, of whom J. A. Symonds, in his *Renaissance in Italy* (v. 120), says:—

Though Boccaccio is the prince of story-tellers, his *novelle* are tales,

more interesting for their grace of manner and beautifully described situations than for analysis of character or strength of plot.

Prince of the New Pharisees, The. A name conferred on Benedetto Gaetano, Pope Boniface VIII. He frightened Celestine from the papacy, and persecuted him to death after his resignation. He was accused of heresy, simony, licentiousness, etc.; was a haughty, despotic pontiff; wanted to unite in his own person the supreme temporal as well as the supreme spiritual power of Christendom, and to exercise his papal authority over the kingdoms of Europe. He was one of those dangerous ecclesiastics in whose downfall civilization exults.

Prince of the Ode, The. A name bestowed on the French poet Pierre de Ronsard.

Prince of the Peace, The. So Charles IV. of Spain, in 1795, called his prime minister, Manuel de Godoy, on account of his separating Spain and England and forming an alliance with France.

Prince of the Piano-Forte, The. A title given to the pianist Louis M. Gottschalk, in *Vanity Fair* (Oct. 11, 1862).

Prince of the Sonnet, The. Joachim du Bellay, the French poet, is so styled.

Prince of Wits, The. A nickname given to Lord Chesterfield, on account of his *bon-mots*, and the repartees which he made till the day of his death.

Prince Ramiro. A nickname given to Richard III. of England, by Doran, in his *Habits and Men* (p. 45), where he says:—

John was curious about his wife's dress, and careless touching his own; whereas Richard (who is not half as bad as history and Mr. C. Kean represent him) was perhaps the most superbly royal dandy that ever sat on an English throne; George IV.

was the mere Dandini to that Prince Ramiro.

Prince-Robber, The. So Mrs. S. C. Hall, in her *Pilgrimages to English Shrines* (p. 44), calls Rupert, the third son of Frederick, King of Bohemia.

Prince, the King, the Emperor of Quavers, The. So Dr. Wolcot, in his poem *Bozzy and Piozzi* (ii.), calls Sir John Hawkins, the author of *The History of Music*.

Princely Surrey. So Drayton, in his *Poets and Poesie* (1627), terms Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey.

Priscian. A name under which Rev. Dr. Edward Craven Hawtrey, head master of Eton, is described in an article under *Bibliographiana* in a weekly journal, *The Director*, written by Dibdin (1807; p. 59), where he says:—

Priscian, the classical and the accomplished. Books are his "dear delight"; and Bibles, among these books, the primary object of attraction. The owner has a rare set of them—such as, in a private collection, are eclipsed only by those at Kensington and Althorp.

Prisoner of Chillon, The, the hero of Lord Byron's poem of the same name, was François de Bonnivard of Lunes, imprisoned for six years in the dungeon of the Château de Chillon, by Charles III., the Duke-Bishop of Savoy, for "republican principles."

Probus. So Byron, in his poem *Childish Recollections*, calls Joseph Drury, master of Harrow School at the beginning of the present century.

Procopius of France, The. An appellation given to Victor Siri, who, though an Italian annalist, lived much in France. Like the Procopius of the sixth century, he published a sort of account of his own times, and was held in high estimation by the ruling powers, and carried on an exten-

sive correspondence with almost all the ministers of Europe.

Prodigal, The. So Albert VI., Duke of Austria, is called.

Prodigy of France, The. So Erasmus called Guillaume Budé.

Prodigy of Learning, The. So Jean Paul Richter called Samuel Hahnemann.

Prodigy of Literary Curiosity, A. An epithet given to William Oldys, an indefatigable antiquary, by Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, who says:—

I have now introduced the reader to Oldys sitting among his "poetical bags," his "parchment biographical budgets," his "catalogues," and his "diaries," often venturing a solitary groan, or active in some fresh inquiry. Such is the silhouette of this prodigy of literary curiosity.

Profound Doctor, The. Thomas Bradwardine. *Vid.* DOCTOR PROFUNDUS.

Prophet, The. A title applied to Richard Brothers, a fanatic, who announced himself as "nephew of the Almighty and Prince of the Hebrews appointed to lead them to the land of Canaan." Brothers, in 1794, published his *Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times*, and gained as adherents such men as Halhead, the Orientalist, and others. His actions at last attracted the attention of the British Government, and he was committed to an insane asylum for life.

Prophet, The. Mahomet is called "the Prophet," and Joachim, Abbot of Fiore, is also alluded to under this name.

Prophet of the Syrians, The. So Ephraem Syrus, who flourished in the fourth century, is called.

Prose Ariosto, A. A name given to Matthew Bandello, on account of his force and vividness, his sympathy with poetic situations and his unmistakable power to express them. J. A. Symonds, in

his *Renaissance in Italy* (v. 69-70), says:—

It would make the orthodox Italian critics shudder in their graves to hear that he had been compared to Ariosto, yet a foreigner, gifted with obtuser sensibility to the refinements of Italian diction, may venture the remark that Bandello was a kind of prose Ariosto—in the same sense as Heywood seemed a prose Shakespeare to Charles Lamb.

Prose Burns of Ireland, The. A name sometimes given to William Carleton, on account of his peasant origin, his varied genius, his drudging life, his contempt for fraud and falsehood, his regard for home affections, and his pictures of rustic life.

Prose Homer of Human Nature, The. So Byron calls Fielding.

Prosper Marchand of English Literature, The. A title given to John Nichols, a literary editor and collector of several works of great value to the student of English literature. *Vid.* Disraeli, *Calamities of Authors*.

Prosperity Robinson. So William Cobbett called Viscount Goderich, Earl of Ripon, and chancellor of the exchequer in 1823, because the latter boasted of the prosperity of the English nation in the House in 1825, which speech was immediately succeeded by a financial crisis.

Prospero. A character drawn to represent Francis Douce, the English antiquary, in Dibdin's *Bibliomania, or Book-Madness*, of whom the author says:—

Who that possesses a copy of Prospero's excellent volumes, although composed in a different strain (yet still more faithful in ancient matters), shall not love the memory and exalt the renown of such transcendent bibliomaniacs? The library of Prospero is indeed acknowledged to be without a rival in its way. How very pleasant it is only to contemplate such a goodly prospect of elegantly bound volumes of old English and French literature!—and to think of the

matchless stores which they contain, relating to our ancient popular tales and romantic legends.

Protagonist in the Great Arena of Modern Poetry, The. So De Quincey, in his *Biographical and Historical Essays*, styles William Shakespeare.

Protector, The. Oliver Cromwell is generally so called, and also by the title of "Lord Protector of the Commonwealth."

The appellation "Protector" was also borne by the Earl of Pembroke in 1216; by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in the fifteenth century; by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, in 1483; and by the Duke of Somerset in 1548.

Protesilaus. A character in Fénelon's *Les Aventures de Télémaque*, which represents François Michel Letellier, Marquis de Louvois, minister of war under Louis XIV.

Protestant Duke, The. So James, Duke of Monmouth, the natural son of Charles II., is called by his admirers. He was brought up a Catholic, but embraced the Protestant faith, and afterwards bitterly opposed the Duke of York.

Protestant Livy, The. A nickname given to John Sleidan, a German historian, on account of his history of the Reformation called *The State of Religion in the Reign of Kaiser Karl V.*

Protestant Pope, The, is Clement XIV., who issued the bull suppressing the Jesuits.

Proteus, A. A name given to Robert Persons, a celebrated Jesuit, who wrote under various pseudonyms, and sometimes denied his own work. *Vid.* Disraeli, *Amenities of Literature*.

Proteus, The. So Churchill, in *The Rosciad* (line 398), calls Samuel Foote, the actor, because the latter frequently personated two or more characters in the same play.

In retaliation, Foote published

a lampoon, in which he calls Churchill **THE CLUMSY CURATE OF CLAPHAM**.

Proteus of the Stage, That. So William Whitehead, in an *Ode to David Garrick*, calls the latter.

Proteus of Their Talents, The. So Lord Byron, in *Childe Harold* (iii. 106), calls *Voltaire*.

Proteus Priestley. A nickname given to Joseph Priestley, because of the variety of subjects upon which he wrote, and the number of works he published (141 in number, 10 in one year), by Mathias, in his *Pursuits of Literature* (dialogue first, lines 41-44), where he says:—

If I may write, let Proteus Priestley tell,

He writes on all things, but on nothing well;

Who, as the dæmon of the day decrees,

Air, books, or water, makes with equal ease.

Proto-Rebel, The. A nickname given to William, Duke of Queensberry, because he was the first Scotchman that recognized and took part in the great revolution of 1688. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 64).

Protovates Angliæ. It was this name which Robert Whittington, or Whittington, bestowed upon himself, "which was much stomached," says Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, "by Will. Harmon and W. Lilye, and scorned by others of his profession, who knew him to be conceited, and to set an high value upon himself, more than he should have done."

Proud, The. The following persons have been thus titled:—

Otho IV., Emperor of Germany.

Albrecht I., Margrave of Meissen.

Tarquin II., King of Rome in the sixth century B. C., was called "Superbus," meaning "the Proud."

Proud Bolingbroke. A sobriquet bestowed on Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke.

Proud Duke, The. So Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, is called, because he would never allow his children to sit in his presence, and would only speak by signs to his servants.

Proudest Boast of the Caledonian Muse, The. An epithet which was given to Sir Walter Scott by Anna Seward in her letters.

Proudest of the Proud. So Churchill, in *The Rosciad* (line 74), calls Alexander Wedderburne, Lord Loughborough.

Prussian Pindar, The. A nickname given to Johann Gottlieb Willamow, who, in heavy dithyrambs, attempted to glorify Frederick the Great as a prince, hero, and sage.

Prynne of His Day, The. A nickname given to Philip Stubbs, a rigid Calvinist, a bitter enemy of popery, and, like William Prynne, a great corrector of the vices and abuses of his time.

Pseudoplutarch. Under this name Milton, in his *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio* (cap. iv.), addresses King Charles.

Publius Ovid. A character in Jonson's *Poetaster*, drawn to represent John Marston, the English dramatist, who was the author of *Metamorphosis of Pigmalion's Image*.

Pucelle, La. Jeanne d'Arc. *Vid.* **THE MAID OF ORLEANS.**

Puck in Literature, The. A name given to Horace Walpole, for his fabrications in literature, by Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, who says:—

Such another Puck was Horace Walpole! The King of Prussia's *Letter to Rousseau*, and *The Memorial*, pretended to have been signed by noblemen and gentlemen, were fabrications, as he confesses, only to make mischief. It well became

him, whose happier invention, *The Castle of Otranto*, was brought forward in the guise of forgery, so unfeelingly to have reprobated the innocent inventions of Chatterton.

Puck of Commentators, The. A name given to George Steevens, the Shakespearian commentator.

Pulpit-Physician, A. A popular nickname for Dr. Henry Sacheverell. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 99).

Pulteney's Toad-Eater. So Walpole called Henry Vane, in 1742.

Punk, A. So Pope, in his *Moral Essays* (i. 131), calls Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt.

Purging Colonel, The. A nickname given to Colonel Pride, one of the "Lords" created by Cromwell. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 136).

Purist of Language, The. So Van Laun calls Malherbe, the French poet. *Vid.* THE ORACLE OF GOOD-SENSE.

Puritan Captain, The. A popular name for Miles Standish.

Puritan Pepys, A. A nickname given to Samuel Sewall, a judge in early New England, on account of his diary, which was published in Boston in 1878, and is a quaint and voluminous record of New England life, from 1674 for half a century onward. The name was given him by Lodge, in his *Studies in History* (Boston, 1884), who runs a

literary analogy between the gay London lawyer and the simply equipped Puritan.

Puritan Plato, The. John Howe. *Vid.* THE PLATONIC PURITAN.

Puritanical Bishop, The. A name given to Bishop Potter of Carlisle.

Purse. A name given to President Franklin Pierce by his friends. *Vid.* Perley Poore's *Reminiscences* (i. 414).

Puttoc, or THE KITE. A name bestowed on Ælfric, Archbishop of York.

Pygmalion, in Fénelon's *Télémaque*, represents in part Louis XIV. *Vid.* ASTARBÉ.

Pygmalion Hazlitt. A name by which William Hazlitt was often spoken of by the wits of London and Edinburgh. He had written a strange volume, called *Liber Amoris, or the Modern Pygmalion*, in which he related how much he was enamoured of and ludicrously jilted by the daughter of a tailor in whose house he lodged.

Pyrocles, in Sidney's *Arcadia*, is probably intended for the author himself. *Vid.* ASTROPHEL.

Python. A name given to John Dennis, on account of his excessive petulance, temper, and fierce hatred. *Vid.* Disraeli, *Quarrels of Authors*.

Q.

Quack in Commentatorship, A.

A name given to Bishop Warburton. Disraeli, in his *Quarrels of Authors*, says:—

I have here no concern with Warburton's character as a polemical theologian; this has been the business of that polished and elegant scholar, Bishop Lowth, who has shown what it is to be in Hebrew literature a Quack in Commentatorship and a Mountebank in Criticism. It is curious to observe that Warburton, in the wild chase of originality, often too boldly took the bull by the horns, for he often adopted the very reasons and objections of infidels.

Quack Maurus, in Dryden's prologue to *The Pilgrim*, is intended for Sir Richard Blackmore.**Quacks of Government, The.**

So Butler, in his *Hudibras* (pt. III. ii. 333), designates Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Messrs. Hollis, Grimstone, Annesley, Manchester, Roberts, and others, who, perceiving that Richard Cromwell was unable to conduct the government, thought it prudent to secure their own interests as speedily as possible.

Quaker Poet, The. This title is given to Bernard Barton, the author of *Household Verses* (1845), etc.; to John Scott, who wrote *Critical Essays on the English Poets*; and to the American poet John Greenleaf Whittier.**Queen Bess.** Elizabeth, Queen of England, is frequently thus termed.**Queen Dick.** A nickname given to Richard Cromwell.**Queen of Carthage, The.** A nickname given to Claire Josephine Hippolyte de la Tude

Clairon, a distinguished French actress, for her admirable personification of Dido in a tragedy of that name.

Queen of Hearts, The. So Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. and Queen of Bohemia, was called in the Low Countries, in consequence of her amiable disposition even while beset with adversity. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (v. 29).**Queen of Horror, The.** A name bestowed on Mrs. Anne Radcliffe, on account of the sensational characteristics of her novels.**Queen of Queens, The.** So Antony called Cleopatra, the Queen of Egypt.**Queen of Tears, The.** A sobriquet bestowed on Mary of Modena, the second wife of James II. of England.

Her eyes became eternal fountains of sorrow for that crown her own ill policy contributed to lose. — *Noble*.

Queen of the American Stage, The. A nickname given to Mrs. Mary Ann Duff. *Vid.* THE SIDONS OF AMERICA.**Queen of the East, The.** So Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, styled herself, after the death of her husband, Odenatus, A. D. 267.**Queen of Virgins, The.** A name sometimes given to Queen Elizabeth of England, on account of her meddling with the love-affairs of her subjects. Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, says:—

And subsequently the law consecrated what love had already irrevocably joined. But envy with its

evil eye was peering. The Queen of Virgins, implacable in love-treasures, sent the lovers to the Tower.

Queen Sarah. A nickname given to Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, who, when twelve years of age, came into the service of the Duchess of York, and became the chosen and most intimate friend of Princess Anne, over whom, after her accession to the throne, she exercised the influence due to a superior and extremely active mind. Her power was almost boundless, and she was the secret and almost the sole adviser of the queen, in political as well as private transactions. The Whig ministry depended upon her support, the eyes of every aspirant for court favor were fixed on her alone, and the direction of the affairs not only of England but almost all Europe may be said to have been vested in her hands. Her rule, however, became intolerable to the queen, and the duchess, after ruling the councils and playing a desperate and contemptible game for power—the sport of her own turbulent passions, and the victim of the perfidy and artifices of others—retired to private life. During her power, when she disposed of places and offices at her pleasure, she was frequently called **THE VICEROY**, but when she had lost her influence she was called **OLD SARAH** by the politicians.

Queen-Square Hermit, The. A nickname given to Jeremy Bentham, who resided at No. 1. Queen Square, London.

Queen Zarah, in Mrs. Manley's *Secret History of Queen Zarah*, is intended for Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

Queen's Favorite Physician, The. So Dean Swift frequently calls Dr. John Arbuthnot.

Quidnunc, the principal character in Murphy's farce *The Upholsterer, or What News*, was drawn from the father of Dr. Arne, and his sister Mrs. Cibber, who lived in King Street, Covent Garden. *Vid.* also *The Tatler* (No. 155, *et seq.*).

Quietist, The. A title bestowed on Miguel de Molinos, the last reviver of the peculiar sect entitled "Quietists."

Quisquilius. One of the characters of Dibdin's *Bibliomania, or Book-Madness*, drawn to represent George Baker, a lace-merchant of London. Early in life he showed a taste for art, and afterwards became a zealous and liberal collector of drawings, engravings, and valuable works of literature, in the choice of which he evinced a most accurate discrimination. These pursuits engaged much of the time he could spare from his business, and, together with the society of certain eminent artists, formed the chief source of his pleasure. In the works of Hogarth, Woollet, and Bartolozzi, and in the publications which issued from the press at Strawberry Hill, his collection could hardly be surpassed. Dibdin, in his *Bibliomania* (p. 168), says:—

If one single copy of a work happened to be printed in a more particular manner than another; and if the compositor happen to have transposed or inverted a whole sentence or page; of a plate or two, no matter of what kind, or how executed, which is not to be found in the remaining copies; if the paper happen to be unique in point of size—whether *Maxima* or *Minima*, oh, then, thrice happy is Quisquilius.

Quixote of the North, The. So Charles XII., King of Sweden, is termed, on account of his erratic movements.

R.

Rabbi Smith. A title given to Thomas Smith "for his great skill in the Oriental tongues."

Rabelais of Good Society, The. An epithet sometimes given to Dean Swift.

Rabelaisian Doctor, The. A nickname given to Guy Patin, a French physician, wit, and free-thinker. It was said of him that he was satirical from head to foot. His hat, collar, cloak, doublet, hose and boots, in fact his whole costume, were a defiance to fashion and a protest against vanity.

Rabsheka, in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for Sir Thomas Player. *Conf.* 2 Kings xviii.

Radiobanes, in Alexander Barclay's romance of *Argenis*, is intended for Philip II., King of Spain.

Rag Smith. A nickname given to Edmond Smith, the author of the *Ode on the Death of Dr. Pocock*, and an intimate friend of Addison.

Rag was a man of fine accomplishments and graceful humor, but, like other scholars of the same class, indolent and licentious. In spite of great indulgence extended to him by the authorities of Christ Church, he was expelled from the university in consequence of his irregularities. His friends stood by him, and, through the interest of Addison, a proposal was made to him to undertake a history of the Revolution, which, however, from political scruples, he felt himself obliged to decline. Like Addison, he wrote a tragedy modelled on classical lines; but, as it had no political significance, it only pleased the critics, without, like *Cato*, interesting the

public. — Courthope, *Addison (English Men of Letters)*, p. 36.

Raider, The. A nickname given by his soldiers to Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, but, as so many commanders were noted for celebrated raids, it ceased to be a distinguishing mark, and fell into disuse before it was really accepted.

Rail-Splitter, The. So Abraham Lincoln is named, because it is said that he once supported himself by splitting rails for a farmer.

Railway King, The. Sydney Smith bestowed this title on George Hudson, the chairman of the North Midland Company.

Jay Gould and William H. Vanderbilt are also so nicknamed.

Rainy-Day Smith. A nickname given to John Thomas Smith, the English antiquary.

Ralph, the squire of Hudibras, in Butler's poem of that name, represents the Anabaptist or Independent faction. (*Vid.* pt. I. i. 457).

Sir Roger l'Estrange supposes that this character is a satirical portrait of one Isaac Robinson, a butcher in Moorfields; others imagine that Ralph was designed for Premble, a tailor, and one of the committee of sequestrators. Dr. Grey thinks that the name was taken from the grocer's apprentice in Beaumont and Fletcher's play *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*; and Mr. Pemberton, a godson of Butler, said that the character was intended for Ralph Bedford, member of

Parliament for the town of Bedford.

Ralph Bigod, in Charles Lamb's *Essays of Elia*, is intended for John Ralph Fenwick.

Raminagrobis. A name under which Guillaume Crétin, a French poet, figures in Rabelais' *Pantagruel* (bk. iii. chap. xxi.).

Rantipole. A nickname bestowed on the Emperor Napoleon III., on account of his escapades at Strasbourg and Boulogne. The word signifies a madcap fellow; thus Colman, in *The Heir at Law*:—

Dick, be a little rantipolish.

Raphael of Cats, The. So Godefroi Mind, a Swiss painter, noted for his pictures of cats, was called.

Raphael of Domestic Art, The. A nickname given to Sir David Wilkie, the Scotch artist, on account of his many pictures of familiar subjects and illustrations of home scenes.

Raphael of England, The. A name given to Sir Joshua Reynolds.

When Reynolds returned from Italy, warm with all the excellence of his art, and painted a portrait, his old master, Hudson, viewing it, and perceiving no trace of his own manner, exclaimed that he did not paint so well as when he left England; while another, who conceived no higher excellence than Kneller, treated with signal contempt the future Raphael of England.—Disraeli, *The Literary Character*.

Raphael of Music, The. A nickname given to John Chrysostom Wolfgang Theophilus Mozart.

Raphael of the Parc-aux-Cerfs, The. A name given to François Boucher, of whom Henri Martin, in his *History of France*, says:—

He left nothing subsisting but insipid tameness and vulgar license, like the dregs of evaporated liquor. Boucher was worthy to be the Raphael of the Parc-aux-Cerfs. All

sentiment of the beautiful and the ideal was so far lost that men associated these two names, Raphael and Boucher, without thinking it blasphemy, and as if the one was the legitimate successor of the other.

Rapt Sage, The, in James Beattie's work entitled *On a Report of a Monument to be Erected in Westminster Abbey to the Memory of a late Author* (line 41), is intended for Plato.

In the same (line 37), Edward Young is called **THE HOARY BARD OF NIGHT**; Alcæus (line 43), **THE INDIGNANT BARD**; and Sir Richard Blackmore and Francis Quarles are termed (line 77) **THESE BLOCKHEADS OF RENOWN**.

Rare Ben. So Shakespeare called Ben Jonson. Aubrey, in his *Letters*, states that the inscription "O, Rare Ben Jonson" on his monument in Westminster Abbey "was done at the charge of Jack Young," an eccentric gentleman, afterwards knighted, "who, walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow eighteen-pence to cut it."

Rare Sr. Will. Davenant was inscribed on the dramatist's tombstone, in imitation of the inscription on Ben Jonson's monument. *Vid.* Aubrey's *Letters*.

Rarest Poet, Our. So Francis Meres, in his *Palladis Tamia*, calls Sir Philip Sidney.

Rat, The. Sir Richard Ratcliffe. *Vid.* **THE CAT**.

Re dei Cantatori, Il. A title given to the celebrated Bolognese master and singer, Antonio Bernacchi.

Re Galantuomo. Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy. *Vid.* **THE GALLANT KING**.

Reasoning Engine, A. According to a letter from Warburton to Hurd, dated April 21, 1750, Voltaire gave this title to Dr. Samuel Clarke, the friend of Newton.

Red, The. A nickname given to Otho II., King of Germany, on account of the color of his hair. *Vid.* RUFUS and BARBAROSSA.

Red Comyn. Sir John Comyn of Badenoch, son of Marjory, the sister of John Baliol, King of Scotland. He received this sobriquet from his ruddy complexion and red hair, to distinguish him from his kinsman BLACK COMYN, whose hair was black and complexion swarthy. John Comyn was stabbed in the church of the Minorites at Dumfries by Sir Robert Bruce, and was afterwards despatched by Lindesay and Kirkpatrick.

Red Douglas, The. A nickname given to Archibald Douglas, fourth Earl of Angus. When his kinsman James, ninth Earl of Douglas, called THE BLACK DOUGLAS, engaged in schemes against James II., he attached himself to the king, and when the sentence of forfeiture was passed upon the traitor, the Douglas lands were divided among the Angus branch of the family, and so, in the phrase of the time, "the Red Douglas"—such was the complexion of Angus—"put down the Black." He afterwards was wounded at the siege of Roxburgh, and opposed Edward IV. at Alnwick. He was succeeded by his son Archibald, called BELL-THE-CAT (*q. v.*).

Redeemed Captive, The. A name given to the Rev. John Williams, a New England clergyman, who was held in captivity by the Indians for two years. He published a narrative of his experiences, under the pseudonym of "The Redeemed Captive," and the title was thereafter applied to him.

Red Mane. So Magnus, Earl of Northumberland, was called, on account of his long red beard. He was slain in the battle of Sark.

He was remarkable for his long red beard, and was therefore called by the English Magnus Red-beard; but the Scotch in derision called him Magnus with the Red Mane. — *Godscroft* (p. 178).

Reformed Michael Angelo, The. An epithet given to Pellegrino Tibaldi, an Italian artist, sometimes called Pellegrino Pellegrini. He decorated the palace of Cardinal Poggio in Bologna, and the Escorial in Spain. His best architectural work was the façade attached to the cathedral of Milan, Italy.

Reformer of a Kingdom, The. An epithet sometimes applied to John Knox, the Scottish reformer.

Reformer of Astronomy, The. An appellation given to Copernicus. He showed that the earth is not the centre of our system, and that day and night are not due to the sun moving round our earth; he proved the revolution of the planets around the sun, and that the earth has two motions. These ideas were not new, having been suggested long before by Pythagoras, but Copernicus disinterred them, brought them to the front, and gave them increased probability.

Registrar Sam, one of the interlocutors in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, is Samuel Anderson, once a wine merchant of Edinburgh, whom Lord Brougham appointed Registrar of the Court of Chancery.

Religious Machiavel, That. A name given to John Knox by Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, who says:—

The secret history of toleration among certain parties has been disclosed to us by a curious document from that religious Machiavel, the fierce, ascetic republican John Knox, a Calvinistical pope.

Renould, in Jules Vallès' *Le Bachelier*, is intended for Arthur Arnould.

Republican Doctor, The, in Tobias Smollett's *Adventures of*

Roderic Random, was meant for Dr. Mark Akenside, whose history forms one of the most agreeable episodes in *Peregrine Pickle*.

Republican Queen, The. A title given to Sophie Charlotte, the wife of Frederick I., King of Prussia.

Resolute, The. A nickname given to Johnes Florio, tutor to Prince Henry, a philologist and lexicographer, whom Shakespeare has ridiculed in his *Love's Labor's Lost*. *Vid.* HOLOFERNES.

Resolute Doctor, The. A title given to John Bacon, born at the latter end of the thirteenth century, in the village of Baconthorpe, Norfolk, Eng., and, after some years spent in the Convent of Blackney, he removed to Oxford, and thence to Paris, where degrees both in law and divinity were conferred upon him. He was considered the head of the Averroists, and in 1333 was invited by letters to Rome. Paulus Pansa, writing of him from thence, says: "This one resolute doctor has furnished the Christian religion with armor against the Jews stronger than any of Vulcan's," etc.

Respectable Hottentot, The. A name which Lord Chesterfield uses in his letters to represent Samuel Johnson. This happened after Johnson had been treated uncivilly by Chesterfield and had written him a sarcastic letter.

Restless Daniel. So Pope, in *The Dunciad* (i. 103), calls Daniel Defoe.

Restorer of German Poetry, The. A nickname given to Martin Opitz, who was the founder of a school of poetry "in which tinsel and tawdry were made to supply the places of breathing thoughts and burning words."

Restorer of Parnassus, The. A sobriquet conferred on Juan Melendez Valdes, the Spanish poet, on account of his influence on contemporary literature.

Restorer of Science in Germany, The. An appellation given to Johann Christoph Sturm of Bavaria, who popularized and restored science in Germany, published several excellent compilations, but no original work. His writings are now rendered obsolete by the progress made in the several sciences to which they relate.

Reverend Billy. So Gray called his friend, the Rev. William Robinson, a younger brother of the celebrated Mrs. Montagu. *Vid.* Gosse, *Gray, in English Men of Letters* (cap. viii.).

Reverend Levi. So the Earl of Roscommon calls John Dryden, in his remarks upon the latter's work *Religio Laici*.

Rev. Mr. Charles Plyades, The, who is mentioned in one of the letters from Walpole to Lord Hertford as having "forsaken his consort and the muses, and gone off with a stone-cutter's daughter," is Charles Churchill, the poet, who in 1763 formed an intimacy with Miss Carr, the daughter of a highly respectable sculptor of Westminster.

Rhody. A nickname given by his soldiers to General Burnside, he having formerly been colonel of the First Rhode Island regiment.

Rhone of Christian Eloquence, The. St. Hilary is so called, "from the vehemence of his style."

Rhymer, The. Thomas Learmount. *Vid.* THOMAS THE RHYMER.

Rhyming Barber, The. Domenico di Giovanni. *Vid.* IL BURCHIELLO.

Rich, The. Both Otto, Earl of Ascania and Ballenstedt, and Otto, Margrave of Meissen, are so called. *Vid.* THE BEAR.

Rich, The. Ludwig IX., Duke of Bavaria in the fifteenth century, was known as "der Reiche," or "the Rich." *Vid. Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* (xix. 509).

Rich Spenser. A nickname bestowed on Sir John Spenser, who was lord mayor of London in 1594, and is said to have died possessed of £800,000, acquired in the pursuits of commerce.

Richardson of Athens, The. Thespis. *Vid. THE FATHER OF TRAGEDY.*

Rigdum Funnidos. Scott so nicknamed his publisher, John Ballantyne, because he was full of fun. The idea is taken from a character in Carey's burlesque of *Chrononhotonthologus*.

Rinaldo. One of the characters in Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, and in the same author's *Bibliomania, or Book-Madness*, drawn to represent James Edwards, a London bookseller. In the latter work (p. 182), the author says:—

I do not know whether he would not sacrifice the whole right wing of his army, for the securing of some magnificent treasures in the empire of his neighbor Rinaldo; for there he sees and adores, with the rapture-speaking eye of a classical bibliomaniac, the tall, thick, clean, brilliant, and illuminated copy of Livy upon vellum, enshrined in an impenetrable oaken case, covered with choice morocco.

Ringlets. So General George H. Custer was nicknamed by his soldiers, "on account of his long, flowing curls."

Rival of Homer, The. An epithet given to John Milton by Disraeli, in his *Quarrels of Authors*, who says:—

The divine author of *Paradise Lost* was always connected with the man for whom a reward was offered in *The London Gazette*. But in their triumph the lovers of monarchy missed their greater glory, in not separating forever the republican secretary of state from the rival of Homer.

Rival to the God of Harmonie, A. So James Shirley, in the prologue to his play *The Sisters*, calls Ben Jonson.

River of Paradise, The. So St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux in the twelfth century, was called. He was "the Last of the Fathers."

Roaring Bob of the Garden. A nickname given by Garrick to Robert Bensley, an actor, who lived at one time in the south-east Covent Garden Piazzas. Different opinions have been given of his acting, but all seem to agree that his deportment was falsely consequential, his action mostly extravagant, his voice harsh, with a nasal pronunciation; and he appears to have been a man of more than ordinary intelligence, who combated, with difficulty, serious physical disqualifications.

Robber, The. So the Scotch called Edward IV., King of England.

Robert the Devil. A title given to Robert I., Duke of Normandy, on account of his daring and cruelty. He is also called **ROBERT THE MAGNIFICENT.** *Vid. LE DIABLE.*

Robert François Damiens, who attempted to assassinate Louis XV., King of France, has also been nicknamed **ROBERT THE DEVIL.**

Roberto. A name under which Robert Greene, the English dramatist, describes himself in his *Groats-worth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance* (London, 1592).

Robin Bluestring. A title bestowed by Horace Walpole, in his letters, upon Sir Robert Walpole. He wore the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter. *Vid. Han-nay, Satire and Satirists* (p. 186).

Robin Good-Fellow of the Stage, The. So Fitzgerald, in his *New History of the English Stage*, calls Richard Suett, the comedian.

Robin Hood of the Lowlands, The. A nickname given to Robert Macgregor Campbell. *Vid.* ROB ROY.

Rob Roy. A nickname given to Robert Macgregor Campbell, a man who has become the theme of popular legend in Scotland to an extent little short of Robin Hood in England, and has had the fortune to be embalmed by Scott in an undying prose fiction, of which his name gives the title. The Clan Gregoir, anciently known as the Clan Albin, to which he belonged, was a race of men so utterly infamous for thieving, spoliation, outrage, and murder, that they were placed under proscription by an act of Parliament. From this clan had descended the royal family of Stuart, and the Macgregors bore upon their shields, in Gaelic, the words, "My tribe is royal." By the edict of Parliament the very name of Gregor was blotted out, those who had hitherto borne it were commanded to change it under pain of death, and those appellations which they had been accustomed from infancy to cherish were forbidden. Charles II., in 1663, removed in some measure the proscription, and gave them some privileges. When Robert was born, it was a felony still to bear the name of Macgregor, and he adopted the maiden name of his mother, Campbell, and his kindred added the name Roy, a Celtic word expressive of his ruddy complexion and red hair. In his youth he was occupied in acquiring the rude accomplishments of the age, and was distinguished for his skill in the use of the broadsword, in which the uncommon length of his arm was of much advantage. It is said he could tie without stooping the garters of his Highland hose, which are placed two inches below the knee. He was educated in the Presbyterian faith, and was not free from the

superstitious notions prevalent in his country.

When he became of age, he took a tract of land in Balquhidder, and entered upon the business of grazing and rearing cattle for the English market. His herds were often stolen by banditti from the neighboring counties, and, to protect himself, he maintained a party of men, to which may be attributed the warlike habits he afterwards acquired. He also protected his neighbors' flocks, in return for which he levied a tax, called "black-mail,"—from the color of his soldiers' dress, in contradistinction to the red soldiers, *leidar dearag*,—and sometimes called the black watch. By his marriage to a daughter of the laird of Glenfalloch, and by the death of his father, he acquired the estates of Craig Royston and Inversnaid, near the head of Loch Lomond, and from these estates he assumed sometimes the name of Craig Royston and sometimes that of Baron of Inversnaid, but was generally called Macgregor of Inversnaid. The influence of an energetic and powerful mind was soon exhibited in the celebrity which he acquired in the neighboring counties. The peculiar constitution of the Clan Macgregor rendered them compact and formidable, and he was acknowledged as their leader; but in all the forays so common at that time he took little or no part, yet the terror of his name caused him to receive the credit of much that occurred in the vicinity.

The business of cattle-raising being successful, he entered into a partnership with the Duke of Montrose and others, who were to furnish him with money, and share the profits. All went well till the defalcations of a subordinate agent, named Macdonald, which cut short his career in trade, and left Rob Roy in serious pecuniary difficulties.

Montrose, a poor representative of his illustrious great-grandfather, sent his factor, Graham of Killearn, to fall upon the property at Inverness. Rob Roy fled to the Highlands, and to this period is assigned a total change in his habits and characteristics. He was followed by his wife, who was by no means the masculine and cruel woman Scott has described. She was one of the most determined of her sex, and her natural boldness of spirit was exaggerated by the insult which she and her husband never forgave—the forcible expulsion of herself and family, by Montrose's agent, from her home. The loss of property was nothing when compared with the galling recollection of circumstances connected with the expulsion, and nothing but death could blot it from their memories. Rob Roy removed to Craig Royston, a place surrounded with rocks and mountains, on the borders of Loch Lomond, a most romantic spot, of such safety and strength that a person supplied with ammunition could easily destroy a considerable army if they came to attack him, and at the same time be unseen. When the general condition of the country and the ordinary strain of men's ideas in that age are considered, it is not strange that he sought a wild and lawless way to right himself with his oppressors—above all, the Duke of Montrose. From the rough country around his home he could any night swoop down upon his grace's Lowland farms, and make booty of meal and cattle. He was joined by other Macgregors, who had not forgotten their wrongs, and who looked to him as their leader. His personal appearance added to the impression of his singular qualities. His beard over a foot long; his stature not the tallest, but his person uncommonly strong and compact; his face as

well as his body covered with dark red hair; his countenance stern in the hour of peril, but in calmer moments frank and kindly; and his muscular strength, which, added to his quick perception of character and penetration into human motives, gave him the repute and name of the Robin Hood of the Lowlands. He knew well how to work upon the feelings of his followers, and with them under his influence he determined to molest all who were not of Jacobite principles, and all who had injured him. Montrose was the first object of his wrath. Hearing that the tenantry of the duke had notice to pay their rents, he mustered his men, and, visiting the tenants, compelled them to pay him the money, giving them receipts which discharged them from any future call from the duke. This predatory war was carried on for a considerable time, favored by the nature of the country and the secret good-wishes of the Highlanders, who gave timely warning when Rob's enemies were approaching. He ruled triumphant, but he gave to the poor what he took from the rich. He had but little of the ferocity of his race in his composition and never caused unnecessary bloodshed, nor was he a contriver of any act of cruel revenge. Strange to say, while thus setting the law at defiance, he obtained a certain steady amount of countenance and protection from the Dukes of Argyle and Breadalbane.

In 1713 a garrison was established at Inversnaid to check the irruptions of his party. Rob bribed an old woman of his clan, who lived within the garrison, to distribute whiskey to the soldiers. While they were drunk he set fire to the fort. He was suspected of this outrage, but it passed with impunity, for no one dared to attack him. His num-

ber of followers increased, and the country was kept in continual awe by these marauders, who broke into houses and carried off the inmates, whom they held till heavy ransoms were paid. The chief laughed at justice, defied Montrose, and contrived his incursions with the utmost caution and secrecy. No person could travel near the abode of this mountain bandit without the risk of being captured, and he is even said to have threatened Montrose in his own residence. He supported his family and retainers upon the contents of a meal-store which the duke kept at Morilin; and when any poor family in the neighborhood was in want, Rob went to the store-keeper, ordered what he wanted, and directed the tenants to carry it away. There was no power either of resistance or complaint, and the duke was compelled to bear his loss of stores or cattle in silence. He applied to the Privy Council for redress, and obtained the power of pursuing and repressing robbers, but the act, such was the dread of the Scottish Robin Hood's power, intentionally omitted Rob Roy's name.

From that time Rob was not always safe, and he prepared a retreat for himself in a cave at the base of Ben Lomond, to which he retired when his enemies were too great in number for him to conquer. From this retreat he frequently emerged upon some errand of redress or distinction. He even committed his acts of revenge and depredation within forty miles of the city of Glasgow.

This proscribed, hunted, and reckless individual, burning under the consciousness of wrong, unable to retrace his path to a peaceable mode of life, was just the man to become a partisan to the Jacobite cause. In 1713 he had transactions with two emissaries of the House of Stuart,

for which he was called to account by the commander-in-chief of the king's forces at Edinburgh, but escaped punishment. Many of the chieftains were arraying their people to follow them to the field and fight for the Pretender. Even the Duke of Argyle, who had attached himself to the Prince of Orange, was wavering in his resolutions, and under these circumstances the assistance of Rob Roy would have been of infinite importance to him. The most deadly feuds raged between him and Montrose, who, upon hearing that Rob was on friendly terms with Argyle, had sent to offer to the freebooter, not only that he would withdraw his claims on his estate, but also that he would give him a sum of money, if he would go to Edinburgh and give information against Argyle for treasonable practices. This base overture was indignantly rejected by Rob, who deigned not even a letter of reply, but contented himself by telling Argyle of the overtures. Rob sympathized with the Jacobites, and said "that he desired no better breakfast than to see a Whig's house burning," but he made both sides think he was of their respective parties. He waited to see which side prevailed, and then hastened to avail himself of an opportunity of his darling pursuit—plunder. At the battle of Sheriffmuir, alike afraid to offend King James and the Jacobites, or his patron the Duke of Argyle and Prince of Orange, he stood neutral. The severities which followed the Rebellion of 1715, drove Rob Roy to a remote retreat in the Highlands, where he lived in a solitary hut, in poverty and idleness, and in dread of the pursuit of the agents of the law. Disappointed, proscribed, old and poor, his sorrows were made greater by the bad behavior of sons, of whom he had five. As he declined in strength

he became more peaceable in disposition; and his nephew, the head of the clan, renounced the enmity which had subsisted between the Macgregors and the Duke of Montrose. Educated a Protestant, he became a Catholic long before his death. He said it "was a convenient religion which for a little money could put asleep the conscience, and clear the soul from sin." Later, he accompanied his nephew to the northern Highlands, and so enriched himself that he returned to the Braes of Balquhither and began farming. His death-bed was in character with his life, for when he was confined to his bed, a person with whom he was at enmity proposed to visit him, and he exclaimed, "Raise me up, dress me in my best clothes, tie on my arms, place me in my chair. It shall never be said that Rob Roy was seen defenceless and unarmed by an enemy." He received his guest with haughty courtesy, and when he had departed the dying chief exclaimed, "It is all over now — put me to bed — call in the piper; let him play 'We return no more,' as long as I breathe." He died before the dirge was finished. His funeral was attended by all the people of the district, of all ranks, and deep regret was expressed for one whose character had much to recommend it to the regard of Highlanders.

Rock, in Jules Vallès' *Le Bachelier*, is intended for Arthur Ranc.

Rock of Chickamauga, The. A sobriquet applied to General George H. Thomas. *Vid.* Johnson, *Memoir of Maj.-Gen. Thomas* (p. 252): —

When steadfast he stood in Frick's Gap, on the field of Chickamauga, after the column on both of his flanks had given way, the torrent of Bragg's onset, the hail of fire that swept the Union ranks, moved him not a jot from his firm base, and the billow that swamped the rest of the field recoiled from him. "The rain de-

scended, and the floods came and beat upon that house, and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock." Thereafter the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland were wont to call him "The Rock of Chickamauga."

Rodomant, a character in *Rumor*, a novel by Elizabeth Sheppard, is intended for Beethoven, the composer.

Roger of Bruges. So Roger van der Weyde, the painter, who was a native of Bruges, is called.

Rogue of a Scot, A. A nickname given to John Erskine, eleventh Earl of Mar, who headed the insurrection in Scotland against the government in 1715. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 165).

Roi des Braves, Le, or THE KING OF BRAVE MEN. So the valiant Henri IV. of France was called by his troops.

Roi des Feuilletons, Le, or THE KING OF FEUILLETONS, is a title given to the French journalist Jules Gabriel Janin, for many years a critic on the *Journal des Débats*.

Roi des Reptiles, Le. A nickname given to the French naturalist, Bernard de la Ville, Comte de Lacépède, on account of his celebrated work, entitled *Histoire des Reptiles*.

Roi Panade, Le, or THE KING OF SLOPS, is a nickname given to Louis XVIII., King of France.

Roi Soleil, Le, or THE SUN KING. A nickname given to Louis XIV. of France, from his delight in appearing as Apollo, God of the Sun, at the *fêtes* given at court or at the palaces of his courtiers. Kitchin, in his *History of France* (London, 1885; iii. p. 163), says: —

Louis was the centre of all; mythological or classical shows displayed his fine figure and handsome face, as a hero or a god; he delighted to appear as an Apollo, God of the Sun, of culture, of the arts, dispensing vivifying smiles and warmth of life.

The vaunting and menacing motto "Nec Pluribus Impar" first appeared at a great carousal at the Tuileries; in that device the monarch-sun shines brightly on the earth, as if, like Alexander, he longed for other worlds, that he might dazzle them with his light.

Roland of the Army, The. A title conferred on Louis Vincent Joseph Le Blond, Comte de St. Hilaire, a French general, distinguished for his bravery.

Romain, Le. A sobriquet conferred on Jean Dumont and Stephen Picart, the French artists. *Vid.* ROMANO.

Roman, The. A nickname given to Pierre Mignard, a French architect, on account of his long residence in Rome.

Roman Beau Brummel, A. A nickname sometimes given to Caius Petronius, a Roman voluptuary. He was a native of Marseilles, but was educated in Rome, where he rose to the rank of consul and held the office of Governor of Bithynia. His profligacy is said to have been of the most superb and elegant description, and his grand ambition was to shine as a court exquisite. Nero thought highly of him, and would not venture upon any new fashion till it had the approval of this oracle of style. Tigellinus, another favorite of Nero, conceived a hatred of Petronius, brought false accusations against him, and succeeded in getting his whole household arrested. Petronius saw that his destruction was inevitable, and committed suicide.

Roman Chaucer, The. So the poet Ennius has been styled.

Roman Thucydides, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Caius Crispus Sallust, the eminent Roman historian, by Drake, in his *Literary Hours* (i. 390), who says:—

Sallust, the Roman Thucydides, has excelled his model; for, equally

concise, energetic, and perspicuous, his sentences are less broken, less harsh, and more elegantly constructed than those of the Grecian historian. No author is superior in the delineation of character; he has seized the delicate shades as well as the prominent features, and clothed them in the most rich and appropriate coloring. The pictures of Cæsar, Cato, Jugurtha, and Bocchus disclose the hand of a master, and glow with life and beauty.

Romano. A sobriquet conferred on the Italian painter Giulio Pippi. Adrian von Roomen, the mathematician, was called ADRIANUS ROMANUS.

Romeo Coates. A nickname given to Robert Coates, a celebrated London leader of fashion in the early part of the present century, on account of his love of amateur theatricals.

Romulus of Brandenburg, The. A nickname given to Henry I., King of Germany, because he established the marches of that country. In fact, before his time, the northern districts of the present Germany were inhabited by people who lived in small villages or separate settlements. He built fortified cities in place of these, and established six margraviates, one of which was Brandenburg.

Ropemaker, This. A nickname given to Gabriel Harvey, which was very offensive to him, for he prided himself on his family alliances, and fastidiously looked askance on the trade of his father—a rope-manufacturer. The epithet was applied by Greene, in his *Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (London, 1592), where he says:—

Indeed, I have been a Leiger in my time in London, I have plaied many mad pranckes, for which cause, you may apparantly see, I am made a curtal, for the Pillory (in the sight of a great many good and sufficient witnesses) hath eaten off both mine ears, and now, sir, this Ropemaker hunteth mee heere with his halters, I gesse him to bee some

evill spirit, that in the likeness of a man would, since I have past the Pillory, perswade me to hang myself for my old offences, and therefore sith I cannot blesse me from him with *Nomine patris*, I lay *Spiritus Sanctus* about his shoulders with a good crab-tree cudgell, that he may get him out of my company.

Rosalinde, in Spenser's poem *The Shepherd's Calendar*, is an anagram of Rose Danil, or Daniel, the sister of Samuel Daniel, the poet. Spenser was in love with her, but she married John Florio. Spenser has also celebrated her in *The Faërie Queene* (vi.) by the name of MIRABEL. *Vid.* HOLOFERNES.

Roscius of France, The. Michael Baron. *Vid.* THE FRENCH GARRICK.

Roscoe of Cork, The. So the Rev. Francis Mahoney, in his *Father Prout Papers*, terms James Roche, a frequent contributor to *The Gentleman's Magazine*. *Vid.* *The Athenæum* (1853; p. 448).

Rose, The. Margaret, Queen of James IV. of Scotland. *Vid.* THE THRISILL.

Rosey. So the soldiers under his command abbreviated General Rosecrans' name.

Rosicrucius. A name under which T. F. Dibdin figures in his *Bibliomania*. He thus describes himself:—

Rosicrucius is his name: and an ardent and indefatigable book-forager he is; although just now busily engaged in antiquarian researches relating to British topography, he fancies himself nevertheless deeply interested in the discovery of every ancient book printed abroad.

Rough and Ready. A nickname given to General Zachary Taylor, the twelfth president of the United States.

Royal Martyr, The. So Macaulay calls Charles I., King of England, who was executed in 1649, in pursuance of the sentence of death pronounced against

him by the High Court of Justice.

Royal Midas, The. A name given to John Dennis, who often lost his senses when his evil temper prevailed. Disraeli, in his *Calamities of Authors*, says of him:—

This blunted feeling of the mechanical critic was at first concealed from the world in the pomp of critical erudition; but when he trusted to himself, and, destitute of taste and imagination, became a poet and a dramatist, the secret of the Royal Midas was revealed.

Royal Wanderer, The. Charles II. is referred to under this name in Dryden and Tate's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel* (pt. ii.).

Royalist Butcher, The. A name bestowed on Blaise de Montluc, distinguished for his cruelties to the Protestants in the reign of Charles IX. of France.

Rubens of English Poetry, This. A nickname given to Edmund Spenser by Campbell, in his *Specimens of the British Poets*, where he says:—

We shall nowhere find more airy and expansive images of visionary things, a sweeter tone of sentiment, or a finer flush in the color of language, than in this Rubens of English Poetry.

Rubens of France, The. A nickname given to Ferdinand Victor Eugène Delacroix, on account of his brilliant coloring.

Ruder Burns, A. An appellation which is given to Allan Cunningham by Talfourd, in his *Life and Works of Charles Lamb* (ii. 336), where he says:—

... Allan Cunningham, stalwart of form, and stout of heart and verse, a ruder Burns.

Rufus. A sobriquet bestowed on William II. of England; on Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, the son-in-law of Edward I.; and on Otho II., Emperor of Germany. The latter is also called THE BLOODY. *Vid.* BARBAROSSA.

Rufus. A name under which Marston, in his *Metamorphosis of Pigmalion's Image* (London, 1597), alludes to Shakespeare:—
Now, Rufus! by old Glebron's fearful mace,
Hath not my Muse deserv'd a worthy place?
Is not my pen compleate? Are not my lines
Right in the swaggering humor of these times?

Rufus Laberius Crispinus. A character in Jonson's *Poetaster*. Gifford, in his *Works of Ben Jonson*, claims this to be a satire on John Marston, the English dramatist, but Feis, in his *Shakespeare and Montaigne* (p. 162), thinks it is intended for Shakespeare, and says:—

The name of Rufus has two peculiarities which may have induced Marston to confer it upon Shakespeare. First of all, like the English king of that name, Shakespeare's pre-name was William. Secondly, the best-preserved portrait of Shakespeare shows him with hair verging upon a reddish hue. Laberius (from *labare*, to shake; hence Shak-erius, a similar nickname as Greene's Shake-scene) is clearly an indication of the poet's family name. The Roman custom of placing the name of the *gens*, or family, in the middle of a person's name, leaves no doubt as to Jonson's intention. Laberius was a dramatic poet, even as Shakespeare, and played his own dramas, as Shakespeare did. In Crispinus, both Shakespeare's curly hair and the offence of application, plagiarism, or literary theft, with which he is charged by his antagonist, are manifestly marked; St. Crispin being noted among the saints for his fleching habits. He made shoes for the poor from materials stolen from the rich.

Rugged Lion, The, or AL HADARA, was the name given to Ali by his mother, at his birth.

Rugged Timon of the Elizabethan Drama, The. So Bullen, in his introduction to the works of John Marston, the dramatist, calls the latter.

Ruler of Kings, The. So

Hannay, in his *Satire and Satirists* (p. 105), styles Louis XIV., King of France.

Ruler of the Ausonian Lyre, The. An appellation given to Angelo Poliziano, who is better known by the name of Politianus. When scarcely fifteen years of age, he surprised Florence with a poem of 1400 lines. He became a friend of Lorenzo de Medici, who assisted him. It was at this period that the arts and sciences began to flourish, and philosophy to be freed from the dust of barbarism, and Politianus was seen to shine as a star of the first magnitude, as a translator, annotator, and poet, as a teacher of Greek, and as the author of *Orfeo*, one of the earliest dramatic compositions produced in Italy. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy*.

Run-Away Spartan, The. An epithet given to Sir Robert Peel, who, having been opposed to The Irish Emancipation Bill, finally changed his opinion and worked in favor of it.

Rupert of Debate, The. So Bulwer, in *The New Timon* (i. 6), calls Edward Geoffrey, fourteenth Earl of Derby, the opponent of Daniel O'Connell, who is termed THE GREAT O.

Rural Postman of Bideford, The. Edward Capern. *Vid.* THE POSTMAN POET.

Russian Byron, The. A title bestowed on Alexander Sergeievitch Puschkin, the greatest Russian poet of the present century.

Russian Field. A nickname given to John Field, the author of *Nocturnes*, consisting of seven concertos, much admired in their day.

Russian Murat, The. A title given to Michael Miloradowitch, one of the greatest opponents of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Russian Palestrina, The. A title given to Dmitri Bortnian-

sky, a celebrated Russian composer of the last century.

Russophobist, The. A nickname given to David Urquhart, on account of his doughty and passionate opposition to Russia and the Russian policy in the East. He was born in Cromarty, Scotland, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford. In 1835 he was secretary to the Turkish Embassy, but resigned his position when Lord Palmerston's Russian policy did not suit him. He returned to England, and was sent to Parliament as representative of Stafford in the Con-

servative interest, when he made himself conspicuous in his attacks on Palmerston, then holding the seals of the Foreign Office. In 1852 he retired from Parliament. He was the author of many works upon Russia, Turkey, and the East, in the shape of essays, travels, biography, or diplomatic transactions.

Ryparographer, The. So Pliny calls Pyricus, the painter, "because he confined himself to the drawing of ridiculous and gross pictures, in which he greatly excelled." The word is from the Greek *ῥυπαρός*, *i. e.*, "nasty."

S.

Sabbath Bard, The. So Lord Byron, in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, calls James Grahame. *Vid.* SEPULCHRAL GRAHAME.

Sablonnier, Le, i. e., THE SAND-DEALER. A nickname given to Frederick II. of Prussia, better known as Frederick the Great. On his accession to the throne, the dominions of his house consisted of provinces detached from each other, and many parts of these provinces, particularly the March of Brandenburg, were barren and sandy. The name was given him in derision, but Europe soon saw that he was a great man, for when he died he had made the desert bloom; had by his wise judgment doubled the population, nearly tripled the army, left a large treasure, and placed his country in the first rank of European powers.

Sabut Jung, or THE DARING IN WAR, was a nickname given by the East Indians to Robert, Lord Clive.

Sacharissa, the heroine of the love poetry of Edmund Waller.

Being too young to resist beauty, and probably too vain to think himself resistible, he fixed his heart, perhaps half fondly and half ambitiously, upon the Lady Dorothea Sidney, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, whom he courted by all the poetry in which Sacharissa is celebrated. . . . She was not to be subdued by the power of verse, but rejected his addresses, it is said, with disdain, and drove him away to solace his disappointment with Amoret (*q. v.*) or Phillis. She married in 1639 the Earl of Sunderland; and in her old age, meeting somewhere with Waller, asked him when he would

again write such verses upon her. "When you are as young, madam," said he, "and as handsome as you were then." — *Johnson*.

Saddle-Bag John. A nickname given to General Pope by his soldiers, "in memory of his famous order about headquarters being on horseback."

Sagacious Terrier. A nickname given to James Bruce, an eminent traveller, who spent many years in Egypt, Abyssinia, and Nubia, and after his return to England published an account of his journey. His exploits were at first suspected of being fictitious, but since then suspicion has sunk into the acquiescence of the truth of his work. Wolcot, in his *Peter Pindar's Complimentary Epistle to James Bruce*, says: —

Sagacious Terrier in Discovery's mine,
Shall Nature form no more a nose like thine?

Sagan of Jerusalem, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for Dr. Compton, the Bishop of London. He was the son of the Earl of Northampton, who fell in the royal cause at the battle of Hopton Heath. The Sagan of the Jews was the vicar of the sovereign pontiff.

Sage, Le. A name given to Charles V., King of France, also called **THE SOLOMON OF FRANCE**. Sæmund Sigfusson, the compiler of the poetical version of the Edda in the eleventh century, is often referred to as **THE SAGE**.

Count de Las Casas is called **LE SAGE**; and George Buchanan is spoken of in the *Noctes Am-*

brosianæ (vii.) as **THE SAGE**.
Vid. also **THE WISE**.

Sage and Serious Spenser,
The. So Milton calls Edmund
 Spenser.

Sage of Alexandria, The. Eu-
 clid is frequently so named.

Sage of Crotona, The. So
 Pythagoras was called, because
 he established his first and prin-
 cipal school of philosophy at
 Crotona, in the sixth century
 B. C. He is also termed **CRO-**
TONA'S SAGE.

Sage of Monticello, The. A
 sobriquet bestowed on Thomas
 Jefferson, due to the wisdom ex-
 hibited by him in his intercourse
 with his visitors, and in his cor-
 respondence with public men on
 matters of government, after he
 had retired from the presidency
 of the United States, on March
 4, 1809, to Monticello, his estate
 in Virginia.

Sage of Skinner Street, The.
 A nickname conferred on Will-
 iam Godwin. *Vid.* Symonds,
Shelley, English Men of Letters
 (cap. iii.).

Sagest of Usurpers, The. So
 Lord Byron, in *Childe Harold*
 (IV. lxxxv.), calls Oliver Crom-
 well.

Sailor King, The. A nickname
 given to William IV. of Eng-
 land, who, from a midshipman,
 became lord high admiral in
 1827.

Saint, The. A nickname given
 to Edward VI. of England, on
 account of his regard for religion
 and everything connected with
 it. It was his custom to take
 notes of the sermons which he
 heard; particularly those which
 seemed to bear any immediate
 relation to his own duties; and
 the attention which he paid to
 the precepts inculcated in the
 discourses of the eminent divines
 who preached before him, fre-
 quently produced a visible and
 permanent effect upon his con-

duct. A sermon preached before
 him by Ridley caused him to
 found St. Thomas and the Bride-
 well Hospitals.

Saint, The. A nickname given
 to Henry II., King of Germany.
 He was a pious prince, more fit
 for the cloister than the throne,
 and very popular with the ec-
 clesiastics. He founded several
 religious houses, and the Stras-
 burg cathedral (founded in 1015)
 will always make him remem-
 bered.

Saint Archibald. So Churchill,
 in his poem *Independence* (line
 138), calls Archibald Bower.

Saint Bernard Croly. A name
 by which George Croly is fre-
 quently referred to, on account of
 his *Tales of Great St. Bernard*.

Salic, The. A nickname given to
 Conrad II. of Germany, because
 he introduced the Salic code,
 that freeholders should not have
 their lands taken from them ex-
 cept by a judgment of their peers.
 By this decree fiefs were made
 hereditary. Its real intention
 was to rescue the inferior vassals
 from the arbitrary power of their
 lords. It was the axiom of the
 Salic that the power of kings
 should be unlimited; but that of
 nobles limited. Thus he gained
 for the crown both the burgher
 and vassal classes.

Sallust of France, The. So
 Voltaire terms César Vichard,
 Abbé de St. Réal.

Salt of Art, The. So Fuseli
 characterized Michael Angelo.

Saluste. A character in Charles
 Sorel's *Extravagant Shepherd*,
 and a satire on Honorat de Bueil
 Racan.

Salvator Rosa of the Sea, The.
 A title bestowed upon Michael
 Scott, the author of *Tom Crin-*
gle's Log, in the *Noctes Am-*
brosianæ (lxvi.).

Samian Poet, The. A name
 given the satirist Simonides, who
 was born at Samos.

Samian Sage, The. So Thomson calls Pythagoras, who was born at Samos, in the sixth century B. C.:—

'Tis enough,
In this late age, adventurous to have
touched
Light on the numbers of the Samian
Sage.

Samson Agonistes, The. So Masson, in his *Life of Milton* (v. 674), terms the latter.

Samuel Grantly, in Anthony Trollope's novel *Warden*, is intended for Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford.

Sandy Gordon. A character in Scott's novel *The Antiquary*, drawn to represent Alexander Gordon, a Scotch historian and draughtsman.

Sanglier des Ardennes, Le. William de la Marck. *Vid.* THE WILD BOAR OF ARDENNES.

Sans Peur. A name given to Jean, second Duke of Burgundy, who flourished in the early part of the fifteenth century. *Vid.* THE FEARLESS.

Sant'ring Bully, A. James II., King of England. *Vid.* OLD SQUAB.

Sapiens, i. e., THE WISE. A nickname given to Gildas, or Gildus, an Anglo-Saxon writer, who is supposed to have been born in Wales. Having displayed an early attachment to learning, he was placed under the care of St. Iltutus, a cousin of King Arthur, and, when that man's teaching was no longer sufficient to satisfy his thirst for learning, he went to France to pursue his studies. Afterwards he resided in one of the small isles called the Holmes, in the British Channel, and finally retired to the Abbey of Glastonbury, where he died. He was celebrated for his rigid piety, sanctity, and erudition, but he was a weak and wordy writer.

Sappho, in Pope's *Moral Essays* (epistle iii.), is intended for Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who had first been addressed by him under that name in 1722, in a complimentary manner. In the *Moral Essays*, however, he compares "Sappho's di'monds with her dirty smock":—

A Sappho at her toilet's greasy
task,
With Sappho fragrant at an ev'ning
masque.

Vid. also ATOSSA.

Sappho of Toulouse, The. A sobriquet conferred on Clémence Isaure, a wealthy lady of Toulouse, and the author of a beautiful *Ode to Spring*. In 1490 she instituted the "*Jeux Floraux*," and left a legacy to defray their annual expenses.

Sardanapalus of China, The. A title given to Cheotsin, who flourished in the twelfth century, and who, when defeated by Woo-wong, his successor, sought death in a manner similar to that of the great Assyrian.

Sardanapalus of Germany, The. A nickname given to Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia and Germany, who abandoned himself to gluttony, drunkenness, luxury, and voluptuousness. He rarely quitted Bohemia, and, being wholly indifferent to the affairs of Germany, the Diet deposed him. He indulged in excesses till he died of apoplexy.

Saul, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is intended for Oliver Cromwell. Saul drove David from Jerusalem, and the Protector compelled Charles II. to fly from England.

Savior of His Country, The. An epithet given to Charles Pichegru, a French general, who was called to Paris to suppress the insurrection of April, 1795, and succeeded in doing so.

Henry Clay has received the same title. *Vid.* THE GREAT PACIFICATOR.

Savior of Protestantism, The. A name sometimes given to Gustavus Adolphus.

Savior of the Nations. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (ix. 5), calls the Duke of Wellington.

Sawney. A name given to Alexander Pope, in an anonymous poem, 1728, occasioned by his *Dunciad*:—

Sawney! a mimic sage of huge renown,
To Twick'nam bow'rs retir'd, enjoys
his wealth,
His malice, and his muse; in grot-
toes cool,
And cover'd arbors, dreams his
hours away.

Saxon, The. A nickname given to Henry I. of Germany, because he was a Saxon by birth.

Saxon Duke, The, in Butler's *Hudibras*, is John Frederick, Duke of Saxony, who was very corpulent. Charles V., on taking him a prisoner, remarked: "I have gone hunting many a time, but never saw I such a swine before."

Saxon Giant, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Handel. *Vid.* Crowest, *Musical Anecdotes* (i. 169).

Sbernia. A nickname applied to Francesco Berni by Pietro Aretino. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (pt. ii. cap. xiv.).

Scaliger of the Age, The. A name given to Bishop Warburton, for he, like Scaliger, was a man of great talents but vain and abusive. Disraeli, in speaking of Pope and Warburton in *The Quarrels of Authors*, says:—

A mere poet was soon dazzled by the sorcery of erudition; and he himself, having nothing of that kind of learning, believed Warburton to be the Scaliger of the Age, for his gratitude far exceeded his knowledge.

Scanderbeg (a corruption of Iskander Beg, *i. e.*, Prince Alexander) is a sobriquet conferred by the Turks on George Castriot, Prince of Albania, the patriot chief of Epirus.

Schinocephalus, or ONION-HEAD. A nickname bestowed by the Greeks upon Pericles, he having a peculiarly elongated head, to conceal which he was generally represented with a helmet.

Scholar-like Shepherd. An epithet conferred on Robert Greene by his friend Thomas Nash, in the latter's introduction to the former's *Menaphon* (1587), where he says:—

Curteous and wise, whose judgments (not entangled with envie) enlarge the deserts of the Learned by your liberrall censures; vouchsafe to welcome your scholler-like Shepherd with such Universitie entertainment as either the nature of your bountie or the custome of your common civilitie may afford.

Scholastic, The. A name given to Epiphanius, an Italian *savant* of the sixth century.

School-Master Camden. A name given to William Camden (who in 1575 was an usher of Westminster School) by Ralph Brooke, in his criticisms of that antiquary's works.

School-Master of the Republic, The. A nickname frequently given to Noah Webster, on account of his school-books. His *Grammatical Institute of the English Language*, first published in 1783, afterwards known as *Webster's Spelling-Book*, with its tape-tied back and thin wooden covers, in January, 1865, had reached a sale of 40,000,000 copies. He had the tact of discerning the wants of the people; he simplified knowledge, and made it easy of acquisition. During the twenty years in which he was employed in compiling his Dictionary, the entire support of his family was derived

from the profits at a premium for copyright of less than a cent a copy.

Schoolmiss Alfred. So Bulwer, in his poem *The New Timon*, alludes to Alfred Tennyson.

School-Mistress, The, the principal character in Shenstone's poem of the same name, was Sarah Lloyd, the teacher of a school at Leasowes, in the parish of Halesowen, Shropshire, where the poet received his earliest instruction.

School-Mistress to France, The. A nickname given to Alcuin by Ashmole, in his *Theatrum Chemicum*. Alcuin was invited from England into France, to superintend the studies of Charlemagne, whom he instructed in astronomy, logic, and rhetoric. He was also the teacher of Maurus, who became the governor of the great Abbey of Fulda in Germany, one of the most flourishing seminaries in Europe. He was employed by Charlemagne to regulate the lectures and discipline of the universities.

Schweigsame, Der. A popular sobriquet bestowed by the Germans upon General Freiherr von Moltke. *Vid. Illustrierte Zeitung* (Leipzig, 1870; No. 1414).

Bei aller Leistungsfähigkeit ist Moltke eine bescheidene und schweigsame Natur. Seine stille Art und seine umfassende Kenntniss fremder Sprachen hat das bekannte Scherzwort erzeugt, das er derjenige preussische Officier sei, welcher in sieben Sprachen am besten zu schweigen verstehe.

Scientific Statesman, The. A nickname given to Edmund Burke. Many of his views on politics and public economy were anticipations of science, and many of his previsions of the course of events were prophecies.

Scorn of the Court, The. A nickname bestowed upon Titus Oates. *Vid. Wilkins, Political Ballads* (i. 207).

Scorpion, The, in *The Chaldee MS.* (ii. 12), is intended to represent John G. Lockhart.

Scotch What d'ye call. So Milton derisively styles Baillie. *Vid. Masson, Life of Milton* (III. iii. 3).

Scotian Petrarch, The. A name given to William Drummond of Hawthornden.

Scotorum Malleus, or THE HAMMER OF THE SCOTCH. A sobriquet applied to Edward I., on his tombstone in Westminster Abbey, which reads:—
Eduardus longus Scotorum Malleus hic est.

Scott of the Sea, The. A nickname given to James Fenimore Cooper, on account of his sea-stories. Timbs, in *The Literary World* (London, 1839; i. 202), says:—

This work is from the pen of the celebrated transatlantic novelist, the Scott of the Sea, as we have heard him designated, in reading whose tales you may almost fancy yourself wetted with ocean spray.

Scottish Anacreon, The. Alexander Scot. *Vid. THE ANACREON OF ANCIENT SCOTTISH POETRY.*

Scottish Bodoni, Our. A nickname given to John Ballantyne (who, like the Italian Giovanni Bodoni, was a printer) by Sir Walter Scott, in a letter to George Ellis. *Vid. Lockhart, Life of Scott.*

Scottish Heliogabalus, The. A nickname given to James VI. of Scotland (James I. of England), on account of his coarse and rapacious appetite.

Scottish Hogarth, The. A sobriquet given to David Allan.

Scottish Homer, The. A title accorded to William Wilkie, author of *The Epigoniad*.

Scottish Hudibras, The. A name given to Samuel Colvil, who imitated Butler's celebrated work, in *The Mock Poem; or,*

Whiggs' Supplication, produced in 1681.

Scottish Marcellus, The. A nickname given to Sir James Macdonald, seventh Baronet of Sleat, on account of his grace of manner and proficiency of knowledge. During a Continental tour he was warmly welcomed in the chief cities, particularly by the Cardinals of Rome, where he died, aged only twenty-five.

Scottish Sidney, The. A name given to Robert Baillie, of Jerviswood, in Lanarkshire, because of his republican principles. He was executed in 1684. The sobriquet is derived from Algeron Sidney. *Vid.* THE BRITISH CASSIUS.

Scottish Teniers, The. A title given to Sir David Wilkie, the celebrated painter.

Scottish Theocritus, The. So Allan Ramsay, the author of *The Gentle Shepherd*, is frequently called.

Scottish Vandyke, The. A nickname given to George Jameson, or Jamesone, an eminent Scotch portrait-painter. He studied at Antwerp in 1616 under Rubens, and had Vandyke as a fellow-pupil. In 1628 he returned to Scotland, where he was patronized by Sir Colin Campbell of Glenarthy, for whom he painted portraits of Robert Bruce and other kings and queens of Scotland. When Charles I. of England visited Scotland in 1633, the magistrates, knowing the king's taste, employed Jameson to make drawings of the Scottish monarchs for him. These pictures pleased the king so much that he sat to him for a full-length picture, presented him with a diamond ring, and, on account of a complaint in his eyes and head, made him wear his hat, a privilege which Jameson ever after used, and commemorated by always

drawing himself with the king's hat on.

Scottish Walpole, The. A nickname given to Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, a literary, artistic, and musical amateur, whose house in Edinburgh, like Horace Walpole's at Strawberry Hill, contained a collection of paintings, prints, china, books, various kinds of works of art, and old manuscripts, unequalled by any other collection in Scotland.

His education was intended by his parents to fit him for holy orders, but if he himself ever seriously contemplated that destiny, the thought was early abandoned. The death of his father in 1813, and the settlement of his mother in Edinburgh, induced him to fix his permanent residence there, and he settled himself in the position which he kept to the last, a man of fashion, devoting his life to the pleasures of society and to the cultivation of literature, music, and the fine arts, while he gave much attention to antiquarian research.

When Scott commenced to keep a diary, almost the first portrait he inscribed in it concerned Sharpe, of whom he says:—

(Nov. 1825). He has infinite wit, and a great turn for antiquarian lore. His drawings are the most fanciful and droll imaginable, a mixture between Hogarth and some of those foreign masters who painted temptations of St. Anthony and such grotesque subjects. As a poet he has not a very strong touch. Strange that his finger-ends can describe so well what he cannot bring clearly and firmly in words. But though a lover of antiquities, and therefore of expensive trifles, he is too aristocratic to use his art to assist his purse. He is a complete genealogist, and has made many detections in Douglass and other books on pedigree, which our nobles would do well to suppress if they had the opportunity. Strange that man should be so curious after scandal of centuries old. He is always master of

the reigning report, and he tells the anecdote with such gusto that there is no helping sympathizing with him—a peculiarity of voice adding not a little to the general effect. My idea is that Sharpe, with his oddities, tastes, satire, and high aristocratic feelings, resembles Horace Walpole—perhaps in his person also, in a general way.

Scourge of Fanaticism, The. An epithet conferred on Robert South, a noted English preacher. He had sharp wit, keen satire, and was a man to be admired and not imitated. He was embittered against Dissenters. He was not diffuse, not learned, but he had ingenuity, subtlety, and brilliancy, and in his sermons often approached buffoonery, which made him popular with the courtiers.

Scourge of God, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Attila, King of the Huns in the fifth century. He was the terror of the entire civilized world, and was famous for his sacking of Rome. The name first occurs in the legend of St. Loup, written by a priest of Troyes in the eighth or ninth century.

Charles VIII. received the same title. *Vid.* FLAGELLUM DEI.

Scourge of Grammar, The. So Pope, in *The Dunciad* (iii.), calls Giles Jacob, a lawyer, dramatist, and the master of Romsey, in Southamptonshire.

Scourge of Princes, The. A name assumed by and afterwards given to Pietro Aretino, who became famous for his ingenious, satirical, and obscene poetry. He boasted that his writings did more good in the world than sermons. He levied contributions on the princes and grandees of his time, who, to avoid his lash, made him considerable presents, from which circumstance he derived his title.

Scrivener of Crosbiters, The. An epithet conferred on Robert

Greene. *Vid.* THE GREENE MAISTER OF THE BLACKE ARTE.

Scroddles. So Gray calls Mason, his biographer. *Vid.* Gosse, *Gray, in English Men of Letters* (cap. vi.).

Scullor, The. So John Taylor, the Water Poet, is termed in *Ben Jonson's Conversations with William Drummond* (xiv.). *Vid.*, also, Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 373).

Sculptor Poet, The. The ancients distinguished the different degrees of the strength of fancy in different poets by calling them painters or sculptors; hence Lucretius, from the force of his images, is ranked among the latter, and is frequently termed THE SCULPTOR POET.

Sea Fielding, A. So Captain Frederick Marryat, the nautical writer, is termed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lxvi.).

Searcher, The. A sobriquet conferred on Robert Fludd, the philosopher and physician:—

Fludd was surnamed "the Searcher" from his many researches into philosophy, medicine, and mathematics. His books, written in Latin, are great, many, and mystical.—*T. Fuller.*

Second Aristotle, A. A nickname given to Frederick II. of Germany, the most accomplished sovereign of the Middle Ages, on account of his knowledge of philosophy.

Second Augustine, The. A title given to Thomas Aquinas by his pupils.

Second Brutus, The. A name given to Francesco de Medici, the fratricide.

Second Cato the Censor, A. An epithet given to Michel de l'Hôpital, one of the most eminent and most virtuous of all the characters of the sixteenth century in France. He resisted the establishment of the Inquisition, and retired from his office of lord chancellor because he could

not abet the king and queen-mother in their measures against the Reformers. He was a man of great integrity, extremely severe, yet a firm advocate of toleration.

Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (ii. p. 116), quoting from Pierre de Bourdaille's *Eulogy on De l'Hôpital*, says:—

That man was a second Cato the Censor, and knew very well how to censure and correct the corrupt world. He thoroughly looked the part, with his long, white beard, his pale face, and his grave mien.

Second Charlemagne, A. A nickname given to Charles V. of Germany, the greatest monarch since the death of Charles *Magnus*. He was the ruler, under one title or another, of more than half of Europe, and much of the New World. He was an indefatigable warrior, could sit all day and night in his saddle, was fearless and energetic, calm in reverses or successes, the first to arm for battle and the last to throw his harness off. He could endure any privation but that of food. His cloister life, in his retirement, was occupied in politics and eating, not in prayer and fasting.

Second Ciceronian, Our. A name given to Robert Southwell by John Trussell. *Vid.* Brydges, *Archæica* (i. pt. iii.).

Second Constantine, A. So Dryden, in his poem *Britannia Rediviva* (line 88), calls James II., King of England.

Second Helen, A. A nickname given to Madame Récamier, not so much on account of her beauty, which was not so very great, but because of her powers of personal grace and the charm of her manner. Other ladies of her time were equally and some were more beautiful, but she in a rare measure possessed, as the soul of her beauty, an indefi-

nable fascination. Her genius for love was not great; but for friendship it was unexampled.

Second Hogarth, The. A nickname given to Henry William Bunbury, an English artist, distinguished by the excellence of his caricatures, some of which called forth the admiration of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Second Johnson, A. A nickname given to Samuel Taylor Coleridge by T. F. Dibdin, in his *Reminiscences of a Literary Life* (i. 254):—

As I retired homewards I thought a second Johnson had visited the earth to make wise the sons of men; and regretted that I could not exercise the powers of a second Boswell, to record the wisdom and the eloquence which had that evening flown from the orator's lips. It haunted me as I retired to rest. It drove away slumber; or if I lapsed into sleep, there was Coleridge.

Second Leviathan of Prose, The. A nickname given to Thomas Nash by Harvey, in his *Pierce's Supererogation* (London, 1593), where he says:—

But what approved man of learning, wisdom, or judgement, ever deigned him any honour of importance, or commendation of note; but the young darling of S. Fame, Thomas Nash, alias Pierce Penniles, the second Leviathan of Prose, and another Behemoth of ryme.

Second Mars, A. A nickname given to Pope Julius II. (Julian della Rovere). He was himself beyond all suspicion of selfish designs of aggrandizement, but his public career during his pontificate was almost entirely devoted to political and military enterprises for the complete re-establishment of papal sovereignty in its ancient territory—Bologna, Ferrara, etc.—and the extinction of foreign domination and foreign influence in Italy. One of the great ideas of his mind was a holy war, in which he was to take command against the Turks, and as a political sovereign he is described as of a

noble soul, full of lofty plans for the glory of Italy; but as an ecclesiastical ruler he has little to recommend him in the eyes of churchmen. Symonds, in his *Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe* (ii. 200), says:—

After Sextus came the blood-stained Borgia; and after him Julius II., whom the Romans in triumphal songs proclaim a second Mars, and who turned, as Michael Angelo expressed it, the chalices of Rome into swords and helms.

Second Ovid, A. A nickname which Robert Greene, the English dramatist, gave to himself, in his *Mourning Garment* (London, 1590), where he says:—

Thus (Right Honorable) you heare the reason of my bold attempt, how I hope your Lordship will be glad with Augustus Cæsar, to read the reformation of a second Ovid; pardon, my Lord, inferiour by a thousand degrees to him in wit or learning, but I feare halfe as fond in publishing amorous fancies.

Second Parent of the Reformed Church, The. A nickname given to John, Duke of Saxony, who sided with the Reformers. He was a friend of Luther, established Reformed churches throughout Saxony, and appointed professors of the same persuasion in Wittenberg University.

Second Romulus of Brandenburg, The. A nickname given to Albert I., Margrave and Elector of Brandenburg. Under him the margravedom was raised to be an electorate. He also conquered his neighbors, the Wends, and partly colonized their country with Flemings; he suppressed their language, and introduced Christianity amongst them. Brandenburg continued in the possession of his descendants for two centuries, and finally fell to the House of Hohenzollern.

Second Shakespeare, A. So Edward Phillips, in his *Theatrum Poetarum* (1675), calls Christo-

pher Marlowe, "not only because, like him, he rose from an actor, but also because in his begun poem of *Hero and Leander* he seems to have a resemblance to that clean and unsophisticated wit."

Second Washington, A. A nickname given to Henry Clay. *Vid.* THE GREAT PACIFICATOR.

Second Xenophon, A. A sobriquet bestowed upon Samuel M'Pherson, the Scottish commander. *Vid.* Caulfield, *Remarkable Characters* (iv. 107).

Self-Tormentor, The. A character borrowed from Terence by John Wallis, in his *Hobbius Heauton-timoroumenos* (1662), and directed against Thomas Hobbes.

Selim the Persian, in Edward Moore's poem of the same title, is intended for Lord Lyttleton.

Semiramis of the North, The, or THE NORTHERN SEMIRAMIS. A sobriquet conferred both upon Margaret, Queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and upon Catharine II., Empress of Russia.

Sempronius. A character drawn to represent Roger Wilbraham, in Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron* (iii. 39), of whom he says:—

The library of Sempronius hath not its superior within the metropolis. The owner of it exercises the knowledge of Crofts upon a collection which, if it have not an abundance of Pinelli, has the choice exhibited by Smith and Paitoni.

Sephi-Mirza. A name under which Louis, Dauphin of France, son of Louis XIV. and grandfather of Louis XV., figured in a French work called *Mémoires Secrètes pour servir à l'Histoire de Perse*. *Vid.* CHA-ABAS.

Sepulchral Grahame. So Lord Byron called James Grahame, after reading his poem *The Sab-bath*.

Seraphic Doctor, The. St. Bona-

ventura. *Vid.* DOCTOR SERAPHICUS.

Seraphic Saint, The. A sobriquet conferred on St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Franciscan order.

Serpent, Le. A name given to Élie-Catherine Fréron, the French critic, in an anonymous epigram:—

L'autre jour, au fond d'un vallon,
Un serpent piqua Jean Fréron.
Que pensez-vous qu'il arriva ?
Ce fut le serpent qui crêva.

Serpentinus, who occurs in Robert Schumann's musical essays (the *Davidsbündler*), is intended for Karl Banck.

Servacis, in Renan's *L'Eau de Jouvence*, is intended for Paul de Granier de Cassagnac.

Sesostris, in Fénelon's *Les Aventures de Télémaque*, is intended for Louis XIV., King of France. *Vid.* IDOMENEUS.

Seth Bede, in "George Eliot's" novel of *Adam Bede*, was taken from an uncle of the author, a carpenter.

Setting Sun, Our. So Dryden, in his poem *To Lord Chancellor Hyde* (line 87), calls King Charles II. of England.

Shah-Jehan, or THE KING OF THE WORLD, was a title assumed by Khorrum-Shah, the fifth of the Mogul dynasty at Delhi.

Shake-scene. A nickname given to Shakespeare by Robert Greene, who, in his last days, saw the arrival of this poet, and saw that he would soon outstrip all his predecessors. The actors had depended upon the playwrights for their plays, but here was an actor who could write, and the dramatist's avocation bade fair to be ruined. The "puppets, antics, base grooms, buckrum gentlemen, peasants, painted monsters," as he calls the players, have learned not only how to act but how to imitate the dramatists. Nothing can justify the

violence of his abuse or defend his assumption that the field of dramatic composition was open only to University graduates. Nothing can excuse his spite in flinging Shakespeare's birth and lack of culture in his face, but the next to the last work of this egotistical, irascible man was to pen, besides much other abuse, in his *Groats-worth of Wit*, the following:—

Yes, trust them not; for there is an upstart Crow, beautified with our feathers, that with his *Tygers heart wrapt in a Players hide*, supposes he is as well able to bumbast out a blanke verse as the best of you; and, being the only absolute *Johannes fac totum*, is in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a country.

Shakespeare de la Hollande. Alfred de Vigny, in his *Stella*, calls Vondel, the Dutch poet, "ce vieux Shakespeare de la Hollande."

Shakespeare in Petticoats. So Joanna Baillie is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, in *Blackwood* (1822).

Shakespeare of Divines, The. So Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one of his poems, alludes to Jeremy Taylor.

Shakespeare of Eloquence, The. Barnave has described Mirabeau under this name. *Vid.* THE FRIEND OF MAN.

Shakespeare of France, The. A name sometimes given to Pierre Corneille, also called LE GRAND CORNEILLE (*q. v.*). His style is majestic and his sentiments profound, but he not unfrequently lapses into bombast, and is decidedly deficient in tenderness. He is most at home in portraying the proud, severe, ambitious, and terrible Romans. Tyrants and conquerors never sat to a better painter.

Shakespeare of Germany, The. A nickname sometimes given to Gustavus Frederick William Grossmann, a celebrated actor and writer of Berlin. He was

first employed as a secretary to the Prussian envoy at Dantzic, and afterwards in the same capacity at Königsberg and Warsaw. After the partition of Poland, in which measure he had some share, he lost his appointment. He then became acquainted with Lessing and other writers of the day, and turned his attention to dramatic composition. After writing several successful pieces for the theatre, he became a manager of several theatres, and to him the German stage is indebted for many improvements. In 1796 he was imprisoned at Hanover for a political offence, for six months, after which he soon died.

Shakespeare of Germany, The.

Both Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller and Augustus Friedrich Ferdinand von Kotzebue have been so called.

Shakespeare of Novelists, The.

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, a few years ago, referred to Fielding under this name, and in the same paper called him THE PRINCE OF NOVELISTS.

Shakespeare of Prose, The.

So Macaulay calls Jane Austen.

Shakespeare of Romance Writers, The.

A nickname given to Mrs. Anne Radcliffe, an English novelist, who is pre-eminent for vivid poetical imagination and for a great power of romantic narrative and description. She is especially noted for awakening curiosity and enchainning attention, and keeps her readers in a state of awe and suspense, but in the end resolves all the seemingly supernatural agencies and horrors of her tales into simple natural causes. She has little variety of character or striking individual portraits, and no humor or wit. Drake, in his *Literary Hours* (i. 359), says:—

In the productions of Mrs. Radcliffe, the Shakespeare of Romance Writers, and who to the wild land-

scape of Salvator Rosa has added the softer graces of a Claude, may be found many scenes truly terrific in their conception, yet so softened down, and the mind so much relieved, by the intermixture of beautiful description or pathetic incident, that the impression of the whole never becomes too strong, never degenerates into horror, but pleasurable emotion is ever the predominating result.

Shakespeare Without Genius,

A. This epithet was given to Alexandre Hardi, a French dramatist, who is said to have been, after Lope de Vega and Calderon, the most fertile of dramatic authors. He gave little heed to art, and thought entirely of what would succeed for the moment.

Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (ii. 84), says:—

At most, two names deserve to be mentioned, those of Hardi and Mayret. The first, whom a happy paradox has designated a Shakespeare without genius, whom Corneille honored with unselfish praise, departed not a little from the senile classical fashion of the Pleiade, and has at least abundance of action and of characters.

Shakespeare's Critic.

A nickname sometimes given to Thomas Rymer, who applied French laws to English literature.

Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, says:—

Rymer, however, was a ripe scholar, and the founder, in our literature, of what has been considered as the French or the classical school of criticism; and he has won the unlucky distinction of being designated as Shakespeare's Critic.

Vid. also Dryden, *Prologue to Love Triumphant*.

Shallow Edwards.

Thomas Edwards. *Vid.* THE PRESBYTERIAN PAUL-PRY.

Shark of the Exchange, The.

A nickname given to Alexander Fordyce, a British financier of the early part of the present

century. *Vid.* Kirkland, *Cyclopedia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes* (i. 44).

Sharp Knife. Andrew Jackson was so called by the Indians, on account of his great penetration and indomitable will.

Sharp One, The. A nickname given to Louis Béjart, a French comedian, on account of his wit and his pointed remarks. He became lame in trying to separate two of his friends who wished to fight a duel.

She-Wolf of France, The. A nickname given to Isabella, daughter of Philippe IV. of France, who, with the aid of her paramour, Mortimer, and others, drove her husband, Edward II. of England, from his throne, placed upon it her son, Edward III., and through his minority governed the kingdom. *Vid.* Gray's poem *The Bard*.

Sheepmaker, The. A nickname given to Joseph Smith of Manchester, England, and founder of the Social Institution, established there. He joined the Blanketeers or Manchester Radicals, and became a Socialist. When a member of the latter party, he frequently addressed public meetings, and would not allow the audience to leave until they had subscribed money for a sheep for the Queenwood community, hence the above nickname.

Shepherd Lord, The, who is referred to by Wordsworth in his *White Doe of Rylstone*, was Henry, the tenth Lord Clifford, who was sent by his mother to be brought up by a shepherd, in order to save him from the fury of the House of York. He remained there as a shepherd's child for thirty years, receiving no education, and was restored to all his rights upon the accession of Henry VIII.

Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, The, the principal character

in a religious tract of the same name by Mrs. Hannah More, is said to be David Saunders, who, with his father, tended sheep upon Salisbury Plain for one hundred years, and was noted for his wisdom and piety.

Shepherd of the Ocean, The. So Spenser, in his poem *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, describes Sir Walter Raleigh, in allusion to his maritime discoveries.

Sherborne, in Benjamin Disraeli's novel of *Vivian Grey*, is intended for Isaac Disraeli, the author's father.

Sheva, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, represents Sir Roger l'Estrange.

Shiftesbury. A nickname given to Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury. *Vid.* THE POLITICIAN.

Shimei, in Samuel Pordage's satirical poem *Azaria and Hushai*, is intended for John Dryden:—

Sweet was the muse that did his
wit inspire,
Had he not let his hackney muse to
hire;
But variously his knowing muse
could sing,
Could Doeg praise, and could blas-
pheme the king;
The bad make good, good bad, and
bad make worse,
Bless in heroics, and in satires
curse.

In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, Shimei represents Slingsby Bethel, Lord Mayor of London:—

. . . whose youth did early promise
bring,
Of zeal to God, and hatred to his
king;
Did wisely from expensive sins re-
frain,
And never broke the Sabbath but
for gain.

Short, The. So Pepin, King of France in the eighth century, was styled, on account of his diminutive figure.

Shred of a Loom, Thou. A nickname bestowed upon Titus Oates. The allusion is to his mean origin, his father having originally been a ribbon-weaver, but afterwards an Anabaptist preacher. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 209).

Shrill Querpo, in *The Dispensary*, by Dr. Garth, is intended for a certain Dr. Howe.

Sicilian Anacreon, The. Giovanni Meli, an Italian author, noted for his amorous poetry, is thus named.

Siddons of America, The. A sobriquet conferred upon Mrs. Mary Ann Duff, *née* Dyke, who was acknowledged without dispute for many years as the first tragic actress of our stage, and is frequently also called **THE QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE**.

Sidewalk Poet, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon J. M. Cray, a New Jersey poet, on account of the series of serio-comic and whimsical poetical effusions contributed to the periodicals of Hackensack, N. J., whereby owners of dilapidated sidewalks were ridiculed:—

This threw them in such a flurry,
They laid that sidewalk in a hurry.

Sidrophel, in Butler's *Heroical Epistle of Hudibras to Sidrophel*, is probably intended for Sir Paul Neal, a member of the Royal Society, who proved to his own satisfaction that Butler was not the author of *Hudibras*. "Sidrophel" is also identified with William Lilly, "the cunning man that dealt in destiny's dark counsel." *Vid.* *Hudibras* (pt. II. iii. 106).

Siffroi, in Renan's *L'Eau de Jouvence*, is intended for Prince Bismarck.

Signior Capricio. Thomas Nash is thus alluded to in one of the tracts against him by Gabriel Harvey, the friend of Spenser. The passage reads:—

And what riott so pestiferous as
that which in sugred baits presenteth
most poisonous hookes? Sir Skelton
and Master Scoggin were but
innocents to Signior Capricio.

Vid. also *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. i. 19).

Signor Immerito. A name under which Gabriel Harvey alludes to Edmund Spenser, in his *Four Letters and Certain Sonnets* (London. 1592), where he says:—

Signor Immerito (for that name well be remembered) was then and is still my affectionate friend.

Silent, The. A title given to William I., Prince of Orange.

Silly Duke, The. A nickname given to the Duke of Marlborough by his political opponents. It was given hardly on account of any want of mental power, but from his habit of expression. Whenever a question suggesting matter of which he disapproved was put to him, "Oh, silly!" would be his answer.—"Then, will you do so and so?" "Oh, silly! silly!"

Silly Quirko. A nickname given to Gabriel Harvey by Nash, in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, where he says:—

Poore taine-witted silly Quirko,
on my conscience I dare excuse him,
hee hath never anie such thought,
but did it in as meere earnest, as ever
in commendation of himself and his
he writ those two verses.

Silurist, The. So the physician Henry Vaughan, author of *Silex Scintillans, or Sacred Poems* . . . (1650-55), styled himself, because he was born among the Silures, or people of South Wales. He has been described as "an ingenious person, but proud and humorous."

Silver-Mouthed Wroe. A sobriquet bestowed on the warden of Manchester Collegiate Church during the seventeenth century. *Vid.*, for details, *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. ii. 28).

Silver-Tongued Sluggard of the Senate, The. A nickname given to Senator Thomas C. McCreery. *Vid. Puck* (v. 105).

Silver-Tongu'd Smith, who is referred to by Nash in his *Pierce Peniless, his Supplication to the Devill* (1592), is Henry Smith, whose biography will be found in Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*:—

Queintlye couldst thou deuise
heauenly ditties to Apolloe's lute,
and teach stately uerse to trip it as
smoothly as if Ovid and thou had
but one soule (p. 40).

Fuller, in his *Church History* (IX. xvi. 142), states that he was "commonly called the Silver-tongued Preacher, and that was but one metall below St. Chrysostome himself." *Vid. also The Life of Mr. Henrie Smith*, prefixed to his *Sermons* (1675).

The same epithet has been applied to Joshua Sylvester, the translator of Du Bartas' *Divine Weeks and Works*; to William Bates, the Puritan divine; to Anthony Hammond, the poet; and to Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham.

Silver Trumpet of the House, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Sir Edward Deering, Bart., a member of the Long Parliament, who, having a good voice, was very fond of displaying it. Clarendon calls him "a man of levity and vanity, easily flattered by being commended."

Silver-Whiskered Chapman. A name given to George Chapman, the dramatist. *Vid. Masson, Life of Milton* (i. 345).

Simple, The. A nickname given to Charles III., King of France early in the tenth century.

Simple, The. A nickname given to Sigismund, the last of the Tyrol line of the House of Austria. He was capricious, fanciful, restless in his disposition, and by his extravagance dissi-

pated the treasures amassed by his father; involved himself in unnecessary and fruitless wars; and, to supply his wants and expenses, mortgaged or alienated his inheritance.

Simple Lombard, The. An epithet conferred on Guido di Castel of Reggio, who, amidst power and wealth, retained a simplicity of taste, treating all sorts of people with the same courtesy. His castle was a refuge for the oppressed and exiled from other courts.

Single-Speech Hamilton. A nickname conferred on the Right Hon. William Gerard Hamilton, for the speech made on the opening of the session, Nov. 13, 1755, when, to quote Waller, "he broke out, like the Irish rebellion, three-score thousand strong, when nobody was aware, or in the least suspected it." Of the great impression made by this piece of oratory, abundant proof is given in Walpole's letters. *Vid. also Scott's poem The Bridal of Triermain* (ii. 4) and Churchill's poem *Independence* (line 406).

Singular Doctor, The. William of Occam. *Vid. DOCTOR SINGULARIS.*

Sinner Saved. So William Huntington, a popular preacher at the beginning of the century, and the author of numerous theological treatises, termed himself.

Sir Artegal, a knight in Spenser's *Faërie Queene*, is the hero of book v., and impersonates Justice, the foster-child of Astræa. It is said that the character represents Arthur, Lord Grey, of Wilton, the poet's friend and patron, the narrative of whose adventures presents many historical events in Spenser's life. In books i.-iv. he occasionally appears, and is called Sir Arthegal.

Sir Bob. A nickname given to

Sir Robert Walpole. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 284).

Sir Bull-Face Double-Fee. A nickname bestowed upon Sir Fletcher Norton, Baron Grantley, on account of his avarice.

Sir Charles Easy. A nickname given to Samuel Johnson in a newspaper squib. He was frequently the subject of brief and half-witty newspaper paragraphs, in allusion to his personal peculiarities, to his politics, or to his pension. In one he is announced (ironically, of course) to appear on the stage in the character of Sir Charles Easy, and Goldsmith in that of Common Sense. In another he is represented (in allusion to his pension) as Hercules slaying the Hesperian Dragon, and receiving his reward. Again, in a squib against the ministry, where each is recommended to fill a place at variance with his supposed character, he finds a place as the Governor of the Falkland Islands. *Vid.* THE LITERARY CASTOR.

Sir' Eremit. A sobriquet bestowed on William Cecil, Lord Burleigh. *Vid.* THE EREMIT OF TIBBALS.

Sir Fopling Flutter, the hero of Etheredge's comedy *The Man of Mode*, is said to have been taken from a certain Beau Hewit, who was a celebrated dandy of the time:—

Sir George Etheredge was as thorough a fop as I ever saw; he was exactly his own Sir Fopling Flutter.—Spence, *Anecdotes*.

Sir Fretful Plagiary, in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's play *The Critic*, is intended for Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, who was noted for his vanity.

Sir Giles Overreach, in Philip Massinger's play *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, is supposed to be intended for Sir Giles Mompesson, to whom and to Sir Francis Michell (satirized in the same comedy under the name of Jus-

tice Greedy) was granted the celebrated patent for the exclusive manufacture of gold and silver lace, called by Macaulay "the most disgraceful of all patents in English history."

Sir Harry Wildair, a character in George Farquhar's comedy *The Constant Couple*, is supposed to be a portrait of the author himself.

Sir Hector, in Arthur Hugh Clough's poem of the *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, is intended for a Mr. Farquharson.

Sir Jack Brag, the principal character in an old ballad of the same name, is intended for General John Burgoyne.

Sir John Anvil, a character in *The Spectator*, was taken from a Mr. Crowley.

Sir John Chester, a prominent character in Charles Dickens' novel *Barnaby Rudge*, is intended for a portrait of Lord Chesterfield.

Sir Joseph Banks of His Times, *The.* A nickname given to John Evelyn by Dibdin, in his *Library Companion*, where he says:—

Evelyn was at least the Sir Joseph Banks of his times. I have before had occasion to notice his intimacy with the leading families of rank, which appears little, if at all, to have spoilt his natural frankness of manner and sincerity of character.

Sir Paridel, the male coquette in Spenser's *Faërie Queene* (bk. iii. 10; iv. 1), is intended to represent the Earl of Westmoreland. *Vid.* BLADAMOUR.

Sir Plume, in Alexander Pope's poem *The Rape of the Lock*, is intended for Sir George Brown, the brother of Mrs. Morley. *Vid.* THALESTRIS.

Sir Positive At-All, in Shadwell's play of *The Sullen Lovers*, is intended for a satire upon Sir Robert Howard, an author noted for his bad plays.

Sir Sanglier Shan, in Edmund Spenser's poem *The Faërie*

Queene, is intended for Shan O'Neill, the leader of the Irish insurgents in 1567.

Sir Sidrophel. A name applied to Sir Robert Walpole. *Vid.* Wright, *Caricature History of the Georges* (p. 105-6):—

In July, however, after the close of the session, Walpole was received in Norfolk (where the Excise madness appears to have prevailed least) with unusual marks of respect, and his entry into Norwich resembled a triumph. This, in London, was soon made the subject of satirical ballads, in which he was burlesqued under the character of "Sir Sidrophel," and his reception by his constituents turned into ridicule.

Sir Thomas Lofty. Lord Melcombe, in the latter part of his life, patronized Mr. Bentley, and took much pains in bringing forward *The Wishes*, in which piece he was supposed to have had a considerable share. While it was in rehearsal, he invited all the performers to his seat at Hammersmith, and had it acted in the garden. Foote, who was one of them, was all the time noting the peculiarities of his lordship; and in 1764 brought him on the stage under the name of Sir Thomas Lofty, in *The Patron*.

Sir Tremendous. Sir John Dennis. *Vid.* APPIUS.

Sir Tristram, in Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, represents Sir Walter Scott, probably in allusion to his edition of the romance of that name.

Sire of Ossian, The. Wordsworth, in his *Poetry as a Study*, says, "All hail, Macpherson! hail to thee, Sire of Ossian! The phantom was begotten . . . upon a cloud of tradition—it travelled southward, where it was greeted with acclamation, and the thin Consistence took its course through Europe."

Six-Foot Suckling, A. So Churchill, in *The Rosciad* (line 147), calls Fitzpatrick, an actor.

The latter attacked Garrick's professional character, in *The Craftsman*, and Garrick retaliated in a poem entitled *The Flibbleriad*, in which Fitzpatrick is severely satirized under the name of Fitzgig, and is called:—
Nor male nor female! then on oath
We safely may pronounce it both.

Skikari Thompson. A nickname given to Captain F. J. Thompson, well known to Anglo-Indians for his passion for sport. Since he was invalided, in 1852, Captain Thompson had led for the most part a solitary life in the jungle, supporting himself chiefly by the produce of his gun, and only coming into the station occasionally to supply himself with articles which he required. He never failed, however, to appear at Simla about Christmas time in order to raise funds for supplying the inmates of charitable institutions there with a Christmas feast. Captain Thompson entered the service in 1836, served with the second European Bengal Fusiliers during Sir Charles Napier's campaign against the Hill tribes in Scinde; he was also during the Punjab campaign at the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Chilianwalla and Goolerat.

Skin and Bone. A nickname given by his soldiers to the Confederate General Mahone.

Slip of Youth, or DELICTUM JUVENTUTIS. So Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher, called his daughter. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (vi. 289).

Slow Carus, in Garth's poem *The Dispensary*, is intended for a certain Dr. Tyson.

Slow Trot. A sobriquet bestowed on Gen. George H. Thomas. *Vid.* Johnson, *Memoir of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas* (p. 133):—

It has been said that he was slow, and that he gained the familiar cognomen of "Slow Trot" in consequence thereof.

Sly Fox, The. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, is frequently so called:—

We never can want food for laughter while, in the phrase of the sly Fox, George Grenville has the conduct of the House of Commons.—*Letter of John Wilkes to Dr. Brocklesby.*

Small-Beer Poet, The. A nickname bestowed by William Cobbett upon William Thomas Fitzgerald, who has also been ridiculed by Lord Byron, in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, and by Horace Smith, in his *Rejected Addresses*.

Small-Light Throop. A nickname given to Governor Enos T. Throop of New York. Hammond, in his *History of the Political Parties of the State of New York*, gives the following account of the origin of the nickname:—

Immediately after the election in 1830 Governor Throop issued a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and prayer, of which the following is the first sentence: "Whereas the wisdom of man is but a small light, shining around his footsteps, showing the things that are near, while all beyond is shrouded in darkness, manifesting our dependence upon a God of infinite wisdom, the Creator and guide of all things, who directs our path through the dark and unseen places, and to ends which human wisdom foresees not, and evincing that our condition here, whether of good or evil, is, according to his good pleasure, operating upon our hearts and minds and not according to our own will; wherefore it is becoming, not only in individuals but in nations, to prostrate themselves before him in humble thankfulness for all the good things which he hath vouchsafed to them, and to implore the continuance of his divine favor according to his good pleasure."

His opponents, of course, ridiculed this most unmercifully, and the governor obtained his nickname from it.

Smarrito, or THE BEWILDERED.
A title bestowed on Carlo Dati,

the friend of Milton. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 612).

Smelfungus. A nickname conferred upon Tobias Smollett by Lawrence Sterne, because the former's book *Travels through France and Italy* is "one prolonged snarl."

The lamented Smelfungus travelled from Boulogne to Paris, from Paris to Rome, and so on; but he set out with the spleen and jaundice, and every object he passed by was discolored or distorted. He wrote an account of them, but 'twas nothing but the account of his own miserable feelings.

Smirk, Mr., The Divine in Mode, is the title of the chaplain in Etherege's comedy *The Man of Mode*, and the name which Andrew Marvell applied to Dr. Francis Turner of Cambridge.

Smooth-Lipp'd Plausible. So Churchill, in his poem *The Ghost* (iii. 742), calls the Rev. W. Sellon. In 1763 he published a sermon which he had preached at St. Andrew's Holborn, at Clerkenwell, and at St. Giles', which the critics discovered to be a gross piece of plagiarism. Hence Churchill's lines:—

Who knows not Smooth-Lipp'd Plausible?

A preacher deem'd of greatest note
For preaching that which others wrote.

Snake, The. A nickname given to Shelley by Byron during a reading of *Rosalind*. When Shelley came to the line of Mephistopheles,

Wie meine Muhme, die berühmte Schlange,

he translated it:—

My aunt, the renowned Snake,
whereupon Byron cried: "Then, you are her nephew."

The epithet suited Shelley, "because of his noiseless gliding movement, bright eyes, and ethereal diet," and he did not resent it. In fact, he alludes to it in several of his letters.

Snawdon's Knight. So James Fitz-James is styled by Scott in *The Lady of the Lake*. *Vid.* also *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. ii. 342-3).

Snow King, The. So Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was called in derision at Vienna.

He was kept together by the cold, but would melt and disappear as he approached a warmer soil.—Dr. Crichton, *Scandinavia* (ii. 61).

Soapy Sam. A nickname given to Bishop Samuel Wilberforce while at Oxford, and which clung to him throughout his life.

Sober. A character in Samuel Johnson's *The Idler*, which the author intended as a representation of himself.

Socrates of His Age, The. A name bestowed on Trifone Gabrielli, a Venetian, celebrated for his excellent morals no less than for his learning. *Vid.* Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy* (pt. ii. cap. xiii.).

Socrates of the French Renaissance, The. An epithet given to François Rabelais, who had an immense appreciation for Socrates, and whom he frankly confesses to be his model. Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (i. 290), says:—

In the prologue to *Gargantua*, he justifies his own work by reference to this great exemplar, and the passage must not be overlooked by such as would comprehend the spirit of one who was to tell the truth, the Socrates of the French Renaissance.

Socrates of the Jews, The. Moses Mendelssohn. *Vid.* THE JEWISH SOCRATES.

Sodoma, Il. A title bestowed on the Italian painter Giovanni Antonio de Bazzi.

Soldiers' Friend, The. A title given by his countrymen to Frederick, Duke of York, the second son of King George III., and the commander of the Eng-

lish forces in the Low Countries during the French Revolution. He was publicly thanked for his administration in 1814.

Solemn Doctor, The. Henry Goethals. *Vid.* DOCTOR SOLEMNIS.

Soliman the Magnificent. A name given to Charles Jennens, who wrote many of Handel's librettos, and arranged the words for *The Messiah*. *Vid.* Crowest, *Musical Anecdotes* (ii. 226), and Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes* (iii. 120).

Solomon of Bards, The. So Disraeli, in his *Calamities of Authors*, calls Matthew Prior.

Solomon of France, The. A sobriquet conferred on Louis IX. and Charles V. (LE SAGE), Kings of France.

Solomon of Great Britain, The. So Dr. John Wolcot calls George III., King of England.

Solon of Parnassus, The, or THE LEGISLATOR OF PARNASSUS, was an epithet bestowed by Voltaire upon Boileau-Despréaux, in allusion to the latter's *L'Art Poétique*, a production unequalled in the entire range of didactic poetry.

Son of a She-Bear, The. An epithet conferred on Pope Nicholas III., of the family of Orsini (the Bears), by Dante, *Inferno* (xix. 70), who says:—

And truly was I son of the She-bear,

So eager to advance the cubs, that wealth

Above, and here myself, I pocketed.

Son of Belial, The. A nickname given to Marchamont Needham in the *Mercurius Britannicus*, *his Welcome to Hell* (1647). *Vid.* Wood, *Athenæ Ozoniensis*.

Son of Jupiter Ammon, The. Alexander the Great thus named himself. Philip of Macedon, his father, claimed to be a descendant of Hercules, and consequently of Jupiter; Alexander

was saluted by the priests of the Libyan temple as the son of Ammon. Hence by joining the two pedigrees he obtained this title.

Son of the Devil, The. A nickname given to Ezzolino di Romano, the tyrant of Padua. He was small of stature, but the aspect of his person, and all his movements, indicated the soldier. His language was bitter, his countenance proud, and by a single look he made the boldest tremble. His soul, so greedy of all crimes, felt no attraction for sensual pleasures. He had never loved woman, and in his punishments he was as pitiless against them as against men. He so outraged the religious sense of the people by his cruelties that a crusade was preached against him, and he died a prisoner, and, tearing the bandages from his wounds, was fierce and defiant to the last. *Vid.* Rose. *Orlando Furioso* (iii. 32).

Son of the Last Man, The. Charles II. is so called in a Parliamentary offer of reward for his apprehension. *Vid.* THE LAST MAN.

Son of the Saint, The. So Lord Macaulay is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xlvi.). His father, Zachary Macaulay, was one of the Wilberforce school of pietists.

Son of Thunder, A. So De Quincey calls Edward Irving. *Vid.* Fields, *Yesterdays with Authors* (p. 380).

Sophister, The. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, states that this sobriquet was conferred on Morgan Philipps, because "when he was a bachelor of arts he made so great a progress in logic and philosophy, and became so quick and undermining a disputant."

Sophocardus. A name given to George Wiseheart, a Scotch preacher and martyr.

Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, says :—

A Scottish worthy, Wiseheart, was dignified by Buchanan with a Greek denomination, *Sophocardus*; so that in a history of Scotland the name of a conspicuous hero does not appear, or must be sought for in a Greek lexicon, which, after all, may require a punster.

Sophrionion, in Lord Lytton's poem *Glenaveril, or the Metamorphoses* (1885), is intended for Sir Charles Dilke.

Sot, A. So George Wither, in his *Great Assises Holden in London* (1645), calls Philip Massinger.

Soter, or THE PRESERVER, is a title given to Ptolemy I., King of Egypt, by the Rhodians, because he compelled Demetrios to raise the siege of Rhodes.

Spagnolet of History, The. So Disraeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, calls Peter Heylin, who "delights himself with horrors at which the painter himself must have started."

Spagnolet of the Theatre, The. A nickname bestowed on Samuel Sandford by Colley Cibber. *Vid.* Fitzgerald, *New History of the English Stage* (i. 295).

Spagnoletto, or THE LITTLE SPANIARD, is a nickname given to José Ribera. The painter Salvator Rosa studied under him.

Ribera delighted to paint subjects of horror, and his pictures, though vigorous and powerful, are generally coarse and vulgar representations of nature.

Spanish Brutus, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Alphonso Perez de Guzman, a celebrated Spanish general.

Spanish Cato, Our. So Thomas James Mathias, in his satirical poem *The Pursuits of Literature*, (dialogue i.), terms Earl Camden, once Lord High Chancellor of England, who "is said to have learned Spanish very late in life, to read the romances in that language; having exhausted

those written in English, French, and Italian. All the world knows that Cato learned Greek at sixty years of age, to read the romances in that tongue."

Spanish Ennius, The. A title given to Juan de Mena, a native of Cordova, who introduced the Italian style into Castilian poetry.

Spanish Grandee, A. So John Duff, Earl of Fife, is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (vi.), because he held a Spanish title.

Spanish Horaces, The. So the brothers Lupercio and Bartolome Argensola are called. They were both celebrated poets of Aragon, and both imitators of the style of Horace.

Spanish Jew from Alicante, A. one of the characters in Longfellow's *Wayside Inn*, was intended to represent Israel Edreli, a Jewish merchant, living in Boston as late as 1861. He was a very eccentric man and claimed to be a Turkish Jew, and dressed somewhat like a Turk. He would sometimes prostrate himself at full length upon the ground and kiss the soil, saying to the surprised beholders that was a Turkish custom. Longfellow, in a letter to a friend, written in 1863, said he had painted him as he had known him. He is introduced in the prelude:—

A Spanish Jew from Alicante,
With aspect grand and grave, was
there,

Vender of silks and fabrics rare,
And attar of roses from the Levant.
Like an old Patriarch he appeared,
Abraham or Isaac, or at least
Some later Prophet or High-Priest;
With lustrous eyes, and olive skin,
And wildly tossed from cheeks and
chin

The tumbling cataract of his beard.

Spanish Molière, The. A sobriquet conferred on Leandro Fernandez Moratin, a celebrated Spanish dramatist.

Spanish Tyrtaeus, The. A title given to Manuel José Quintana, "whose odes stimulated the Spaniards to vindicate their liberty at the outbreak of the War of Independence."

Spaziergänger nach Syrakus, Der. A nickname given to Johann Gottfried Seume, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, who travelled extensively on foot.

Spenser of This Age, The. So Quarles, in his *Commentatory Poems on Phineas Fletcher's "Purple Island,"* calls the latter.

Spider, The. A nickname given by the chronicles of the time to Madeleine Guimard, the celebrated danseuse at the French opera during the reign of Louis XVI., on account of her excessive thinness. A wit of the period called her "La Squelette des Graces."

Spinning Spoon, The. So Sir Robert Peel is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xiv.).

Spiritual Mother, The. Johanna Southcote, the prophetess, is thus addressed by her believers.

Spoilt Marmoset, A. A nickname given to Ugo Foscolo by Dibdin, in his *Reminiscences of a Literary Life* (London, 1837; i. 67), where he says:—

The latter was the petted and spoilt marmoset of the upper circles in London. He had undoubted genius, but had as undoubted vanity—which at times bordered upon insolence. Dandled by duchesses and caressed by countesses, he at last became giddy and lost both his balance and position in society.

Sporus, in Pope's Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, is intended for Lord John Hervey, the son of the Earl of Bristol, and author of the *Memoirs of the Reign of George II.*—

The cause of his estrangement from Pope remains obscure; but the first public offence was given by Pope, in allusions in his *Miscellanies*

(1727) and the first editions of *The Dunciad* (1728). Then, in 1734, appeared the *Imitation of the First Book of Horace*, where Lord Hervey was twice attacked under the sobriquet of "Lord Fanny," and his friend, Lady Mary Montagu, was even more venomously aspersed. They retorted in verse and prose; and Pope wrote his prose *Letter to a Noble Lord*. The character of Sporus followed in 1734; and another attack, in the satire originally called *The Epilogue to the Satires* (1738), brought out a poem, *The Difference between Verbal and Practical Virtue Exemplified*, by Lord H.—Ward.

Bowles is responsible for the statement that in the first edition of the *Epistle* Pope had the name "Paris" instead of "Sporus."

Spot Ward. Dr. Joshua Ward was so called. *Vid.* Sala, *William Hogarth* (London, 1866; p. 244):—

... Dr. Joshua Ward, commonly called "Spot Ward," from the "portwine face" with which he was afflicted.

Springer, The. A nickname given to Ludwig, Margrave of Thuringia in the eleventh century, because he escaped from the castle of Giebichenstein by jumping over the river Saale.

Squelette des Graces, La. Madeleine Guimard, the dancer. *Vid.* THE SPIDER.

Squint-Eyed, The. Gian Francesco Barbieri. *Vid.* GUERCINO.

Squire, The. A name given to Lyman Howe of Sudbury, who figures in Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn* under the same name and also as THE LANDLORD (q. v.).

Stage Leviathan, A. So Churchill, in his poem *The Rosciad* (line 923), calls James Quin, the actor.

Stagyrite, The. A common name for Aristotle, who was born at Stagira, in Macedonia:—

And rules as strict his labored work confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlooked each line.—Pope, *Essay on Criticism*.

Stammerer, The. Louis II. of France. *Vid.* LE BÈGUE.

Standard Bearer, The. William Maginn is referred to by this name in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*.

Stanislaus Hoax, in Benjamin Disraeli's novel of Vivian Grey, is said to be intended for Theodore Hook.

Star of the North, The. A nickname given to Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, who was a Lutheran. He was hailed by the Protestants of Germany as their deliverer, after he had defeated the Catholics at Leipzig. Prophecies were applied to him, and one might have supposed that no inconsiderable portion of the sacred volume had special reference to him.

Star of the Stuart Line. An epithet bestowed upon James IV. of Scotland by Wilson, in *The Magic Mirror*:—

Nor dim and silent were thy regal halls
(The mansion, now, of grief and solitude),
But mirth and music shook thy pictured walls,
And Scotland's monarch reigned in Holy-Rood.
Well did I know, 'mid banneret and peer,
Star of the Stuart-line, accomplished James!
His graceful words I almost seemed to hear,
As, lightly ringing 'mid those high-born dames,
To each, in turn, some gallant wish he sighed,
But lingered still near one, his ruin and his pride.

Starch Johnny. A nickname given to John Crowne, the dramatist, so called "because of the unalterable stiffness and propriety of his collar and cravat." *Vid.* Saintsbury, *Dryden, in English Men of Letters* (p. 182).

Starvation Dundas. A nickname applied to Harry Dundas, first Viscount Melville, who is said to have been the first to employ the word "starvation," in a debate in the House of Commons on American affairs in 1775. "I shall not," said he, "wait for the advent of starvation from Edinburgh to settle my judgment."

Vid. also *Letters of Horace Walpole and Mason* (vol. ii. pp. 177, 310, 396; ed. of 1851).

State Apothecary, The. An epithet given to John Claudius Beresford, whose cruelties during the Irish revolt of 1798 were almost beyond credibility. It was said of him that he was "the State Apothecary who put a poultice on the insurrection in order to bring it to a head."

State Proteus, The. A name given to Matthew Prior, who, besides being a poet, was also a diplomatist and a man of the world. He entered Parliament as a Whig and then went over to the Tory party.

Disraeli, in his *Calamities of Authors*, says:—

To us the poet Prior is better known than the placeman Prior; yet in his own day the reverse often occurred. Prior was a State Proteus; Sunderland, the most ambiguous of politicians, was the Erle Robert to whom he addressed his *Mice*; and Prior was now Secretary to the Embassy at Ryswick and Paris, independent even of the English ambassador;—now a Lord of Trade; and, at length, a Minister Plenipotentiary to Louis XIV.

State's Correcor, The. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (l. xv.), calls Sir Samuel Romilly.

Statesman-Bishop, The. A nickname applied to John Williams, Lord Bishop of Lincoln in the seventeenth century.

Statira, in Churchill's poem *The Rosciad* (line 629), is intended for Mrs. John Palmer, the daughter of Mrs. Pritchard.

Stay-Maker, The. A nickname given to Chief Baron Alexander

Thomson by the jokers of Westminster Hall, from a habit he had of checking witnesses who were going too fast. He is sometimes referred to as **OLD STAY-MAKER**.

Steenie. So James I. called George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham:—

The oft-quoted saying "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones" originated at the Union of the Crowns, when London was, for the first time, inundated with Scotchmen. Jealous of their invasion, the Duke of Buckingham organized a movement against them, and parties were formed for the purpose of breaking the windows of their abodes. By way of retaliation a number of Scotchmen smashed the windows of the duke's mansion, known as the "Glass House," in Martins Fields, and, on his complaining to the king, his majesty replied: "Steenie, Steenie, those wlia live in glass houses should be carefu' how they fling stanes."—G. Seaton, *Memoir of Alexander Seaton*.

Stella. Penelope Devereux, daughter of the Earl of Essex.
Vid. **ASTROPHEL**.

Stella, meaning "a star," was a poetical name bestowed by Jonathan Swift upon Miss Esther Johnson, whose tutor he was and whom he privately married in 1716.

Still, The. So Cornelius Tacitus is called in *The Fardle of Facions* (iii. 3; 1555), the word "still" being the English equivalent of the Latin *Tacitus*.

Stonewall. A sobriquet bestowed upon the Confederate General Thomas Jonathan Jackson. General Bee, in rallying his troops at the battle of Bull Run, said: "There is Jackson, standing like a stone wall."

Stork, The, in the *Chaldee MS.* (ii. 16), is intended for James Wilson.

Stowe of France, The. An epithet given to Henri Sauval, a French historian of the seventeenth century.

Stout Harry. A nickname sometimes applied to Henry VIII., King of England.

Strabo of Britain, The. William Camden has been thus named. *Vid.* THE ENGLISH STRABO.

Straitened, The. A nickname given to Rupert, the Elector Palatine, King of Germany. He had a good head and a stout heart, but he, unfortunately, interested himself in matters which did not tend to bring order to the unsettled state of Germany. This kept him always too pinched for money to uphold the dignity of the crown or to carry out any policy successfully.

Strong Arm, The. A nickname given to Georges Jacques Danton, a leader in the French Revolution. He had all the qualities of body and mind for a demagogue; a strong muscular frame, a gigantic stature, good understanding, ardent imagination, a stentorian voice, reckless disposition, was daunted by no difficulties and held in check by no consequences, but he was too honest to cope with THE LIVING SOPHISM (*q. v.*), and the man of brute force went down before the man of cold subtlety.

Strongbow. A title given to Richard, the son of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke (1139). He received this name on account of his strength and skill in archery. It is said that his arms were so long that he could touch his knees, when in an erect position, with the palms of his hands.

Strong Man, The. A nickname given to Thomas Topham, who "lifted three hogsheads of water, weighing 1836 pounds." *Vid.* Caulfield, *Remarkable Characters* (iv. 214).

Stump-Fingered, The. Mark the Evangelist. *Vid.* ὁ Καλοῦ-δακτυλος.

Sturdy Teuton, Our. So Dryden, in his *Epistle XII. to Peter Motteux* (line 46), calls the latter dramatist, who was born in Normandy.

Sub-Scribe to the Tribe of Adoniram, The. A name given to John Willis by Henry Stubbe, in the latter's *Oneirocritica*, wherein he is also called the "glory and pride of the Presbyterian faction."

Sublime Child, The. A name given to Victor Hugo in his youth. His poetry was, and is still, a mixture of bombast, and even *bizarre*, while he exhibits a rare mastery of language and great poetical imagination. The epithet was first given to him in 1817 by Alexander Soumet, author of *Divine Épopée*, who, in a letter to Chateaubriand, called him *l'enfant sublime*. The latter used the expression publicly, and has received the honor of first giving it to Hugo.

Subscription Jamie. A nickname given to Sir James Mackintosh in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (ii.).

Subtle Doctor, The. Johannes Duns Scotus. *Vid.* DOCTOR SUBTILIS.

Suck All Cream. A nickname and anagram on the name of Samuel Clarke (a great compiler of books), alluding to his indefatigable labors in sucking all the cream of every other author, without having any cream himself.

Sugar-Lip. The poet Hafiz. *Vid.* TSCHEGGERLEB.

Sun God, The. Louis XIV. of France. *Vid.* LE ROI SOLEIL.

Sun King, The. Louis XIV. *Vid.* LE ROI SOLEIL.

Sunset Cox. The popular nickname for Samuel Sullivan Cox, the American legislator.

Super Grammaticam. A nickname given to Sigismund, Emperor of Germany.

At the opening of the council [of Constance, in the year 1414], he "officiated as deacon," actually doing some litanying "with a surplice over him," though kaiser and king of the Romans. But this passage of his opening speech is what I recollect best of him there: "Right reverend Fathers, *dote operam, ut illa nefanda schisma eradiceatur*," exclaims Sigismund, intent on having the Bohemian Schism well dealt with, which he reckons to be of the feminine gender. To which a cardinal mildly remarking, "*Domine, schisma est generis neutrius*" ("Schisma is neuter, your majesty"), Sigismund loftily replies: "*Ego sum Rex Romanus, et super grammaticam!*" ("I am King of the Romans, and above grammar!")—for which reason I call him in my note-books Sigismund *Super Grammaticam*, to distinguish him in the imbroglia of the kaisers.—*Carlyle*.

Superb. A nickname given by his soldiers to General Hancock, "from a remark made by General Meade at Gettysburg, when the Second Corps repulsed Longstreet's men."

Superbus. A title given to Tarquin II., King of Rome in the sixth century B. C. *Vid.* THE PROUD.

Superlative of My Comparative, The. So Byron, in *Don Juan* (xv. 59), calls Sir Walter Scott.

Supplement Napier. A nickname bestowed upon Macveigh Napier, in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (vii.). Napier edited the supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Surly Sam, in Dr. Wolcot's poem *Bozzy and Piozzi* (ii.), is intended for Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Swamp Fox, The. A nickname given to General Francis Marion, who, after the siege of Charleston in 1776, "raised a brigade of soldiers, at the head of whom he carried on for more than three years a guerilla warfare, often attended with brilliant successes, and baffling all the attempts of the British generals to effect his capture."

Swan of Avon, The, or THE SWEET SWAN OF AVON. So Ben Jonson called William Shakespeare, because his home and birthplace were on the river Avon.

Swan of Cambray, The. A name given to François de Salignac de la Motte Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambray, a man of fine fancy, good heart, humble, holy, and sincere. The sobriquet was bestowed on him in contradistinction to Bossuet, who was called THE EAGLE OF MEAUX (*q. v.*). Henri Martin, in his *History of France* (xiv. 261), says:—

The Eagle of Meaux and the Swan of Cambray have often been compared. One overawes, the other softens; one inspires fear of God, the other trust in God; one, while rejecting the sectarian spirit of the Jansenists, adheres to the harsh ethics of Port-Royal; the other, not less above suspicion as to his own morals, teaches less gloomy maxims; he has not that hatred of the present life; he does not say, like Pascal, that self is detestable; he wishes us to endure ourselves as we endure our neighbors, to proportion the practices of piety to the strength of the body; he blames sorrowful austerity, excessive fear of tasting innocent joy and lawful pleasures; he wishes us to know how to recognize God in the delights of friendship, in the beauties of Nature and Art.

Swan of Lichfield, The. A title sometimes given to Anna Seward, the poetess.

Swan of Mantua, The. So Virgil is called, because he was born at Mantua.

Swan of Meander, The. A sobriquet applied to Homer, who lived on the banks of the Meander, in Asia Minor.

Swan of Padua, The. So Count Francesco Algarotti, a Venetian writer of the last century, is sometimes called.

Swan of Pesaro, The. A title given to Rossini. *Vid.* Crowest, *Musical Anecdotes* (i. 215, 246).

Swede, The. So Pope, in *The Essay on Man* (iv.), calls Gustavus Vasa.

Sweden's Glory. Gustavus Adolphus is so called by Francis Quarles, in his *Emblems* (iv.).

Swedish Amazon, The. A title bestowed on Queen Christina. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iv. 597, 600).

Swedish Nightingale, The. A popular name for Jenny Lind, the celebrated vocalist, who was born and still resides in Sweden.

Sweet Little Fellow, The. Martin van Buren was so called by Mr. Ritchie, editor of the *Richmond Inquirer*. *Vid.* THE POLITICAL GRIMALKIN.

Sweet Lyrst of Peter House, The. A title sometimes given to Thomas Gray.

Sweet, Melodious Bard. So Byron, in a poem *To the Earl of Clare*, calls Thomas Moore.

Sweet Singer, The, in *The Chaldee MS.* (i. 57), is Peter Hill, a young Edinburgh bookseller, of whom Lockhart said, speaking of his music, "Our friend Tom Moore himself is no whit his superior."

Sweet Singer of the Temple, The. A sobriquet conferred on George Herbert, the author of *The Temple: Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations*.

Sweet Swan of Avon, The. Shakespeare. *Vid.* THE SWAN OF AVON.

Sweet Swan of Thames, The. A nickname given to Alexander Pope by William Tooke, in his edition of the *Poetical Works of Charles Churchill* (i. 141), where he says:—

The private character of Pope chiefly excited Churchill's antipathy, and certainly gave rise to a design of systematically attacking the Sweet Swan of Thames, which on maturer consideration he abandoned.

Sweet-Tongued. So Sir Aston Cockain, in his *Small Poems of*

Divers Sets (1658), calls Michael Drayton.

Sweet Vinny Bourne. An epithet frequently given to Vincent Bourne, on account of the melody of his Latin poems.

Sword of God, The. A name given by Mohammed to Khaled, the conqueror of Syria in the seventh century.

Sword of the Lord Drawn from the Scabbard of Sicily. *Vid.* THE TERROR OF THE FAITHLESS.

Sycorax. A character drawn to represent Joseph Ritson, in Dibdin's *Bibliomania, or Book-Madness*, of whom he says:—

Sycorax was this demon; and a cunning and clever demon was he! I will cease speaking metaphorically, but Sycorax was a man of ability in his way. He taught literary men, in some measure, the value of careful research and faithful quotation; in other words, he taught them to speak the truth as they found her; and doubtless for this he merits not the name of demon, unless you allow me the privilege of a Grecian. That Sycorax loved the truth must be admitted; but that he loved no one else so much as himself to speak the truth, must also be admitted.

Sydney Smith of the Gallic Church, The. An epithet conferred on Sidonius Apollinaris, Bishop of Clermont, in Auvergne, France.

Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (i. 77), says:—

Nor is he afraid of indulging in pagan illustrations, or of continuing to model his style on that of pagan authors. He is, in fact, the Dean Swift, or, better, the Sydney Smith of the Gallic Church.

Syksey. So the soldiers under his command nicknamed General Sykes.

Sylva Evelyn. A nickname given to John Evelyn, the perfect model of an English gentleman, on account of his work on forest trees, called *Sylva*. Apprehensions were entertained

that the cultivation of large trees was so much neglected that in a short time it would be difficult to procure timber for the British navy. Evelyn made the appeal to the nation to treat this subject with due attention. His book was eminently successful. The work also did much to promote and strengthen the taste for rural occupations, now an English characteristic.

Sylvander, who figures in the correspondence of Robert Burns, is intended for the poet himself.
Vid. CLARINDA.

Syren of This Latter Age, The.
So Richard Barnfield, in his poem *The Shepherd's Content* (London, 1594), terms Sir Philip Sidney.

The entire stanza reads: —

Sydney. The Syren of this latter Age;

Sydney. The Blasing-starre of England's glory;

Sydney. The Wonder of wise and sage;

Sydney. The Subiect of true Vertue's story;

This Syren, Starre, this Wonder, and this Subiect,

Is dumbe, dim, gone, and mard by Fortune's Obiect.

T.

Tacitus of Sicily, The. A nickname given to Falcandus, a Sicilian historian of the twelfth century. His personal history is involved in obscurity. According to the general opinion of historians, he was a Frenchman by birth, and his true name was Hugues Foucault; that he was abbot of St. Denys, and followed into Sicily his patron, Stephen de la Perche. He has all the feelings of a Sicilian, and some think that if he was not born in Sicily he was at least educated there. His narrative, called *Historia de Calamitatibus Siciliæ, cum Gerv. Tornacæi Præfatione et Historicæ Lektionis Encomio Carmine*, embraces the period between 1130 and 1169, a time of great calamity to Sicily, and of which he was an eye-witness.

Tadler, Der, i. e., THE FAULT-FINDER. A nickname given to Johann Christoph Gottsched. He did much to make the German language the vehicle of instruction for his countrymen in literature and science, but in other respects he was essentially French, admiring Racine and Boileau, and valuing elegance, precision, and purity of style more highly than all other merits. In 1740 he had a literary war with Bodmer, a thorough admirer of German literature, and he was caricatured on the stage of Leipzig as *Der Tadler*, i. e., "The Fault-Finder," from which time the name stuck to him, and his former literary influence, which had been very great, gradually diminished, till he is now almost forgotten.

Tadpole, one of the electioneering agents in Benjamin Disraeli's novel *Coningsby*, is said to be intended for a certain Mr. Bonham. *Vid.* TAPER.

Talatamtana, Our. An epithet conferred on Gabriel Harvey. *Vid.* DOCTOR HUM.

Talazac, the hero of Henri Rochefort's novel *Mlle. Bismarck*, is intended for Léon Gambetta.

Talent of the Academy, The. A title bestowed by Plato upon Aristotle.

Talgot, in Butler's *Hudibras* (pt. I. i. 295), represents Jackson, a butcher of Newgate Street, London, who got his captain's commission at Naseby.

Talma of the Boulevards, The. A nickname given to Frédéric Lemaître, a French actor, on account of his popularity with the people of Paris. This popularity was gained, to a great extent, by his selection of characters of a melodramatic style, in which the vulgar and depraved part of human nature is raised to a dignity and position which it never attains in real life. His acting was somewhat sensational, and appealed to the feelings of his audience rather than to its reason, and consequently, while popular with the masses, he was not always admired by the cultivated.

Tam. So Thomas Campbell is called in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xvii.).

Tam of the Cowgate. A nickname given to Sir Thomas Hamilton, the Scotch lawyer, who

resided in the Cowgate of Edinburgh.

Tanner, The. So General Anthony Wayne is called by Major André, in the latter's poem *The Cow Chase*.

Taper, one of the electioneering agents in Benjamin Disraeli's novel *Coningsby*, is said to be intended for a certain Mr. Clarke. *Vid.* TADPOLE.

Tapsky. A nickname given to Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury. *Vid.* THE POLITICIAN.

Taptharharath, Our. An epithet conferred on Gabriel Harvey by Nash, in his *Have with you to Saffron Walden* (London, 1596).

Tartuffe, the principal character in Molière's comedy *Tartuffe; ou l'Imposteur*, is said to depict the Abbé de Rouquette, afterwards Bishop of Autun. H. van Laun, in the *Works of Molière* (ii. 370), says:—

But the identity of the Abbé d'Autun with *Tartuffe* is more than doubtful, and rests on a tradition that M. de Guilleragues, who lived in the hotel of the Prince de Conti with the abbé, must have communicated to Molière some of the latter's hypocritical tricks.

Tawny, The. Alessandro Bonvicino. *Vid.* IL MORETTO DA BRESCIA.

Tea-Table Scoundrel, A. An epithet applied to Lord Chesterfield by George II., when told that the former was preparing a history of his reign. The king's words were:—

Chesterfield is a tea-table scoundrel, that tells little womanish lies to make quarrels in families; and tries to make women lose their reputations, and make their husbands beat them, without any object but to give himself airs; as if anybody could believe a woman could like a dwarf baboon.

Teeger, The. So John Dunlop, author of *The History of*

Fiction, is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (xxxvii.).

Teian Poet, The. Anacreon. *Vid.* THE CEAN POET.

Temperance, Her. Sir John Pakington. *Vid.* LUSTY PAKINGTON.

Tempest, The. A nickname given to Andoche Junot, a marshal of France under Napoleon, on account of his bravery and martial impetuosity.

Temporizing Statesman, The. A nickname sneeringly given to Bulstrode Whitelocke, who was a junior counsel at the impeachment of Buckingham, a member of the "Long Parliament," and chairman of the committee to draw up the charges against Stafford; but he disapproved of the trial of the king, and refused to take part in it. He was not in favor of the extreme measures of Parliament, and consequently was unpopular with the followers of Cromwell.

Tenth Muse, The. Marie Lejars de Gournay, a French poet, has been so called.

The name is also given to Christina, Queen of Sweden.

Tenth Muse, The. So Dr. John Wolcot, in his *Epistle to the Reviewers*, calls Hannah More.

Tenth of the Muses, The. An epithet given to Madam Eliza Lucy Vestris, the actress, by Sir Lumley Skeffington, in a poem which he contributed to *The London Times* (1831), in which he says:—

Now Vestris, the tenth of the Muses,
To Mirth rears a fanciful dome;

We mark, while delight she infuses,
The Graces find beauty at home.

Terence of England, The. Richard Cumberland. *Vid.* THE ENGLISH TERENCE.

Terez. A character in Mile. Scudéry's *Le Grand Cyrus*, drawn to represent Pedro d'Azevedo, Count of Fuentes, a Spanish general and statesman.

Terrible, The. So Ivan IV., Emperor of Russia, is called.

Terror of the Faithless, The.

A nickname given to Robert, first Duke of Calabria, sometimes called **THE CUNNING**; Roger, Count of Sicily, called **THE GREAT COUNT** (*q. v.*); and Robert II., second Count of Sicily, called also King of Sicily. These men all belonged to the race of Normans who started as freebooters, whose skill consisted in the use of the sword and shield, whose brains were vigorous in statecraft, whose pleasures were confined to the hunting-field and wine-cup, who entered Italy as adventurers or brigands, and in one or two generations passed from the condition of squires in Lower Normandy to the kingdom of the richest part of southern Italy, and finally transmitted its titles, temper, blood, and energy to the great emperor who was destined to fight out upon the battle-field of Italy the strife of empire against the papacy. Of them Symonds, in his *Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe* (ii. p. 18), says:—

Robert and both Rogers were good sons of the Church, deserving the titles of "Terror of the Faithless" and "Sword of the Lord drawn from the scabbard of Sicily," as long as they were suffered to pursue their own schemes of empire. They respected the pope's person and his demesne of Benevento; they were largely liberal in donations to churches and abbeys. But they did not suffer their piety to interfere with their ambition.

Terror of the World, The. So Attila, King of the Huns, was designated by his contemporaries.

Teutonic Theosopher, The. A title given Jacob Boehme. In 1764 there were published in London, in four volumes, *The Works of Jacob Behmen, the Teutonic Theosopher, to which is prefixed the Life of the Author,*

with Figures illustrating his Principles, left by the Rev. William Law, M.A.

Thalestris is the name under which Mrs. Morley is celebrated by Pope in *The Rape of the Lock*. *Vid.* **SIR PLUME**.

Thaumaturgus of His Age, The. So Anthony of Padua, who flourished in the thirteenth century, is sometimes called.

Thaumaturgus of the West, The. So his devoted disciples called St. Bernard.

Theban Bard, The. A title given to the poet Pindar, who was born at Thebes.

Theologian, The, one of the story-tellers in Longfellow's *The Wayside Inn*, was intended for Daniel Treadwell, a man who invented many useful machines. When quite young he showed his aptitude for mechanical inventions, and in 1818 produced a new printing-press, and visited England the next year, where he conceived the idea of a power-press, since widely used. In 1822 he was one of the originators of the *Boston Journal of Philosophy and Arts*, and four years later he introduced the system of turn-outs for railroads in this country. In 1829 he completed the first successful machine for spinning hemp-cordage, and made several improvements in the manufacture of cannon. He also invented what substantially is now known as the Armstrong gun, at least eighteen years before Sir William Armstrong took out his patent. In 1834 he was made "Rumford professor of the application of science to the useful arts." He was not a theologian by profession, nor was he ever at the Theological School at "Cambridge on the Charles," as recorded in the poem, but he was greatly interested in theological discussions, and was wont to spend the summer at the Red Horse

Tavern in Sudbury. Hence he is introduced by the poet as

A Theologian, from the school
Of Cambridge on the Charles, was
there;

Skilful alike with tongue and pen,
He preached to all men everywhere
The Gospel of the Golden Rule,
The New Commandment given to
men,

Thinking the deed, and not the
creed,

Would help us in our utmost need.

Theophrastos. A name adopted by Tyrtamos. *Vid.* THE DIVINE SPEAKER.

Theuerdank. A title given to Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany.

Thier-Wolff, Der. Wilhelm Wolff, the German sculptor, was so called. *Vid.* *Kunst-Chronik* (1887; p. 570).

Thinker, His. A nickname given to Claude Camille François d'Albon, a French littérateur.

Sir James Mackintosh, in his *Memoirs* (ii. 45), says:—

Notwithstanding his philosophy and his virtues, he was a great favorite of Louis XV. and of Madame de Pompadour. He used this influence in a manner perfectly disinterested; he was the king's first physician. Louis called him his thinker, made him a nobleman, and gave him an armorial bearing, devised by his own royal hand, in which were three flowers of pansy (*pansée*).

Thinking Silent General, The. A title bestowed on General George Monk. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (v. 476).

Third Elias, The. A nickname given to Martin Luther by his contemporaries, because of his piety and usefulness, while some said of him he was the man to stop the wrath of God.

Third Founder of Rome, The. So Caius Marius was called, on account of his triumphs in the Jugurthine war.

Thirteenth Apostle, The. An epithet conferred on St. John

Chrysostom by his audiences, who were so carried away by his preaching that they beat upon the pavement with their swords, and applauded him by crying, "This is the thirteenth Apostle." Since then the name has been frequently applied to him.

Thomas the Rhymer. A sobriquet bestowed on Thomas Learmount of Ercildoune, who flourished in the thirteenth century, and is said to have been a magician, prophet, and poet. Sir Walter Scott calls him THE MERLIN OF SCOTLAND, and ascribes to him the old romance of *Sir Tristram*.

Thomiris. A character in Mlle. Scudéry's *Le Grand Cyrus*, drawn to represent Don Francisco de Mello, a Spanish general and at one time Governor of the Netherlands.

Thorough Doctor, The. William Varro. *Vid.* DOCTOR FUNDATUS.

Three L's, The. The three French geometers, Laplace, Lagrange, and Legendre, sometimes called THE MATHEMATICAL TRIUMVIRATE.

Three Magi, The. A name given to Thomas Harriot, an eminent astronomer; Walter Warner, who is said to have suggested to Harvey the discovery of the circulation of the blood; and Robert Hues, famed for his *Treatise on the Globes*. They were all eminent mathematicians, who used to assemble at the table of Henry, ninth Earl of Northumberland.

Thrissil, The, i. e., THE THISTLE, in William Dunbar's poem *The Thrissil and the Rose*, is intended for James IV. of Scotland, while THE ROSE signifies his queen, Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII.

Thucydides. A name given to Charles Rollin by Frederick the Great.

Thucydides of Germany, The. A nickname given to Johann von

Müller, author of the *Universal History*.

Thunder and Lightning, or TONNANT, was a title conferred on Stephen II., King of Hungary.

Thunderbolt of Italy, The. A name given to Gaston de Foix, the nephew of Louis XII., King of France, and the commander of the French forces in Italy.

Thunderbolt of Painting, The. A name frequently given to Tintoretto, an Italian painter. His true name was Jacopo Robusti, but, being the son of a dyer (*tintore*), he acquired the name Tintoretto. The sobriquet was given him by the Italians, because of his vehement impulsiveness and rapidity of execution. He soared above his brethren by the faculty of pure imagination, and it was he who brought to its perfection the poetry of *chiaroscuro*, expressing moods of passion and emotion by brusque lights, luminous half-shadows, and semi-opaque darkness.

Thunderbolt of War, The. A nickname given to the Italian military officer Jacopo Piccinino. Urquhart, in his *Life of Francesco Sforza* (ii. 162), says:—

He was succeeded in the chief command of the Milanese army by his brother Jacobo, who had certainly shown himself less destitute of talent and less addicted to treachery. On his appointment to this post of honor he received the title of the Thunderbolt of War.

Thunderer of the Times, The. A nickname given to Edward Sterling, of whom Carlyle, in his *Life of John Sterling*, says:—

Of Edward Sterling, Captain Edward Sterling as his title was, who in the latter period of his life became well known in London political society, whom, indeed, all England, with a curious mixture of mockery and respect, and even fear, knew well as the Thunderer of the *Times* newspaper, there were much to be said, did the present task and its limits permit.

Thurso Baker, The. A nickname given to Robert Dick, a Scotch geologist and botanist. He received a little education in Tullibody, where his father was an officer of excise, and then was apprenticed to a baker. He was employed part of the time in delivering bread in the country, and took every opportunity of studying when there. At the close of his apprenticeship, he went to Thurso and commenced business in a small way on his own account. He still continued to study the geology and botany of the surrounding country, and became acquainted with many celebrated scientists. While searching for grasses to complete his herbarium, he was seized with illness, but was compelled to work at his trade for a livelihood during several months of much suffering. After his death, Dr. Smiles wrote his biography, and a monument has since been erected to his memory.

Thyrsis. Milton gave this name to himself in his *Epitaphium Damonis*, and it was applied to him by Mason, in the latter's poem *Musæus, a Monody*.

Tiddy-Doll. So George Grenville, Lord Temple, was nicknamed in the pasquinades of his day.

Tiddy-Doll. A name given to Napoleon Bonaparte by James Gillray, in one of his most celebrated caricatures. *Vid.* Wright, *Caricature History of the Georges* (613-14):—

On the 23d of January, 1806, when Napoleon had begun his system of king-making with his kings of Würtemberg and Bavaria, Gillray produced [a caricature] of a superior character, under the title of "Tiddy-Doll, the great gingerbread baker, drawing out a new batch of kings, his man, hopping Tally, mixing up the dough."

Tiger, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Edward, Lord Thurlow, on account of his violent temper and rude manners.

Time-Honored Lancaster. So Shakespeare calls John of Gaunt, the father of Henry IV., King of England.

Timias is the Squire of King Arthur, and the impersonation of chivalrous honor in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*. "The affection of Timias for BELPHŒBE (q. v.), allowed," says Sir Walter Scott, "to allude to Sir Walter Raleigh's pretended admiration of Queen Elizabeth, and his disgrace on account of a less platonic intrigue with the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, together with his restoration to favor, are plainly pointed out in the subsequent events."

Timon, in Alexander Pope's *Moral Essays* (iv.), is intended for Grey Brydges, the first Duke of Chandos, "who had a great passion for stately buildings and splendid living."

Timothy Tickler, in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* of John Wilson, is intended in part as a portrait of Robert Sym, a lawyer of Edinburgh.

Tine-Man, i. e., a man who loses. A name given to Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas. He was concerned with Albany in the death of his brother-in-law, the Duke of Rothesay, at Falkland; lost an eye at Homildon; was taken prisoner by Percy in 1402; joined Percy against Henry IV. of England, but was defeated and taken prisoner in 1402; returned to Scotland, and finally passed over to France, where he was slain at the battle of Verneuil, in Normandy. The above nickname was given him because of his many misfortunes in battle. Goldcroft says that "no man was lesse fortunate, and it is no lesse true that no man was more valorous." *Vid.* Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather* (xviii.).

Tintoretto. The real name of this painter was Jacopo Robusti, and he received the name of

Tintoretto because his father was a dyer (*tintore*). He was nicknamed IL FURIOSO from the rapidity of his compositions

Tippecanoe. A nickname given to General William Henry Harrison, on account of his victories over the Indians in 1811, at the confluence of the Tippecanoe and Wabash rivers.

Titian of Portugal, The. So Alonzo Sanchez Coello, the Portuguese painter, is called, because his style has been thought to resemble that of Titian.

Titus Telltroth. A nickname frequently bestowed upon Titus Oates in the ballads and political literature of the latter part of the seventeenth century. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 207).

Tityrus, Our. Warton says that Chaucer is always so called in Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*.

Tobacco Browne. A sobriquet applied to Isaac Hawkins Browne, a poet of London. *Vid.* Winter, *The Jeffersons* (p. 93).

Toby Philpott. In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1810, appears the following obituary notice:—

At the Ewes farm-house, Yorkshire, aged 76, Mr. Paul Parnell, farmer, grazier, and maltster, who, during his lifetime, drank out of one silver pint cup upwards of £2000 sterling worth of Yorkshire Stingo, being remarkably attached to Stingo tippie of the home-brewed best quality. The calculation is taken at 2d. per cupful. He was the *bon-vivant* whom O'Keefe celebrated in more than one of his Bacchanalian songs, under the appellation of Toby Philpott.

Tograi Smith. A title given to Thomas Smith, "for his great skill in the Oriental tongues."

Tom, the dustman in Dr. Arbuthnot's satire *The History of John Bull*, represents the King of Portugal.

Tom Bowling. A name which Charles Dibdin gives to his

brother Thomas in his lyric of the same name. Thomas was a very capable seaman, and at the early age of 25 was made captain of a 28-gun sloop-of-war.

Here, a sheer hulk, lies poor Tom
Bowling,

The darling of our crew;

No more he'll hear the tempest
howling,

For Death has broach'd him to.

Thus Death, who kings and tars de-
spatches,

In vain Tom's life has doff'd,

For, though his body's under hatches,
His soul has gone aloft.

Tom Folio, who figures in *The Tatler*, is a representation of the bibliomaniac Thomas Rawlinson, whose books were sold between 1721 and 1733, the sale extending to seventeen or eighteen separate auctions.

Tom Mirror. A character which Steele introduces in *The Tatler*, to represent his friend Richard Estcourt, the actor and dramatic writer.

Tom Moore of France, The. An epithet given to William Amfrye de Chaulieu, sometimes called THE ANACREON OF THE TEMPLE (*q. v.*), from the place where he lived. He is the most voluptuous of all the French poets; and, like the Roman Horace, is especially noted for his gayety of spirit and charming dash of good-humored philosophy.

Tom Restless, in *The Idler* (No. 48), is said to have been intended by Johnson as a picture of a Mr. Thomas Tyers.

Tom Sparkle, in James Hook's (the father of Theodore Hook) novel of *Pen Owen*, represents Thomas Sheridan, the son of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Tom the First, in Dryden's *Verses to Mr. Congreve*, is intended for Thomas Shadwell.

Tom the Second, in Dryden's *Verses to Mr. Congreve*, is intended for Thomas Otway.

Tom Thumb. An epithet conferred on Louis Napoleon by Victor Hugo, in his attempts to rouse the French people against that usurper.

Tomès, one of the physicians in Molière's *L'Amour Médecin*, is supposed to be intended for Antoine Vallot, the first physician of the king, and who exercised supreme jurisdiction over all the doctors in the kingdom. The word is Greek, and means "a bleeder, or carver."

Bleeding and purgatives appear to have been the doctor's two favorite remedies. He was a strenuous defender of emetics, Peruvian bark, and laudanum, and obtained a great triumph when he cured, in 1650, Louis XIV., with antimonial wine; but became anew the butt of many satires and epigrams on the death of Henrietta of France, Queen of England, whom his opponents accused him of having killed by his prescriptions. — *Van Laun*.

Vid. also BAHIS, DESFONANDRES, and MACROTON.

Tommy Moore of France, The. So Pierre Jean de Béranger, the French poet, is termed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (viii.).

Tony Pasquin. A name given to John Williams by Gifford, in *The Baviad* (line 190). He had employed this name as a pseudonym.

Toom Tabard, i. e., EMPTY-JACKET, was a nickname given to John Baliol, "because of his poor spirit and sleeveless appointment to the throne of Scotland."

Torch of Eloquence, The. An epithet conferred on Al Masfar Ben Bedreddin, an orator of Granada, who flourished in the sixth century.

Torch of Wisdom, The. A title given to Anna Maria von Schurman, "really a surprising person, one of the most learned women that ever lived, who spoke Greek and wrote Arabic, and knew everything." — Gosse,

Literature of Northern Europe (p. 268).

Torquatus. A character in Marston's *Scourge of Villainy* (1594), drawn to satirize Ben Jonson.

Torré of Poetry, The. A nickname given to Thomas Gray, and it was said of his poetry that he played his coruscations so speciously that his steel-dust was mistaken by many for a shower of gold. Torr  was a foreigner who, about the middle of the last century, exhibited a variety of fireworks in Marylebone Gardens, London.

Town-Bull of Ely, The. One of the numerous epithets bestowed on Cromwell by Marchamont Needham in the *Mercurius Pragmaticus* (1648-49). *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (iv. 56-7).

Trader in Faction, The. A name given to John Milton by his political enemies, on account of his adherence to Cromwell and his distaste for the royalists.

Tragædiographus. So Francis Meres, in his *Palladis Tamia*, calls Michael Drayton.

Traitor to Freedom, A. A term of contempt applied to Daniel Webster by John Quincy Adams. *Vid.* G. W. Julian, *Political Recollections* (p. 62):—

... Webster, who had been branded by Mr. Adams as "a traitor to freedom" as far back as the year 1843 . . .

Translator-General. So Fuller, in his *Worthies*, terms Philemon Holland, who translated a great number of the Greek and Latin classics.

Transmarine. A nickname given to Louis IV. of France. *Vid.* THE FOREIGNER.

Triad, The, the chief characters in a poem of the same name by William Wordsworth, were Edith May Southey, Dora Wordsworth, and Sarah Coleridge.

Tribune of the People, The. A nickname which François Noël Babeuf applied to himself. In July, 1794, he established in Paris a journal of this name. On the installation of the Directory, he opposed it in very violent language, called himself the Tribune of the People, and tried to make himself a second Robespierre. He was one of the leaders in a secret conspiracy to re-establish the Democratic Convention of 1793, for which he was arrested. He defended himself with a fanatic's courage, overwhelmed his judges with abuse, and was guillotined in 1797.

Trifler in Great Things, This. So Mrs. S. C. Hall, in her *Pilgrimages to English Shrines* (p. 96), calls Horace Walpole.

Trimmer, The. A nickname given to George Savile, first Marquis of Halifax, born in 1630. His loyalty at the Restoration gained him the title of Marquis; he was a confidential adviser of Charles II., and at the beginning of the reign of James II. was appointed president of the council, but, on refusing his consent to the repeal of the test acts, was dismissed. James appointed him a commissioner to treat with William of Orange, whom he supported, at a meeting of Parliament. On the accession of William he was made lord of the privy seal. He afterwards vacillated between the parties of the Whigs and Tories, and was the leader of a party which did so, and for which he was called the Trimmer. He assumed the title as an honor, and vindicated the dignity of the appellation, saying that everything good trims between extremes, as the temperate zone trims between the torrid and frigid zones. He was also a trimmer by the constitution of his head and heart. His keen, sceptical understanding, his re-

finest taste, his placid, forgiving temper, and his whole disposition, which was never given to enthusiastic admiration or malevolence, would not allow him long to be constant to any political party. The party which at the moment he liked best he belonged to. He was always severe upon his violent associates and always in friendly relations with his moderate opponents. Every faction in its day of insolent and vindictive triumph incurred his censure, while every faction, when vanquished or persecuted, found in him a protector.

Trinity Jones. A nickname given to William Jones of Nayland, the author of several works in defence of the doctrine of the Trinity, and the founder of *The British Critic*.

Trissotin. A character in Molière's comedy *Les Femmes Savantes*, which was intended as a satire upon Charles Cotin. He was a man of learning, understood Greek, Hebrew, and Syriac, and was respected in the best circles, where merit only could procure admittance. At one time he was reading his sonnet *Urama* (afterwards published in *Euvres Galantes*) to Madame de Nemours, when Menage entered, who disparaging the production, the two scholars abused each other, in nearly the same terms as TRISSOTIN and VADIUS (*q. v.*) in the play. *Vid.* also Van Laun, *Molière* (iii. 424).

Triumphant Exciseman, The. A title bestowed by Horace Walpole, in his letters, upon Sir Robert Walpole. *Vid.* Hannay, *Satire and Satirists* (p. 186).

Troubler of Israel, A. A title given to Thomas Morton, who wrote *The New English Canaan*, a work directed against the Puritans of New England.

Trudger and Trencher. Charles Knight thus calls John Stow, the historian.

True Deacon of the Craft, That. A name given to Alexander Pope.

Lockhart, in his *Life of Sir Walter Scott* (iii. 104), says:—

It has been specially unfortunate for that true deacon of the craft, as Scott called Pope, that first Goldsmith and then Scott should have taken up, only to abandon it, the project of writing his life and editing his works.

True Diana, The. Elizabeth is so called by Nash, in his *Pierce Penilesse, his Supplication to the Deuill* (ed. 1592; pp. 64, 90).

True English Aretine. So Lodge, in his *Wit's Miserie and the World's Madnesse* (1596), terms Thomas Nash.

True Laureate of England, The. A name given to Charles Dibdin (the popular writer of loyal and nautical songs) by William Maginn, in his *Works* (v. 99), to wit:—

The navy was then, and may it ever be so, the favorite of the nation. We were beating every flag of every country off the face of the waters, and Dibdin—honored be his name!—was the true Laureate of England.

True Nathaniel, A. A nickname given to Joshua Sylvester by John Vickers, in his commendatory poem prefixed to Sylvester's translation of Du Bartas:—

Thou wast no Lordly great Cosmopolite;
Yet, much renowned by thy vertuous Fame
A Saint on Earth (No need of greater Name),
A true Nathanael, Christian-Israelite.

True Thomas. A name given to Thomas Learmount, on account of his prophecies, which in numerous instances were fulfilled. *Vid.* THOMAS THE RHYMER.

Trulla, the profligate woman in Butler's *Hudibras* (pt. I. i. 365), is said to represent the daughter of James Spencer, a Quaker,

who was seduced by her own father and then by MAGNANO (q. v.).

Trumpet Moore. A name occasionally given to Thomas Moore, because he continually praised himself.

Trumpeter of Pitt, The. So William Cobbett is nicknamed in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (lxiii.).

Trusty Anthony. A nickname applied to Anthony Aston, an English actor and dramatist. *Vid.* Fitzgerald, *New History of the English Stage* (i. 306).

Truth-Teller. A sobriquet bestowed by the Indians upon Charles Thomson, Secretary of the first Continental Congress (1774-89), who had previously served as negotiator with the Iroquois and Delawares.

Tschegerleb, or SUGAR-LIP, is a sobriquet frequently applied to the Persian poet Mohammed Hafiz, on account of the mellifluousness of his verses.

Tub Mirabeau. A nickname given to Count Honoré Gabriele Riquetti, Viscount Mirabeau, on account of his corpulence. His head was large and his lips thick; he had a tiger-like face, deeply pitted with small-pox; his throat was short and thick, and his shoulders high even to deformity; but with all these defects there was something dignified and even agreeable in his general appearance. *Vid.* BARREL MIRABEAU.

Tubal Cain of America, The. A nickname given to Alexander Spotswood, at one time Governor of Virginia, who, among his other labors to develop the resources of his colony, directed his energies to the manufacture of iron.

Türken-Louis, Der. A nickname given to Ludwig Wilhelm I., Margrave of Baden. *Vid.*

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie (xix. 485).

Tullius Anglorum. John Lyly, or Lilly, is so called in some verses prefixed to *Alcida* (1617):—
Multis post annis, conjungens carmina prosis,
Floruit Ascamus, Chekus, Gascognus, et alter
Tullius Anglorum nunc vivens Lilius.

Tumble-Down Dick. A nickname given to Richard Cromwell, the son of the Protector. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (v. 451).

Tuneful Harry, who occurs in Milton, is Henry Lowes, author of the *Book of Ayres and Dialogues* (1650). *Vid.* also *Notes and Queries* (1st ser. i. 162).

Turenne of Louis XV., The. A name given to Count Hermann Maurice de Saxe, Marshal of France, one of the most successful generals of his time.

Turk Gregory. So Shakespeare, in 1 *King Henry IV.* (v. 3), calls Pope Gregory VII., "a furious churchman, who surmounted every obstacle to deprive the emperor of his right of investiture of bishops."

Turn-Coat Meres. A nickname given to Henry Booth, son of the first Lord Delamere, created in 1690 Earl of Warrington. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 217).

Turncoat. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (xi. 56), calls Robert Southey.

Turnip-Hoer, The. So George I., King of England, was nicknamed, because, it is said, "when he first went to England, he talked of turning St. James' Park into a turnip-ground."

Turnkey. So Lord Byron, in *Don Juan* (xi. 56), calls Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

Tuscan Imp of Fame, The. A name applied by S. W. Singer to

Petrarch, in a note to *Spence's Anecdotes*, where he says:—

Neither is there much arrogance in comparing Garcilasso de la Vega to Petrarch. I know not, indeed, whether it is not doing the Tuscan Imp of Fame much honor.

Two Kings of Brentford, The, in Buckingham's farce *The Rehearsal*, are probably intended for Charles II., King of England, and James, Duke of York, afterwards James II.:—

Look you, Sirs, the chief hinge of this play . . . is, that I suppose two kings of the same place, as, for example, Brentford, for I love to write familiarly (act i. sc. 1).

Twopenny Author, A. An epithet applied to Sir Richard Steele by John Dennis, because Steele published *The Tatler* at twopence a copy.

Tycho Brahe, A. So Charles Lamb calls George Dyer. *Vid.* AN ARCHIMEDES.

Tydeus. A nickname given to Horace Walpole. *Vid.* OROSMANES.

Tyrant Aikin. A nickname

given to Francis Aikin, an Irish actor, "from his success in the impassioned declamatory parts of tragedy—a character in private life no man was more the reverse of, either in temper or the duties of friendship."

Tyrant of the Chersonese, The. So Miltiades was called.

Tyrant of the New England, The. A title frequently bestowed on Sir Edmund Andros.

Tyrtæus of Germany, The. A nickname given to Carl Theodor Koerner, who wrote war-songs that inspired his countrymen with zeal and helped in the uprising of the nation against Napoleon, as Tyrtæus inflamed the Spartans.

Tyrtæus of the British Navy, The. A sobriquet conferred on Charles Dibdin, because nearly all of his sea-songs, "that contributed so largely during the war to cheer and inspire the hearts of English seamen, were written by him for his entertainments."

U.

Ultimus Romanorum, or **THE LAST OF THE ROMANS** (*q. v.*), is a sobriquet frequently bestowed on Horace Walpole. Congreve was also so called by Alexander Pope.

Ultimus Romanorum, *i. e.*, **LAST OF THE ROMANS**. A nickname given to Thomas Hollis, a great-nephew of Thomas Hollis, the benefactor of Harvard College. He himself was also a benefactor of the college and an ardent advocate of civil and religious liberty. Dibdin, in his *Library Companion*, says:—

Thomas Hollis has been considered as the *Ultimus Romanorum* in his way. He was, in other words, "a dear Liberty Boy," and patronized the works chiefly of Harrington, Toland, and Sydney—of each of whom he edited some opuscula, but particularly the *Discourses of Government*.

Ulysses, **The**. Albrecht III., Margrave of Brandenburg, is so called. He is also termed **THE ACHILLES OF GERMANY**.

Dr. John Wolcot calls George III., King of England, **ULYSSES**.

Ulysses of Bibliographers, **The**. A nickname given to Bartholomew Mercier, better known as the Abbé de St. Leger, a French bibliographer, of whom Dibdin, in his *Bibliomania, or Book-Madness* (London, 1811; p. 82), says:—

Let us begin with Mercier, a man of extraordinary and almost unequalled knowledge in everything connected with bibliography and typography; of a quick apprehension, tenacious memory, and correct judgment; who was more anxious to detect errors in his own publications than in those of his fellow-la-

borers in the same pursuit; an enthusiast in typographical researches—the Ulysses of Bibliographers . . .

Ulysses of the Highlands, **The**. A surname conferred on Sir Evan Cameron, Lord of Lochiel. He has been also called **THE BLACK**. His son Donald was called **THE GENTLE LOCHIEL**.

Umbra, the hero of Pope's poem of the same name, is James Moore Smith. He also appears in *The Dunciad* (ii. 50), under the name of **PHANTOM MORE**.

Umbra, in Pope's *Moral Essays* (i.), is intended for Bubb Doddington. *Vid.* also **OBSEQUIOUS UMBRA**.

Umbrian Gozzoli, **An**. A name given to Bernardo Pinturicchio, an Italian painter. J. A. Symonds, in his *Renaissance in Italy* (iii. 301), says of him:—

A thorough naturalist, though saturated with the mannerism of the Umbrian school, Pinturicchio was not distracted either by scientific or ideal aims from the clear and fluent presentation of contemporary manners and costumes. He is a kind of Umbrian Gozzoli, who brings us here and there in close relation to the men of his own time, and has in consequence a special value for the student of Renaissance life.

Uncle Robert. A sobriquet bestowed on General Robert E. Lee. *Vid.* Owen, *In Camp and Battle with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans* (pp. 130, 347, 387).

Uncle Sam. General U. S. Grant has been called "Uncle Sam" Grant. *Vid.* **UNITED STATES GRANT**.

Uncle Toby, the hero of Sterne's novel *The Life and Adventures of Tristram Shandy*, is generally supposed to be intended as a portrait of the author's father. A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* (July, 1873) asserts, however, "that the character was drawn by Sterne from Captain Hinde, a neighbor of Lord Dacre, whom the great author used to visit at his country-seat. This Captain Hinde was a retired officer, and it is recorded of him that he made an embattled front to his house, called his laborers from the fields by the sound of a bugle, and had a battery at the end of his garden."

Uncle Tom, the principal character in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel of the same name, is said to have been drawn from Josiah Henson, a Maryland negro slave, who was held in bondage for forty-two years, when he effected his escape to Canada.

Unconditional Surrender. The initials of the Christian names of General Grant have been interpreted as standing for "Unconditional Surrender." *Visd. UNITED STATES GRANT.*

Uncrowned King, The. A nickname given to Charles George Gordon, who in 1874 accepted service under the Khedive of Egypt as Governor-General of Soudan. Sebehr Raha-ma had obtained great influence in Upper Egypt as king of the slave-traders, and the khedive feared his power. Under the mask of a philanthropic desire to put down the slave-trade, he commissioned Gordon to proceed against him. His action against the slave-traders was prompt, fearless, resolute, and a partial success. After that he was empowered to negotiate with King John of Abyssinia regarding the dispute between his country and Egypt. After many adventures with the Arab robber-tribes,

several fights with revolted slave-dealers, and finally falling a prisoner to King John, he was obliged to give up the undertaking, and returned to England. The English press could not say enough in his praise; and, with reference to the vast province over which he had ruled in Upper Egypt, it was for a time the fashion to call him The Uncrowned King. Society tried to lionize him, but he strenuously resisted all such attentions, but spent his time in slums, hospitals, and workhouses, spending every penny not needed for the expense of his frugal living, and even selling his gold medals, for the relief of poverty and misery.

Unfortunate Lady, The, upon whom Alexander Pope wrote an elegy, has been conjectured to refer to Mrs. Weston, who was separated from her husband shortly after her marriage. "Buckingham's lines," on a lady designing to retire into a monastery, says Carruthers, "suggested the outline of the picture, Mrs. Weston's misfortunes and the poet's admiration of her gave it life and warmth, and imagination did the rest."

United States Grant. General U. S. Grant has been so called. *Visd. Shanks, Personal Recollections of Distinguished Generals* (p. 117):—

The general's proper Christian name received at baptism was Hiram Ulysses; but on entering West Point he received, by the mistake of the persons who nominated him, the name of Ulysses Simpson, which, abbreviated, gives the same initials as those used to indicate the government of which he is the servant. "United States Grant" is an appellation much more common than Ulysses S. Grant; while the patriotic friends of the general have given this title several facetious variations, such as "Uncle Sam," "Unconditional Surrender," and "United We Stand" Grant.

United We Stand Grant. A nickname bestowed on Gen. U. S. Grant. *Vid.* UNITED STATES GRANT.

Universal Aristarchus, That. A name given to Sergeant John Hoskins, who assisted many authors in their work. Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, says:—

Raleigh is even said to have submitted his composition to Sergeant Hoskins, that Universal Aristarchus of that day, at whose feet all the poets threw their verses.

Universal Butt of All Mankind, The. So Christopher Smart, in his poem *The Hilliad*, calls Sir John Hill.

Universal Doctor, The. Alain de Lille. *Vid.* DOCTOR UNIVERSALIS.

Universal Genius, The. A title given to Sir William Petty. *Vid.* Wood, *Athenæ Oxoniensis* (iv. 214).

Universal Philosopher, The. A name given to Thomas Harriot, an eminent mathematician and astronomer. His inventions in algebra were adopted by Descartes; his skill in interpreting the text of Homer excited the admiration of Chapman, when occupied by his version; and he visited Virginia in 1585, and actually contrived to construct an alphabet of the language of the Indians.

Universal Piece-Broker, A. So Nichols, in his *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century* (iii. 720), calls William Warburton.

Universal Spider, The. A nickname given to Louis XI. of France by his contemporaries, because he so relentlessly labored to weave a web of which he himself occupied the centre and extended the filaments in all directions.

Unready, The. A popular name for Ethelred II., the Saxon monarch. The word means "without counsel" (*rede*).

Untamed Heifer, The. A name given to Queen Elizabeth in the Martin Marprelate tracts.

Untaught Poetess, The. A popular name for Mary Leapor, who was the author of several poems, published in 1748 and 1751, and a play entitled *The Unhappy Father*.

Upholsterer of Notre Dame, The. A name given to François Henri de Montmorenci, Duke of Luxembourg, who, after he had gained the victory over the Prince of Waldeck, at Fleurus, July 1, 1690, sent more than a hundred flags, which he had captured, to Paris, to decorate the cathedral of Notre Dame.

Upright Telltruth, Esq. Charles Lamb. *Vid.* OLD HONESTY.

Upstart Crow, An. A nickname given to Shakespeare. *Vid.* SHAKE-SCENE.

Urchin, The. A name given to Archbishop Laud. *Vid.* Mas-son, *Life of Milton* (i. 540).

Urim, in Garth's poem *The Dispensary*, is intended for Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester:—

Urim was civil, and not void of sense,

Had humor and a courteous confidence. . . .

But see how ill-mistaken parts succeed!

He threw off my dominion, and would read;

Engag'd in controversy, wrangled well,

In convocation language could excel,

In volumes prov'd the Church without defence—

By nothing guarded but by Providence.—(Canto i.)

Ursa Major. A nickname given to Dr. Johnson by Lord Auchinleck, the father of James Boswell.

Vid. Gosse, *Gray*, in *English Men of Letters* (cap. ix.).

Ursley Suddlechop. Mrs. Turner. *Vid.* DAME URSULA.

Usinulea, in Alexander Barclay's romance *Argenis*, is intended for John Calvin, the French Protestant Reformer.

V.

Vadius, the pedant in Molière's comedy *Les Femmes Savantes*, is supposed to be a satirical portrait of Menage, an ecclesiastic noted for his wit and learning.

Vagabond Scot, A. So Warburton, in a letter to Hurd, dated Jan. 30, 1759, calls Tobias Smollett.

Vain Braggadocio, This. An epithet conferred on Gabriel Harvey by Nash, in his *Christ's Tears over Jerusalem* (London, 1594), where he says:—

Indeed I have heard there are mad men whipt in Bedlam, and lazie vagabonds in Bridewell; wherefore me seemeth there should be no difference betwixt the disciplining of this vaine Braggadochio, than the whipping of a mad man or a vagabond.

Vain Tyrant, The, in Churchill's poem *The Apology* (line 266), is intended for David Garrick.

Valentine. William Congreve. *Vid.* ANGELICA.

Valet des Princes, Le. A name given to Jean Froissart, the French chronicler and poet. Henri van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (i. 214), says:—

He was, in short, a cosmopolitan; he spoke, thought, and wrote like one. His countrymen have accused him of displaying his gratitude in his history; Marie Joseph Chénier went so far as to style him a *valet des princes*. He hardly seems to merit so much contempt.

Valet du Cardinal, Le. An epithet given to Cardinal Louis de Nogaret d'Épernon de la Valette, one of the friends of Richelieu.

William Robson, in his *Life of Richelieu* (p. 377), says:—

The brother of the duke, who was generally called *Le Valet du Cardinal*, instead of the Cardinal de la Valette, acted in this affair like the faithful slave of his stern master.

Valet Poet, The. A nickname given to Clément Marot, who at one time was *valet de chambre* to François I.

Valiant, The. A title bestowed on Jean IV. of Brittany.

Valiant Lion, The. So Alep Arslan, the son of Togrul Beg, the Perso-Turkish monarch, is called.

Van, in Pope's *Imitations of Horace* (II. i. 289), is intended for Sir John Vanbrugh, the dramatist.

Vandyke of Sculpture, The. So Antoine Coysevox, the French sculptor, is called, "on account of the beauty and animation of his figures."

Vanella. A name under which Ann Vane figures in a satire called *The Fair Concubine, or the Secret History of the Beautiful Vanella, Containing her Amours with Albimartides, P. Alexis, etc.* (London, 1732).

She was the daughter of Gilbert, Lord Barnard, and maid of honor to Queen Caroline. She became the mistress of Frederick Lewis, son of George II. and father of George III., and was somewhat given to intrigue, causing a coolness at one time between the prince and his former companion, Lord Hervey. While at St. James' Palace she had a son born, which was christened in 1732 as Fitz-

Frederick Vane. It was doubted, however, who was the father of the boy, as it was laid to Lord Hervey and the first Lord Harrington, as well as to the prince. On the marriage of the prince, she retired to Bath, where the son died, on the 20th of March, 1736, and the mother seven days later.

In the above satire are found the following lines:—

So big Vanella, with the serious air,
Views ev'ry feature with attentive care,

To give her coming boy his father's
princely stare.

Besides the above, she is satirized in the following books:—

Vanella in the Straw, a poem (London, 1732).

Vanella, or the Amours of the Great (London, 1732).

Vanessa, The Humours of the Great (London, 1732), and *Aleris's Paradise, or a Tripp to the Garden of Love at Vauxhall*, a comedy (London, 1732).

Vanessa, in Swift's poem *Cadenus and Vanessa*, represents Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady who had fallen in love with the dean, and proposed marriage. The name "Vanessa" is composed of the first syllable of her true name and the diminutive of her Christian one. *Vid.* CADENUS.

Varina. Jonathan Swift thus Latinized the name of Miss Jane Waryng, a lady to whom he professed to be attached in his early life.

Varro of Britain, The. William Camden has been thus named. *Vid.* THE ENGLISH STRABO.

Varus. So Dryden, in his *Dedication of the Pastorals*, calls Thomas, Lord Clifford.

Vashti. One of the characters in Racine's tragedy *Esther*, and which represents Madame de Montespan.

Vater des Deutschen Liedes, Der. A title given to Heinrich

Albert, a German musician and poet of the seventeenth century, and the composer of many *Arien*.

Vathek. So Lord Byron, in *Childe Harold* (l. xxii.), calls William Beckford, on account of his novel of that name.

Vayn Pap-Hatchet, The, in Nash's *Pierce Penilesse, his Supplication to the Devil* (p. 46), represents John Lyly, the Euphuist. The latter was the author of a tract against Martin Marprelate, called *Pap with a Hatchet, alias A Fig for my Godson* . . . which was published without a date, but probably in 1589. It was at one time attributed to Nash, and it is written in obvious imitation of his satirical and objurgatory style.

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, The. Hakim Ben Allah, called Mokanna the Veiled, was the founder of an Arabic sect in the eighth century, during the reign of Mahadi, at Meru, in Khorassan. He commenced his extraordinary career as a common soldier, but soon rose to be commander of a band of his own. An arrow pierced one of his eyes, and to hide this deformity he always wore a veil. Hakim finally set himself up as God, he assumed to have been Adam, Noah, and other wise men of various times, and now he had taken the human form of the Prince of Khorassan. He was well versed in the arts of magic, and produced some startling effects of light and color. Among other miracles, to the delight and bewilderment of his soldiers, he caused a moon to issue for an entire week from a deep well. So brilliant was this luminary that the real moon is said to have paled beside it. The sultan Mahadi marched against him, and after a long siege took his last stronghold. Upon that, Hakim, having first

poisoned his soldiers with wine at a banquet, threw himself into a vessel filled with a burning acid of such a nature that his body was dissolved, nothing but a few hairs remaining. He wished to leave the impression that he had ascended bodily into heaven.

Velveteen. A nickname given to Charles Stanley Reinhart by G. P. Lathrop, in his *Spanish Vistas*.

Venerable, The. A title bestowed on Beda, the ecclesiastical historian of the eighth century; on William de Champeaux, the founder of realism in the twelfth century; and on Peter, Abbot of Cluny.

Venerable Initiator, The. So William of Occam, the scholastic philosopher, was called, "on account of the lead he took in the theological and philosophical discussions of his day."

Venn's Principal Fireman at Windsor. So Christopher Love was styled by the royalists, on account of his being preacher to the garrison of Windsor Castle, while the latter was under the command of Col. John Venn. *Vid.* Wood, *Athenæ Oxoniensis*.

Venomous Preacher, The. A nickname given to Robert Traill.

Veronese of France, The. A nickname given to Ferdinand Victor Eugène Delacroix, on account of the fertility of his imagination, as he has painted all kinds of subjects, involving a vast variety of costumes.

Vert Gallant, i. e., DEVOTED ADMIRER. An epithet given to Henry IV. of France, who was suave but brusque, gracious but awkward, wonderfully gentle but rough in manners. The worst part of his character was his gallantry, which was constantly leading him into ridicu-

lous adventures and domestic difficulties.

Very Baggage of New Writers, The. An epithet conferred on Thomas Nash by Harvey, in his *Pierce's Supererogation* (London, 1593), where he says:—

Let him be thorowly perused by any indifferent reader whomsoever, that can judiciously discern what is what; and will uprightly censure him according to his skill, without partialitie *pro* or *contra*: and I dare undertake he will affirm no lesse upon the credit of his judgement; but will definitely pronounce him the very Baggage of new writers.

Vicar of Bray, The. The name of this personage was said to have been Symon Symonds; some call him Symon Alleyn. Fuller, in his *Church History*, says:—

The vivacious Vicar of Bray, living under King Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, was first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist, and then a Protestant again. He had seen some martyrs burned (some two miles off) at Windsor, and found this fire too hot for his tender temper. The vicar being taxed by one for being a turncoat and an inconsistent changeling,—"Not so," said he, "for I always kept my principle, which is this,—to live and die the Vicar of Bray."

Vicar of Hell, The. A nickname given by Henry VIII. of England to one of his courtiers. Different writers have claimed the epithet for different men, as follows:—

John Skelton, the satirical poet. He had been tutor to Henry before he became king. In 1498 he was the rector of Diss in Norfolk. This word Diss is often spelled with one s, and thus in merriment it becomes identified with *Dis*, the god of the infernal regions.

Thomas Wolsey, better known as Cardinal Wolsey, the most powerful man of his time in England next to the king, who

tried twice to be elected pope. He lived in a most voluptuous manner, his train of servants rivalled that of the king, and was composed of many persons of rank and distinction; but while he dazzled the eyes or insulted the people by an array of gorgeous furniture and equipage, such as exceeded the royal establishment itself, he was a general and liberal patron of literature, and, in the midst of luxurious pleasures and pompous revellings, he was meditating the advancement of science by a munificent use of those riches which he seemed to accumulate only for selfish purposes.

Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex. He exposed to the king some particulars that were very acceptable, respecting the submission of the clergy to the pope in derogation of his majesty's authority, which placed him in high favor. He was the visitor-general of the monasteries throughout England, and in that office is accused of having acted with much violence. When the pope's supremacy was abolished, he was made vicar-general over all the spirituality under the king, and was declared the head of the church. In this capacity he used his extensive power to discourage popery and in promoting the Reformation. He encouraged the translation of the Bible. He was odious to the nobility by reason of his low birth, hated by the Catholics for having been so busy in the dissolution of the abbeys, not over-loved by the Reformers, for he could not protect them from persecution, and the king, not liking Anne of Cleves, whom he had been assisted in marrying by Cromwell, turned his favor in another direction, and his fall was rapid.

Andrew Borde (or Boordre), who at one time was physician

to Henry VIII., a very odd and whimsical character but a man of great wit and learning. It has been intimated that he hastened his end by poison on the discovery of his keeping a brothel for his brother-bachelors. He was, in fact, a mad physician and a dull poet, and is known to posterity as a buffoon, not as a philosopher. Milton, in his *Areopagitica*, says:—

I name not him for posteritie's sake,
whom Harry the 8 nam'd
in merriment his Vicar of Hell.

Vicar of Wakefield, The. Rev. Benjamin Wilson. *Vid.* PRIM-ROSE.

Viceroy, The. A nickname given to Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough. *Vid.* QUEEN SARAH.

Victor Hugo of Painting, The. A nickname given to Ferdinand Victor Eugene Delacroix, a modern French painter and chief of the romantic school. The epithet is applied to him on account of the extraordinary fecundity of his mind; his power to render his pictures attractive by a dramatic energy of execution; his high rank as a colorist; his brilliant effects of light and shadow; his success in almost all kinds of subjects; and his incorrect drawing.

Victorious, The. A sobriquet conferred on Charles VII. of France, after he had driven the English out of his kingdom.

Victorious, The. A nickname given to Frederick I., Elector Palatine. He assumed the office of elector for life, with the understanding that his children should not rank as princes, and that his successor should be his nephew. A coalition was at once formed against him, which he defeated, and he enlarged the palatinate during his reign.

Victorious, The. A nickname given to Joseph I., King of Hungary and Emperor of Ger-

many, because he successfully prosecuted the war of the Spanish succession against France.

Victorious, The. A nickname given to Ladislaus, or Lancelot, King of Naples. Upon the death of his father, Charles III., his mother became regent, and an opposite party proclaimed the son of the Duke of Anjou king. As Ladislaus advanced to manhood, he displayed superior qualities, and by degrees drew the nobility to his flag. He finally captured his native city and was proclaimed king. He also, after once unsuccessfully attempting it, finally captured and plundered Rome. He conceived the project of the unity of Italy, which was not realized till four centuries after his death.

Vikings of Literature, The. So Hannay, in his *Satire and Satirists* (p. 58), calls Erasmus and Budæus:—

They embarked on the sea of knowledge with hearts as daring as those with which our forefathers long before had spread their sails on the Baltic and the German Ocean.

Violino, Il. A sobriquet conferred on Camillo Cortellini, an Italian composer of church music in the seventeenth century, from his proficiency on the violin.

Virgil and Horace of the Christians, The. So Bentley calls Aurelius Clemens Prudentius, a Spaniard, who wrote hymns and poems in the fourth century.

Virgilius Redivivus. A nickname given to the Italian poet Marco Girolamo Vida, whose poetry is said to be in Virgil's style.

Virgin Modesty. So Charles II. nicknamed John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, because he blushed so readily.

Virgin Queen, The, is Elizabeth, Queen of England, although her right to the title has been questioned.

Virginia's Tutelary Saint. A title bestowed upon Pocahontas, the Indian princess, who married Captain John Smith. *Vid. The Echo* (Hartford, 1807; p. 63).

Vivian Grey. This name, the hero of one of Benjamin Disraeli's novels, was applied to the author himself by Thomas Moore, in his *Odes upon Cash, Corn, Catholics, and Other Matters* (London, 1828), where he says:—

Yonder behind us limps young
Vivian Grey,
Whose whole life, poor youth, was
long since blown away,
Like a torn paper-kite, on which the
wind
No further purchase for a puff can
find.

Volpone. The popular nickname of Sidney Godolphin, lord-treasurer in 1709-10. Dr. Sacheverell, in several of his discourses, pointed, as Swift thinks, at the lord-treasurer, in a passage about "the crafty insidiousness of such wily Volpones." *Vid. Wilkins, Political Ballads* (ii. 85).

Voltaire de Son Siècle, Le. A sobriquet bestowed by Balzac, in his *Catherine de Medicis*, on Pietro Aretino.

Voltaire of the Sixteenth Century, The. A name given to Erasmus, a man of vast learning, both sacred and profane, and who possessed the graces of eloquence and the charms of wit.

Voluminous Prynne. An epithet applied to William Prynne, on account of the great number of his works, nearly all of which are now forgotten.

Disraeli, in his *Calamities of Authors*, says:—

The literary character of Prynne is described by the happy epithet which Anthony Wood applies to him, Voluminous Prynne. His great characteristic is opposed to the axiom of Hesiod, so often quoted, that half is better than the whole; a

secret which the matter-of-fact men rarely discover.

Vulture Hopkins. A nickname given to John Hopkins, a wealthy London merchant, on account of his rapacious mode of acquiring his immense wealth, which at the time of his death amounted to £300,000. He was the architect of his own fortune, which

originated in some highly fortunate speculations in stocks, and was considerably increased at the explosion of the South-Sea Bubble in 1720. Unfortunately, he was a Whig, and, moreover, was concerned in various loans to a government composed of Whigs. This may account for the hatred of Pope towards him. *Vid. Moral Essays* (epistle iii.).

W.

Waggish Welsh Judge, The.

So Byron, in *Don Juan* (xiii. 38), calls George Hardinge.

Wagon Boy, The. A nickname given to the American statesman Thomas Corwin, on account of his rendering assistance to General Harrison with a wagon-load of provisions.**Walking Library.** Sir Henry Wotton used to call John Hales "his walking library." *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (i. 423).**Walking Library of Our Nation, The.** So Phillips, in his *Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum*, calls John Selden.**Walking Museum, The.** A nickname given to Dionysius Cassius Longinus, on account of his learning.**Walking Polyglot, The.** Cardinal Mezzofanti. *Vid.* THE BRIAREUS OF LANGUAGES.**Walking Stewart.** A nickname given to John Stewart, an English traveller, who traversed on foot through India, Persia, Nubia, Abyssinia, Arabia, Europe, and the United States.

A most interesting man, whom personally I knew; eloquent in conversation; contemplative, if that is possible, in excess; crazy beyond all reach of hellebore (three Anticyræ would not have cured him), yet sublime and divinely benignant in his visionariness; the man who, as a pedestrian traveller, had seen more of the earth's surface, and communicated more extensively with the children of the earth, than any man before or since; the writer, also, who published more books (all intel-

ligible by fits and starts) than any Englishman, except, perhaps, Richard Baxter, who is said to have published three hundred and sixty-five *plus* one, the extra one being probably meant for leap-year.—*De Quincey*.

Wallace of Switzerland, The.

An epithet given to Andreas Hofer. At the peace of Presburg in 1805, the Tyrolese were transferred to the new kingdom of Bavaria. Accustomed to arms from their infancy, they rose, in 1809, as one man, and drove their new rulers from the country. They were at first assisted by Francis I. of Austria, but when he succumbed to Napoleon, they were given up to his vengeance. Their leader was Andreas Hofer, a man of gigantic stature and strength, brave as a lion, gentle as a lamb; an enthusiastic patriot, idolized by his countrymen. He drove the French and German armies from his country, but, as fresh troops kept pouring in, his little band was reduced to a handful, and he was finally betrayed by a priest, named Douay, tried and executed.

Walmoden. A nickname given to the Countess of Yarmouth, the mistress of King George II. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 274).**Walter.** So Henry VIII. is called by William Forrest. *Vid.* GRYSILDE THE SECONDE.**Walter Scott of Belgium, The.** So Hendrick Conscience has been called.

Walter Scott of Italy, The. So Byron, in *Childe Hurolid* (iv. 40), terms Ariosto.

Walter the Doubter. A nickname given to Walter van Twiller, Governor of New Netherland. Irving, in a broad caricature of him, given in his *Knickerbocker History of New York* (bk. iii. chap. i.), says:—

The surname Twiller is said to be a corruption of the original *Twijfeler*, which in English means *doubter*; a name admirably descriptive of his deliberate habits. For though he was shut up within himself like an oyster, and of such a profoundly reflective turn that he scarcely ever spoke except in monosyllables, yet did he never make up his mind on any doubtful point. This was clearly accounted for by his adherents, who affirmed that he always conceived every object on so comprehensive a scale that he had not room in his head to turn it over and examine both sides of it, so that he always remained in doubt merely in consequence of the astonishing magnitude of his ideas.

Wanderer, The. A nickname given to Goethe after he had separated from Gretchen and Annette. *Vid.* THE CONFIDENT.

Warbler of Poetic Prose, The. So Cowper calls Sir Philip Sidney (*The Task*, iv.).

Warlike, The, i. e., LE BELLIQUEUX. A nickname given to Henri II. of France, on account of his love of war; but all his attempted achievements were disastrous to his country.

Warming-Pan Child, The. So the PRETENDER (*q. v.*) is called, and the Jacobites are termed "Warming-Pans."

The story goes that Mary d'Este, the wife of James II., never had a living child, but a substitute for her dead infant was on one occasion brought to her in a warming-pan.

Warrior-Drover, The. So General Anthony Wayne is called by Major André, in the latter's poem *The Cow Chase*.

Warrior Lady of Latham, The. A nickname given to Charlotte, Countess of Derby, who defended her house at Latham, in the absence of her husband, for eight months against the Parliamentary Army, till she was relieved by Prince Rupert.

Washington of Colombia, The. So Simon Bolivar has been called, he having established the independence of that country.

Washington of the West, The. A nickname given to William Henry Harrison, of whom Burr, in his *Life and Times of Harrison* (p. 262), says:—

During the campaigns of 1812-1813, he was constantly in service, and devoted his best and greatest energies to his country. He followed the British into Canada, and captured the whole army of Proctor. He was then hailed as the Washington of the West, and on his journey to the capital was greeted with the most enthusiastic rejoicings.

Wasp of Twickenham, The. So Percy Fitzgerald, in his *New History of the English State* (i. 322), terms Alexander Pope.

Water-Gull. A nickname given to Richard Grenville, Earl Temple, in a letter by Walpole, April 8, 1778, in which he says:—

Lord Chatham certainly went to the House to express resentment at their having only dabbled with him indirectly, but his debility, or perhaps some gleam of hope of yet being adopted, moderated his style; his water-gull, Lord Temple, was at his elbow.

Water-Poet, The. A popular name for John Taylor, who was a waterman on the Thames.

Waterloo Hero, The. A nickname given to Viscount Rowland Hill, an English general, who at the battle of Waterloo was exposed to the greatest personal danger; his horse was shot under him, and fell wounded in five places; he himself was rolled over and severely bruised, and

for half an hour, in the *mêlée*, it was feared by his troops that he had been killed. But he rejoined them and was at their head to the close of the day. When the army returned home, the fame of Hill was second only to Wellington's, on account of his great talents as a commander as well as for his conspicuous gallantry.

Weasel, The. A nickname given to William Cecil, Lord Burleigh. Disraeli, in his *Amenities of Literature*, says:—

Lady Kildare once aptly described Cecil, when she threatened "to break the neck of that weasel"; and afterwards the Scottish monarch, admiring the quick shiftings and keen scent of the crafty creature, in the playful style of the huntsman, characterized his minister, in his kennel of courtiers, as his little beagle. The weasel had all along, moving to and fro, kept his unobserved course; and, to the admiration of all, now "came out of the chamber like a giant, to run his race for honor and fortune." That astute Machiavel had long prepared stanch friends for himself in well paid Scots.

Weather-Cock, That. A nickname given to William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, in the reign of George II. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 277).

Weather-Glass of His Time, The. A nickname given to Samuel Pepys, on account of his *Diary*. He was the first to hear all the court scandal, all the public news, all the change of fashion, all the downfall of parties; and he was the first to pick up family gossip and to detail philosophical intelligence, to record every measure the king adopted, every mistress he discarded; and left a record of great interest to the reader of history, and of use to one who would understand the time in which he lived.

Weaver Poet, The. A nickname given to William Thom, of Inverary, Scotland, a gifted but spoiled son of genius, rank-

ing high in the order of minor minstrels. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the trade of a hand-loom weaver, in which position he strove to improve his knowledge and learned to play on the flute. In 1837 he was thrown out of employment, and he journeyed to Aberdeen with his family to find work. At that time he made his first effort as a song-writer, and composed verses on the road, which he sold to the people as he passed their houses. Later he sent verses to the *Aberdeen Herald*, which attracting much attention, his other poems were published. In 1842 he was invited to London, where Lady Blessington and other leaders of society made much of him. He then returned to Inverary, where he fell into distress, but published his *Rhymes and Recollections of a Hand-Loom Weaver*. He died in 1848.

Weazel, The. A sobriquet bestowed on Martin van Buren by Calhoun. *Vid.* THE POLITICAL GRIMALKIN.

Wee Johnny. A nickname given to John Wilson, a Scotch printer, and the publisher of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns' poems. The poet wrote on this printer his *Epitaph on Wee Johnny*, which says:—

Whoe'er thou art, O reader, know
That death has murder'd Johnny!
An' here his body lies fu' low—
For saul he ne'er had ony.

Weeping Philosopher, The. Heraclitus, who flourished in the sixth century B.C., is so called, because he grieved at the folly of man.

Well Beloved, The. Louis XV. and Charles VI., Kings of France. *Vid.* LE BIEN-AIMÉ.

Well Founded Doctor, The. Ægidius de Columna. *Vid.* DOCTOR FUNDATISSIMUS.

Well Languaged, The. So William Browne, in his *Britannia's*

Pastorals, terms Samuel Daniel, the poet and dramatist.

Wellington des Joueurs, Le. So Anthony Woodville, Lord Rivers, was called in Paris.

Le Wellington des Joueurs lost £23,000 at a sitting.—*Edinburgh Review* (July, 1844).

Wensleydale Poet, The. A name given to George William Michael Jones Barker, author of *Stanzas on Cape Coast Castle and Three Days: or, History and Antiquities of Wensleydale*, etc.

Wentworth, in Plumer Ward's novel of *De Vere: or, the Man of Independence*, is intended as a representation of George Canning, the statesman, "the contention in whose mind between literary tastes and the pursuits of ambition is beautifully delineated."

Western Hangman, The. A nickname given to the infamous Chief Justice George Jeffreys. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 258).

Whackum, the assistant of SDRUPHEL (*q. v.*), in Butler's *Hudibras* (pt. II. iii. 325), is asserted by some authorities to represent one Tom Jones, a foolish Welshman. Others think the character is intended for Richard Green, who published a pamphlet entitled *Hudibras in a Snare*.

Whiskey Van. A nickname given to Martin van Buren by the opponents of Crawford in Georgia. *Vid.* Crockett, *Life of Martin van Buren* (p. 25).

White Bear, The. A nickname given at Oxford to Richard Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, "for the rude, uncereemonious way in which he would trample upon an adversary in argument."

White Devil of Wallachia, The. So George Castriota was called by the Turks, to whom he was a great terror.

White-Flower, The. An epithet which Dante gives to himself.

He describes himself as a flower, first bent and closed by the night-frosts, and then blanched or whitened by the sun (the symbol of reason), which opens its leaves. The effect which the sun produces upon him is a speech of Virgil's, persuading him to follow his guidance.

White King, The. Charles I. *Vid.* THE MARTYR KING.

White-Milliner, The. A name given to Frances Jennings, sister of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. She was a famous beauty of the reign of James II., and married for her first husband George Hamilton, and for her second Richard Talbot, afterwards created Duke of Tyrconnel. When James II. was dethroned, she with her husband fled to France. She was soon left a widow, was reduced to absolute want, and returned to England. For some time she was unable to procure secret access to her sister, the duchess, then ruling the councils of England, so she hired a stall under the Royal Exchange, maintaining herself by the sale of miscellaneous articles. She wore a white dress encasing her entire person, and a white mask, which she never removed, thus creating much interest and curiosity. Afterwards she received a part of her husband's property, and established herself in Dublin, where she died.

White Queen, The. So Mary, Queen of Scots, is sometimes called, because she dressed in white mourning for her husband.

White Rose of England, The. Perkin Warbeck was thus addressed by Margaret of Burgundy, the sister of Edward IV.

White Rose of Raby, The. A title given to Cecily, the wife of Richard, Duke of York, and mother of Edward IV. and Richard III.

Wide-Awake, The. A nickname given to Louis VI. of France in his youth, at which time he had more taste for military exercises than the pleasures of one of his age. Throughout his whole life he was animated by a strong sense of equity; to air his courage was his delight; he scorned inaction; he opened his eyes to see the way of discretion; he broke his rest in thinking, and was unwearied in his solicitude for the fame of his country.

Widow, The, in Samuel Butler's satirical poem *Hudibras*, is intended to represent the widow of Aminadab Wilmer, or Willmot, who was killed at Edgehill. She had £200 left her.

Wild Boar of Ardennes, The. So Sir Walter Scott, in his romance *Quentin Durward*, terms William de la Marck, a French nobleman. In French history he is referred to as LE SANGLIER DES ARDENNES, on account of his love of boar-hunting.

Wildfire. A nickname given to Sir William Wyndham, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Anne. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 147).

Will Bigamy. So Swift calls William, Lord Cowper, in referring to the latter's domestic troubles.

Will Booth, in Fielding's novel *Amelia*, is said to exhibit many traits of the author himself. *Vid.* AMELIA.

Will Honeycomb, one of the characters in *The Spectator Club*, is intended for Colonel John Cleland.

Will-o'-th'-Wisp. So Dr. Wolcot, in his *Epistle to James Boswell* (line 41), calls the latter.

Will Wimble, who figures in *The Spectator Club*, is said to be intended for Thomas Morecroft.

William Tell of the Tyrol, The. A nickname given to Andreas

Hofer, who attempted to liberate his country from the French and Bavarian government.

William the Conqueror. A character in the old English play *Faire Em*, supposed to be in the main a portrait of William Kempe, an English actor.

William the Conqueror. A title given to Sir William Waller, the commander in the Parliamentary Army in 1642. *Vid.* Masson, *Life of Milton* (II. iii. 2).

William Prynne also has been called by this sobriquet. *Vid.* THE CATO OF THE AGE.

William the Testy. A nickname given to William Kieft, fifth Dutch governor of New Netherland, by Irving, in his *Knickerbocker History of New York* (bk. iv. chap. i.), where he says:—

He was of very respectable descent, his father being Inspector of Windmills in the ancient town of Saardam; and our hero, we are told, made very curious investigations into the nature and operations of those machines, when a boy, which is one reason why he afterwards came to be so ingenious a governor. His name, according to the most ingenious etymologists, was a corruption of *Kyver*, that is to say, *wrangler* or *scolder*; and expressed the hereditary disposition of his family, which for nearly two centuries had kept the windy town of Saardam in hot water, and produced more tartars and brimstones than any ten families in the place—and so truly did Wilhelms Kieft inherit this family endowment, that he had scarcely been a year in the discharge of his government before he was universally known as William the Testy.

William Wastle, who appears in the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, is intended for John Gibson Lockhart.

Willy, the young hero in Captain Marryat's novel *The King's Own*, is intended for the author's own son, who came home with him from the East Indies, and died at the age of seven.

Wiltshire Bard, The. A nickname given to the Rev. Stephen Duck, a man who educated himself by working in excess of his fellow-laborers, and engaged in several of the lowest employments in country life, being particularly for many years a thresher in a barn at Charleton, in the county of Wilts, at the wages of four shillings and sixpence per week. He was admitted into orders and given the living of Byfleet, in Surrey. He was a popular preacher and a pure and thoughtful man, but became insane and drowned himself in the Thames. He was a poet of some merit.

Windemere Treasure, That. So Byron, in his poem *The Blues*, calls William Wordsworth.

Winged Franklin, A. So Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a poem entitled *Emerson* (1883), calls the latter.

Winter King, The, and The Winter Queen. These nicknames were bestowed respectively on Frederick V., elector-palatine, and Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of James I. of England. Frederick was elected King of Bohemia by the Protestants in 1619, but his reign was abruptly ended in the following year.

Wire-Master, The. A nickname given to Lord Bute, on account of his influence over George III. and some of the statesmen of England. He was, in fact, the power behind the throne. A caricature published in 1767 represents him as a man standing behind a box, with several wires in his hand, each one of which is fastened to one of the ministers, who dance at his will.

Wise, The. The following personages have been thus entitled:—

Alfonso X. of Leon. Also called *THE ASTRONOMER* (*q. v.*).

Aben-Esra, a Spanish rabbi of

Toledo, who flourished in the twelfth century.

Charles V., King of France. *Vid.* *LE SAGE*.

Che-Tsou, the founder of the fourteenth dynasty of China.

Le Comte de las Casas. *Vid.* *LE SAGE*.

Frederick, Elector of Saxony in the sixteenth century.

John V. of Brittany, also called *THE GOOD* (*q. v.*). *Vid.* also *SAPIENS*.

Wise, The. An epithet given to Albert II., Duke of Austria. He was versed in the learning of the times; was distinguished for his address and policy; by his strict economy was enabled to augment by purchase the inheritance of his ancestors; was benignant and compassionate; possessed an unshaken firmness of mind; and, notwithstanding great bodily afflictions, he maintained till the close of his life an uninterrupted serenity of temper; and, in an age of bigotry and persecution, displayed proofs of toleration and humanity. *Vid.* *THE JOVIAL*.

Wise, The. A nickname given to Johannes Duns Scotus, on account of his learning, and for the zeal and ability with which he defended the Immaculate Conception against Thomas Aquinas, in which he is said to have demolished 200 objections to the doctrine.

Wise Duchess, The. A nickname given to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 87).

Wise Peter. So Pope, in his *Moral Essays* (iii. 123), calls Peter Walter, an eminent attorney.

Wisest Fool in Christendom, The. So Sully called James VI. of Scotland.

Wisest Man of Greece, The. The Delphic oracle thus named Socrates, and he modestly replied: "'Tis because I alone of

all the Greeks know that I know nothing."

Witchfinder, The. A name given to Matthew Hopkins, who travelled through England in the seventeenth century to discover witches. At first popular feeling was on his side, but finally it was so much against him that his own test was applied to him. Being cast into a river, he floated, and, this conclusively proving his guilt, he was accordingly executed as a wizard. Butler has embodied him in *Hudibras*.

Withers of the City, The. So Dryden calls Robert Wilde, the author of *Iter Boreale* (1660).

Witling of Terror, The. So Macaulay terms Bertrand Barrère de Vieuzac. *Vid.* THE ANACREON OF THE GUILLOTINE.

Wizard, The. A name given to Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, on account of his attachment to mathematical studies.

Wizard, The. A name given to John Sobieski by the Tartars, after a series of extraordinary victories had fully impressed them with a belief in his supernatural powers. *Vid.* Salvandy, *Histoire de Pologne*.

Wizard of the Italian Renaissance, The. A name given to Leonardo da Vinci, who was master of many branches of art and study; of inquisitive intellect; marvellous patience; quickness of insight; and a good illustration of the definition of genius as the capacity for taking infinite pains. J. A. Symonds, in his *Renaissance in Italy* (iii. p. 312), says:—

Leonardo is the wizard or diviner; to him the Renaissance offers her mystery and lends her magic.

Wizard of the North, The. A sobriquet bestowed upon Sir Walter Scott, "in allusion to the magical influence of his works, which on their first ap-

pearance fascinated their readers even more, perhaps, than they do now."

Wolf of France, That. A nickname bestowed on Louis XIV. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 200).

Wonder of the World, The. A nickname given to Albert IV. of Austria, who early in his reign left his country in the hands of his cousin, called THE DELIGHTFUL (*q. v.*), and took a long journey into the Holy Land. This pilgrimage gave rise to many romantic stories of his adventures, which have been consigned to verse, and gained for him the appellation.

Wonder of the World, The. A nickname given to Frederick II. of Germany, on account of his various attainments.

Wonder of the World, The. A nickname given to Otho III. of Germany, on account of his scholarship.

Wonderful, The. A nickname given to Luis Y. Argote Góngora, a Spanish poet. His aim was to produce something new and unheard of in poetry; the result was a number of productions of the most pedantic and tasteless description.

Wondrous Maid, The. An epithet conferred on Joan of Arc, who was considered by the French as a woman blessed by divine assistance, and looked upon by the English as something supernatural.

Wondrous Three, The, referred to in Byron's *Monody on the Death of Sheridan* (line 104), are Fox, Pitt, and Burke.

Word-Catcher, The. An epithet given to Joseph Ritson, a noted antiquary, critic, and collector of ancient poetry. He had bitterly assailed Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, and made many enemies by so doing, but modern criticism and further study have justified him.

Lockhart, in his *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, says:—

This narrow-minded, sour, and dogmatical little word-catcher had hated the very name of Scotsman, and was utterly incapable of sympathizing with any of the higher views of his new correspondent (Scott). Yet the bland courtesy of Scott disarmed even this half-crazy pedant; and he communicated the stores of his really valuable learning in a manner that seems to have greatly surprised all who had hitherto held any intercourse with him on antiquarian topics.

World's Wonder, The. An epithet given to Queen Elizabeth of England. *Vid.* **THE MIRACLE OF TIME.**

Worthless, The. A nickname given to Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia and Germany. *Vid.* **THE NERO OF GERMANY.**

Wretch of Sion, The. So Richard Whytforde (*temp.* Henry VII.) frequently styled himself. *Vid.* Wood, *Athenæ Oxoniensis.*

X.

Xenomanes, i. e., A LOVER OF TRAVEL. A name under which Jean Bouchet, a French historian and poet, figures in Rabelais' *Pantagruel*.

Xenophon of His Own History, The. A name given to Geoffroi de Villehardouin, by Van Laun, in his *History of French Literature* (i. 202), who says:—

He is the Xenophon of his own history, having himself been an actor in all which he narrates; a fact which adds a special freshness and vigor to his account. He was, as a consequence, more than the Mandeville of French prose, for his subject was more purely historical, and he had the art of laying down the model and practice of historical narrative. He had precisely that dignity which Froissart needed, though it was left to Froissart to excel him in graphic and picturesque description.

Y.

Yankee Hill. A nickname given to George Handel Hill, an American actor, who was born in Boston, and in the Warren Theatre of that city made his first appearance by reciting Yankee stories between the pieces.

In the Park Theatre of New York he was engaged to play Yankee characters, in opposition to James H. Hackett, who was one of the first to introduce the Yankee type of our character upon the stage. So sudden was the success of Hill that in a very short time he started on a starring tour, and proved to be a very formidable rival to Hackett. His success led Hackett to partially drop his Yankee parts, and develop a broken German in *Rip van Winkle* (an old version of the play) and broken French in *M. Mallet*. In 1838 Hill crossed the Atlantic and made his *début* on the London stage, at the Adelphi, with great success, afterwards playing at Drury Lane and the Haymarket, and then went to Paris, where he performed twice. He died at Saratoga, N. Y.

Yankee Jonathan. A nickname given to Jonathan Hastings. Dr. Thatcher says that about 1713 there lived a farmer in Cambridge whose favorite expression was "Yankee" used in place of excellent, as "Yankee good horse," "Yankee good cider," etc. The Harvard students, on that account, called him Yankee Jonathan.

Yeasty Pride. A nickname given to Colonel Pride, one of

the "Lords" created by Cromwell. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (i. 136).

Yorick, the clergyman in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, is intended for the author himself:—

Yorick, the lively, witty, sensitive, and heedless parson, is the well known personification of Sterne himself, and, undoubtedly—like every portrait of himself, drawn by a master of the art—bore a strong resemblance to the original. Still, however, there are shades of simplicity thrown into the character of Yorick which did not exist in that of Sterne. We cannot believe that the jests of the latter were so void of malice prepense, or that his satire flowed entirely out of honesty of mind and mere jocundity of humor.—*Scott*.

Young Apollo, The. J. A. Symonds thus refers to William Shakespeare. *Vid.* THE DYING TITAN.

Young Ascanius, Our. So Dryden, in his poem *Mac Flecknoe* (line 108), calls Thomas Shadwell, the dramatist.

Young Catullus of His Day, The. So Byron called Thomas Moore. *Vid.* *English Bards* (line 288).

Young Cavalier, The. Charles Edward Stuart. *Vid.* THE PRETENDERS.

Young Cub, The. A nickname given to Charles James Fox. *Vid.* NIGER.

Young Euphues. A nickname given to Thomas Nash by Harvey, in his *Pierce's Supererogation* (London, 1593), where he says:—

They were much deceived in him, at Oxford, and in Savoy, where

Master Absalom lived; that tooke him onely for a dapper and soft companion, or a pert-conceited youth, that had gathered together a few prettie sentences, and could handsomly helpe young Euphues to an old Simile; and never thought him any such mighty doer at the sharpe.

Young Hercules, A. So Garrick called Richard Brinsley Sheridan. *Vid.* Fitzgerald, *New History of the English Stage* (ii. 316).

Young Hickory. A sobriquet bestowed upon President James K. Polk. *Vid.* *My Thirty Years out of the Senate, by Major Jack Downing*; and see also speech of Stephen A. Douglass, delivered June 3, 1840, in reply to General Harrison.

Young Horace. Ben Jonson. *Vid.* DEMETRIUS and HORACE.

Young Isis, The. A title sometimes conferred on Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt.

Young Juvenal. A nickname given to Thomas Nash, born in 1567. He had a pen which was often dipped in gall and wormwood, and his coarse vigor and grotesque humor drew immediate attention to his lampoons, and gave him a lasting reputation as the first and most formidable satirist of his time. At the time of Greene's death he was in his twenty-fifth year, but had already been sowing broadcast his pasquinades, and often vexed scholars with his sharp and bitter lines. If we may credit his portrait drawn in the *Trimming of Thomas Nashe* (1597), he was a beardless youth with a head of shaggy hair. The above sobriquet is to be found in Greene's *Groats-Worth of Wit*, (London, 1596), and has been supposed to refer to Thomas Lodge, but later critics and students have come to the conclusion, from internal and external evidence, that the allusion is to Nash, who was seven years

younger than Greene, and not Lodge, who was three years older. The passage reads:—

With thee young Juvenal, that byting Satyrist, that lastlie with me together writ a Comedie. Sweet boy, might I advise thee, be advised, and get not many enemies by bitter words.

Young Marshal, The. A nickname given to William Pitt, in his youth, on account of his rising talents, he being at an early age eminently distinguished from the general order of boys.

Young Pretender, The. Charles Edward Stuart. *Vid.* THE PRETENDERS.

Young Roscius, The. A sobriquet applied to William Henry West Betty, the actor, who made his *début*, in Belfast, before he was twelve years old.

Young Sicilian, The, one of the characters in Longfellow's *The Wayside Inn*, was drawn to represent Luigi Monti, a Palermo refugee, who had been introduced to the poet in 1851, and was afterwards instructor in Italian in Harvard University. A firm and lasting friendship united the poet and the then young exile, and the latter became a regular guest of Longfellow every Saturday at dinner.

Young Subtlety. A sobriquet conferred on Nathaniel Fiennes, the second son of Viscount Saye and Sele, and a member of the Long Parliament. He has been described as "a milder edition of his father—equally thoroughgoing in his Puritanism, but personally more prepossessing." *Vid.* OLD SUBTLETY.

Young Swan, The. A name given to André Chénier, who was executed during the French Revolution:—

The Young Swan who died strangled by its bloody hands.—H. de Latouche, *Notice sur A. Chénier*.

Young Tarquin. Charles II. is thus nicknamed by Marchamont

Needham, in the first number of the *Mercurius Politicus*, June 13, 1650.

Young Waters, the hero of the old Scotch ballad of the same name, is probably the Earl of Murray, who was murdered by the Earl of Huntley in 1592.

Young Zoilus. A name given to John Dennis, of whom Disraeli, in his *Calamities of Authors*, says:—

His personal manners were characterized by their abrupt violence. Once, dining with Lord Halifax, he became so impatient of contradiction that he rushed out of the room, overthrowing the sideboard. Inquiring on the next day how he had behaved, Moyle observed, "You went away like the devil, taking one corner of the house with you." The wits, perhaps, then began to suspect their Young Zoilus' dogmatism.

Younger Brother of Oehlen-schläger, The. A title sometimes given to Nikolai Frederik Saverni Grundtvig, the Danish poet. *Vid. Gosse, Literature of Northern Europe* (p. 165).

Youth of Quiet Ways, A, one of the characters in Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, was drawn to represent Henry Ware Wales. He was born in Boston, graduated from Harvard College in 1838, after which he studied medicine and received his medical degree in 1841. Then he went to Paris to further pursue his studies, but after sojourning in that city a few months, finding that the medical profession was not congenial to his tastes, he abandoned it, and devoted himself to the study of philology and the acquisition of languages, for which he had great fondness. These studies he pursued with great ardor and success, soon acquiring a thorough knowledge of French, Italian, and German. He then made himself master of

modern Greek, and under the instruction of teachers in Prussia studied Sanscrit and other oriental languages. After an absence of eight years he returned to Boston, and in his father's house had "an upper room" fitted up for his books, where he delighted to read; but his predilections were for a foreign residence. He soon went abroad a second time, extending his travels to Egypt and the regions of the East, being gone from home three years. He then set out for a third tour. Before leaving, his health had begun to fail, and some time after his reaching Europe he was seized with an affection in one of his knees. He spent his last winter in Rome, shut up in the house, suffering sickness and pain, and in the spring he was carried to Paris, where he submitted to amputation of his leg. This did not save him, for he gradually sank, and breathed his last in a foreign land, comforted by the presence of friends and the attention of a devoted brother. He had collected a large library of rare and valuable books, which are now kept in a separate alcove in Harvard College, where there is also a bust of him. He was a warm personal friend of Longfellow, who thus introduces him in the prelude:—

A youth was there, of quiet ways,
A student of old books and days,
To whom all tongues and lands were
known
And yet a lover of his own;
With many a social virtue graced,
And yet a friend of solitude;
A man of such a genial mood
The heart of all things he embraced,
And yet of such fastidious taste
He never found the best too good.
Books were his passion and delight,
And in his upper room at home
Stood many a rare and sumptuous
tome.

Z.

Zabad, in Samuel Pordage's satirical poem *Azariu and Hushai*, is intended for Oliver Cromwell.

Zadoc, in Dryden's poem of *Ab-salom and Achitophel*, is intended for William Sancroft, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Zany of His Age, *The*. So Pope calls John Henley. *Vid.* ORATOR HENLEY.

Zealous Doctor, *The*. A nickname given to Dr. Henry Sacheverell. *Vid.* Wilkins, *Political Ballads* (ii. 87).

Zilia, who occurs in Robert Schumann's musical essays (the *Davidsbündler*), is intended for Clara Josephine Wieck, afterwards Madame Schumann.

Zimri, in Dryden's play *Mariage à la Mode*, is intended for George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

Zingaro, *II*, or *THE GYPSY*, is a sobriquet bestowed upon Antonio de Solario, a celebrated painter of the fifteenth century.

Zoilos of Quinault, *The*. An epithet given to Nicolas Despréaux Boileau, because of his satires on Philippe Quinault, the French dramatic poet, whom he lashed unmercifully.

Zoilus. A name given to Dr. Gilbert Stuart, who wasted his talents in controversy, lost every trace of humanity in his hatred, and died a victim of physical and moral intemperance.

Zutphen Hero, *The*. So Harding, in a poem in Nichols' *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century* (iii. 802), calls Sir Philip Sidney, who perished on the battle-field of Zutphen.

INDEX BY TRUE NAMES.

- A ARTSEN PETER.** 1507-1573.
 Long Peter.
- Abbas I. of Persia.** 566-652.
 The Great.
- Abdallah ibn Sina.** 980-1037.
 The Admirable Crichton of Arabia.
- Abell, William.** Fl. 1640.
 Alderman Medium.
 Cain's Brother.
- Aben-Esra.** 1093-1168.
 The Wise.
- Abercrombie, John.** 1726-1806.
 The Great Teacher of Gardening.
- Aberdeen, Earl of.** *Vid.* GORDON.
- Abernethy, John.** 1764-1831.
 Doctor My-Book.
- Abinger, Lord.** *Vid.* SCARLETT.
- Abou-Bekr.** 573-635.
 Father of the Virgin.
- Abou Ebn Sina.** -1037.
 The Philosopher of Persia.
- About, Edmond François.** 1828-1884.
 Le Petit Fils de Voltaire.
- Abu Nasr Mohammed Al Farabi.** -950.
 The Orpheus of Arabia.
- Abu Yusuf Alkendi.** -880.
 The Great Astrologer.
 The Philosopher of the Arabs.
 The Phoenix of His Age.
- Acontius, Jacobus.** ? 1500-? 1560.
 Intendente de Fortificazione.
- Adam, Mme. Edmond.** 1836-
 Madame Maunoir.
- Adams, John.** 1735-1826.
 The Colossus of Independence.
- Adams, John Quincy.** 1767-1848.
 The Old Man Eloquent.
- Adams, Samuel.** 1722-1803.
 The American Cato.
 The Cromwell of New England.
 The Father of America.
 The Last of the Puritans.
 The Man of the Revolution.

- Addington, Henry, Lord Sidmouth.** 1757-1844.
The Doctor.
- Addison, Joseph.** 1672-1719.
Atticus.
Clio.
The English Atticus.
A Literary Machiavel.
- Adney, Thomas.** Fl. *circa* 1794.
Mit Yenda.
- Ægidius de Columna.** 1247-1316.
Doctor Fundatissimus.
- Ægina, Paul of, or Paulus Ægineta.** Fl. seventh century.
The Father of Obstetric Surgery.
- Ælfric, Archbishop of York.** -1051.
The Kite.
Puttoc.
- Ælfric.** Fl. A.D. 1000.
Grammaticus.
- Æschylus.** B.C. 525-456.
The Father of Tragedy.
- Ætius.** -454.
The Last of the Romans.
- Agrippa, Heinrich.** 1486-1535.
The Omniscious Doctor.
- Aguilar, Grace.** 1816-1847.
The Lost Star of the House of Judah.
- Agujari, Lucrezia,** *Vid.* COLLA.
- Aiken, James.** -1805.
Tyrant Aiken.
- Ailby, Pierre d'.** 1350-1410.
L'Aigle de la France.
The Eagle of the Doctors of France.
Le Marteau des Hérétiques.
- Aitken, James.** -1777.
Jack the Painter.
- Akenside, Mark.** 1721-1770.
The Bard of the Imagination.
Peregrine Pickle.
The Republican Doctor.
- Alain de Lille.** 1114-1203.
Doctor Universalis.
- Albano, Francesco.** 1578-1660.
The Anacreon of Painters.
- Albemarle, Duke of.** *Vid.* MONK
- Albert, Heinrich.** 1604-1657.
Der Vater des Deutschen Liedes.
- Albert II. of Austria.** 1289-1358.
The Lame.
The Wise.
- Albert III. of Austria.** 1347-1395.
Albert with the Tress.
The Astrologer.
- Albert IV. of Austria.** 1377-1404.
The Patient.
The Pious.
The Wonder of the World.
- Albert V. of Austria.** 1398-1439.
The Illustrious.

- Albert VI. of Austria. 1418-1463.
The Prodigal.
- Albertus Magnus. 1193-1280.
The Great.
Le Petit Albert.
- Albicante, Giovanni Alberto. Fl. circa 1540.
Bestiale.
Furibondo.
- Albon, Claude d'. 1753-1789.
His Thinker.
- Albrecht I. of Brandenburg. 1106-1170.
The Bear.
The Fair.
The Handsome.
The Second Romulus of Brandenburg.
- Albrecht III. of Brandenburg. 1414-1486.
The Achilles of Germany.
Ulysses.
- Albrecht of Braunschweig. -1269.
The Great.
- Albrecht I. of Meissen. -1195.
The Proud.
- Alcæus. Fl. sixth century B.C.
The Indignant Bard.
- Alcman. Fl. seventh century B.C.
The Lydian Poet.
- Alcuin. 735-804.
The School-Mistress to France.
- Aldred. Fl. tenth century.
The Glossator.
- Aldridge, Ira. 1804-1867.
The African Roscius.
- Alembert, Jean d'. 1717-1783.
Anaxagoras.
Le Chancelier du Parnasse.
The Father of French Philosophy.
The Mazarin of Letters.
- Alep Arslan. -1072.
The Valiant Lion.
- Alessandro, Romano. Fl. sixteenth century.
Della Viola.
- Alexander I. of Russia. 1777-1825.
The Bald-coot Bully.
The Coxcomb Czar.
The Northern Thor.
- Alexander I. of Scotland. 1078-1124.
The Fierce.
- Alexander II. of Scotland. 1198-1249.
The Little Red Fox.
- Alexander, William, Earl of Stirling. 1580-1640.
My Philosophical Poet.
- Alexander the Great. B.C. 356-323.
The Conqueror.
Macedonia's Madman.
That Pellean Conqueror.
The Son of Jupiter Ammon.

- Alfonso I. of Portugal.** 1110-1185.
The Catholic.
The Conqueror.
- Alfonso II. of Portugal.** -1223.
The Fat.
- Alfonso IV. of Portugal.** 1290-1357.
The Brave.
- Alfonso V. of Aragon.** 1385-1458.
The Magnanimous.
- Alfonso III. of Leon.** 848-912.
The Great.
- Alfonso VIII. of Leon.** 1158-1214.
The Good.
The Noble and Good.
- Alfonso X. of Leon.** 1203-1285.
The Astronomer.
The Philosopher.
The Wise.
- Alfonso de Albuquerque.** 1452-1515.
The Mars of Portugal.
- Alfragan.** -820.
The Calculator.
- Alfred, King of England.** 849-901.
The Great.
- Algarotti, Francesco.** 1712-1764.
The Swan of Padua.
- Ali.** 602-661.
Al Haidara.
The Lion of God.
The Rugged Lion.
- Ali Pasha.** -1822.
The Lion of Janina.
- Allan, David.** 1744-1796.
The Scottish Hogarth.
- Allen, Earl Bathurst.** 1684-1775.
Bat.
- Allen, James.** Fl. 1770.
The Northumberland Piper.
- Allen, Ralph.** Fl. 1700.
Mr. Allworthy.
The Man of Bath.
- Allen, Thomas.** 1542-1632.
Another Roger Bacon.
The Coryphæus of Mathematicians.
- Allsop, Thomas.** 1795-1880.
The Favorite Disciple of Coleridge.
- Alva, Duke Fernando de.** 1508-1582.
Gerioneo.
- Alvarez, Manuel.** -1797.
El Griego.
- Amadeus VIII. of Savoy.** 1383-1451.
The Hermit of La Ripaille.
The Pacific.
- Amalrich of Flanders.** -1183.
The Leper.
- Amelunghi, Geronimo.** Fl. sixteenth century.
Il Gobbo di Pisa.

- Amner, Ralph. -1663.
The Bull Speaker.
- Amory, Thomas. 1691-1789.
The English Rabelais.
- Anacreon. Sixth century B.C.
The Teian Poet.
- Anderson, Alexander. 1775-1870.
The American Bewick.
- Anderton, Laurence. 1577-1643.
Golden-Mouth.
- Andouins, Diana d', Countess de Guiche. 1554-1620.
La Belle Corisande.
- Andreas, Antony. -1326.
Doctor Dulciffuus.
- Andros, Sir Edmund. 1637-1713.
The Tyrant of the New England.
- Angilbert. -814.
The Homer of the Franks.
- Angoulême, Duc d'. 1775-1844.
Prince Hilt.
- Angoulême, Marie Thérèse, Duchesse d'. -1851.
Filia Dolorosa.
The Modern Antigone.
- Angus, Earls of. *Vid.* DOUGLAS.
- Aniello, Tommaso. -1647.
Masaniello.
- Animuccia, Giovanni. -1571.
The Father of the Oratorio.
- Anne, Countess of Sunderland. -1716.
The Little Whig.
- Anne, Queen of England. 1664-1714.
Brandy Nan.
- Anselm of Laon. 1050-1117.
Doctor Scholasticus.
- Ansgar of Denmark. 801-864.
The Apostle of the North.
- Anson, George, Lord. -1762.
The Bull-Dog of All Circumnavigators.
- Anthony of Padua. 1195-1231.
The Thaumaturgus of His Age.
- Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius. 121-181.
The Philosopher.
The Pious.
- Anvari. Fl. twelfth century.
The King of Khorassan.
- Apelles. Fl. fourth century B. C.
The Prince of Painters.
- Apollonius of Alexandria. -240 B. C.
The Prince of Grammarians.
- Apperley, Charles James. 1777-1843
The Great Historian of the Field.
- Appiani, Andrea. 1754-1817.
The Painter of the Graces.
- Aquinas, Thomas. 1224-1275.
Doctor Angelicus.
The Dumb Ox.
The Eagle of Divines.

- Aquinas, Thomas** (*continued*).
The Father of Moral Philosophy.
The Fifth Doctor of the Church.
The Second Augustine.
- Arbuthnot, Dr. John.** 1667-1735. .
The King of Inattention.
The Queen's Favorite Physician.
- Arc, Joan of.** 1412-1431.
The Maid of Orleans.
La Pucelle.
The Wondrous Maid.
- Archer, William S.** 1789-1855.
Insatiate Archer.
- Archibald, Marquis of Argyle.** 1598-1661.
The Presbyterian Ulysses.
- Archilochus of Paros.** Fl. 700 B. C.
The Father of Iambic Verse.
The Father of Satire.
- Archimedes.** B. C. 287-212.
The Homer of Geometry.
- Arden, Richard Pepper.** 1745-1804.
Little Pepper.
- Aretino, Pietro.** 1492-1557.
The Censor of the World.
The Cerberus.
Il Divino.
Divus.
The Scourge of Princes.
Le Voltaire de Son Siècle.
- Argensola, Bartolome.** 1566-1631.
——, **Lupercio.** 1565-1613.
The Spanish Horaces.
- Argyle, Eighth Duke of.** 1823-.
Argyllus.
- Arion of Lesbos.** Fl. sixth century B. C.
The Father of Dithyrambic Poetry.
- Ariosto, Ludovico.** 1474-1533.
The Divine.
The Homer of Ferrara.
The Orpheus of His Age.
The Walter Scott of Italy.
- Aristarchus of Byzantium.** Fl. second century B. C.
The Coryphæus of Grammarians.
The Prince of Critics.
- Aristides.** -467 B. C.
The Just.
- Aristophanes.** Fl. fourth century B. C.
The Father of Comedy.
- Aristotle.** B. C. 384-322.
Alexander's Tutor.
The Pope of Philosophy.
The Stagyrte.
The Talent of the Academy.
- Arlington, Earl of.** *Vid.* BENNET.
- Arnold, Benedict.** -1801.
The Mongrel.
- Arnould, Arthur.** 1833-.
Renould.

- Arrebo, Anders.** 1587-1637.
 The Father of Scandinavian Poetry.
Arrigoni, Carlo. -1473.
 The King of Arragon.
Artaxerxes. -241.
 The King of Kings.
Artevelde, James van. -1345.
 The Brewer of Ghent.
Arthgal, Earl of Warwick. ? Fl. fourteenth century.
 The Bear.
Arundel, Thomas Howard, Earl of. Fl. seventeenth century.
 The Father of Vertu in England.
Ascham, Roger. 1515-1568.
 The Father of English Prose.
Ashton, Sir Ralph. Fl. circa 1483.
 The Black Knight of Ashton.
Ashton, Thomas. 1716-1775.
 Almanzor.
Asmonæus, Judas. B. C. 166-136.
 Maccabæus.
Assouci, Sieur d'. *Vid.* COYPEAU.
Asteley, John. -1595.
 The English Xenophon.
Astell, Mary. 1668-1731.
 Madonilla.
Aston, Anthony. Fl. 1700.
 Trusty Anthony.
Athanasius. 296-373.
 The Father of Orthodoxy.
Athelard of Bath. Fl. twelfth century.
 Philosophus Anglorum.
Atterbury, Francis. 1662-1732.
 Urim.
Attila. -454.
 The Scourge of God.
 The Terror of the World.
Aubrey, John. 1626-1697.
 The Little Boswell of His Day.
Aubrey, William. 1529-1595.
 Little Doctor.
Aubusson, François d'. -1691.
 The Marquis.
Auger, Edmond. 1530-1591.
 The French Chrysostom.
Augusta Charlotte. -1817.
 The Fair-Haired Daughter of the Isles.
Augustus, Cæsar. B. C. 63- A. D. 14.
 Heaven-born Youth.
Aureolus, Peter. Fl. fourteenth century.
 Doctor Facundus.
Aurangzebe the Great. 1618-1707.
 The Conqueror.
Austen, Jane. 1775-1817.
 The Shakespeare of Prose.
Averroes. Fl. twelfth century.
 The Commentator.
Avicenna. 980-1037.
 The Prince of Physicians.

Avila, Juan d'. 1500-1569.
The Apostle of Andalusia.
Azevedo, Pedro d'. 1560-1643.
Terez.

BABINOT, ALBERT. Fl. sixteenth century.
La Ministerie.
Bach, Johann Sebastian. 1685-1750.
The Father of Modern Piano Music.
Bacon, Francis. 1561-1626.
The Great Verulam.
Bacon, John. -1346.
The Resolute Doctor.
Bacon, Roger. 1214-1294.
Doctor Mirabilis.
Father Hodge.
Bagenal, Beauchamp. 1741-1801.
The Duellist.
Bagshaw, William. 1628-1702.
The Apostle of the Peak.
Bailey, Nathan. -1742.
Philologos.
Bailey, Philip James. 1816-.
The Nottingham Poet.
Baillie, Joanna. 1762-1851.
Shakespeare in Petticoats.
Baillie, Robert. -1684.
Scotch What d'ye call.
The Scottish Sidney.
Baker, George. 1747-1810.
Quisquilius.
Baker, Thomas. 1656-1740.
The Hermit of Literature.
Baldwin IV. of Flanders. 1160-1186.
Handsome-Beard.
Baldwin, Robert. Fl. nineteenth century.
The Nestor of Canadian Politicians.
Bale, John, Bishop of Ossory. 1495-1563.
Bilious Bale.
Balfour, Sir James. -1583.
Blasphemous Balfour.
Baliol, John. -1314.
Toom Tabard.
Ballantyne, James. 1772-1833.
The Jenson of the North.
Ballantyne, John. 1776-1821.
Aldiborontiphoscophornio.
The Dey of Algiers.
Fidus Achates.
Jocund Johnny.
John the Brother of James.
Picaroon.
Rigdum Funnidos.
Our Scottish Bodoni.
Banck, Karl. 1811-.
Serpentinus.

- Bandarra, Gonzalo. -1556.
 The Nostradamus of Portugal.
 Bandello, Matthew. 1480-1562.
 A Prose Ariosto.
 Banier, Johan. 1595-1641.
 The Lion of Sweden.
 Banks, Sir Joseph. 1743-1820.
 The Knight of Soho-Square.
 Babeuf, François Noël. 1764-1797.
 Caius Gracchus.
 The Tribune of the People.
 Barbieri, Gian Francesco. 1590-1666.
 Guercino.
 Barclay, Robert. 1648-1690.
 The Apologist for the Quakers.
 Bardela, Antonio Naldi. Fl. sixteenth century.
 Il Bardello.
 Barère de Vieuzac, Bertrand. 1755-1841.
 The Anacreon of the Guillotine.
 The Witling of Terror.
 Barker, George William. -1855.
 The Wensleydale Poet.
 Barnard, John. 1685-1764.
 The Father of London.
 The Father of This City.
 The Great Commoner.
 Barnum, Phineas Taylor. 1810-.
 The Prince of Showmen.
 Baron, Michael. 1652-1729.
 The French Garrick.
 The Roscius of France.
 Barros, João de. 1496-1570.
 The Livy of Portugal.
 Bart, Jean. 1650-1702.
 The French Devil.
 Barton, Bernard. 1784-1849.
 The Quaker Poet.
 Barton, Elizabeth. -1534.
 The Holy Maid of Kent.
 The Nun of Kent.
 Baskerville, John. 1706-1775.
 The Jenson of His Day.
 Basselin, Olivier. -1418.
 The Anacreon of His Day.
 The Father of Bacchanalian Poetry in France.
 The Father of the Vaudeville.
 The French Drunken Barnaby.
 Bassevi, Giacomo. 1682-1783.
 Cervetto.
 Bassol, John. -1347.
 Doctor Ordinatusissimus.
 Bates, William. 1625-1699.
 Silver-Tongued.
 Bath, Earl of. *Vid.* PULTENEY.
 Baxter, Richard. 1615-1691.
 The English Demosthenes.
 Bayer, Mr. -1791.
 John Gilpin.

- Bayle, Pierre. 1647-1706.
 The Father of Modern Scepticism.
- Bazzi, Giovanni de. 1477-1549.
 Il Sodoma.
- Beattie, James. 1735-1802.
 Bard of the North.
- Betty.
- Beauchamp, Richard de, Twelfth Earl of Warwick. 1382-1439.
 The Father of Curtesie.
 The Good.
- Beaufort, François de Vendome. 1616-1669.
 The King of the Markets.
- Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin. 1732-1799.
 The Figaro of His Age.
 The Prince of Quarrellers.
- Beaumont, Éon de. 1728-1810.
 Le Chevalier d'Éon.
- Beauregard, General P. G. T. 1816-.
 The Little Napoleon.
 Old Bory.
- Beckford, William. 1760-1844.
 Vathek.
- Beckx, Peter. 1794-1887.
 The Black Pope.
- Beda. 672-735.
 The Venerable.
- Béda, Élie. ? 1596-.
 Desfonandres.
- Beda, Noel. -1537.
 The Great Sopper.
- Bedford, John, Duke of. 1389-1435.
 John with the Leaden Sword.
- Beethoven, Ludwig von. 1770-1827.
 Rodomant.
- Beham, Hans Sebald. Fl. sixteenth century.
 The Little Master.
- Behn, Mrs. Aphra. 1642-1689.
 Astræa.
- Béjart, Armande. *Vid.* MOLIERE.
- Béjart, Louis. 1630-1678.
 The Sharp One.
- Bek, Anthony. -1310.
 The King of the Isle of Man.
- Belgrave, Lord. *Vid.* GROSVENOR.
- Belleau, Remi-. 1528-1577.
 The Painter of Nature.
- Bello, Francesco. Fl. fifteenth century.
 Il Cieco.
- Belsunce, Henri François. 1671-1755.
 The Good Bishop.
- Bembo, Pietro. 1470-1547.
 The Foster-Father of Our Language.
 The Guide and Master of Our Tongue.
- Benbow, John. 1650-1702.
 Old Benbow.
- Bennet, Henry, Earl of Arlington. Fl. 1700.
 Eliab.

- Bensley, Robert. 1738-1817.
Roaring Bob of the Garden.
- Bentham, Jeremy. 1748-1832.
Jerry the Old Screw.
The Queen-Square Hermit.
- Bentivoglio, Guido. 1579-1644.
An Ornament of Italy.
- Bentley, Joanna. Fl. 1800.
Phœbe.
- Bentley, Richard. 1661-1742.
The Aristarchus of Cambridge.
- Benton, Thomas Hart. 1782-1852.
Old Bullion.
- Beolco, Angelo. 1502-1542.
The Farceur.
- Beowulf. ? Fl. fourth century.
The Achilles of the North.
- Béranger, Pierre Jean de. 1780-1857.
The French Burns.
The Horace of France.
The Tommy Moore of France.
- Beresford, John Claudius. Fl. *circa* 1798.
The Court Historian.
The State Apothecary.
- Berkeley, George. 1684-1753.
The Irish Plato.
- Berlichingen, Goetz von. 1480-1562.
Iron-Hand.
- Bernacchi, Antonio. 1690-1756.
Re dei Cantatori.
- Bernard, Claude. 1588-1641.
Poor Bernard.
- Bernard, Pierre Joseph. 1710-1775.
Le Gentil Bernard.
- Bernard, Samuel. 1651-1739.
Lucullus.
- Bernard, Solomon. Fl. sixteenth century.
Le Petit Bernard.
- Bernardo, Cardinal. 1470-1520.
Il Bibbiena.
- Berners, Juliana. Fl. fifteenth century.
Another Diana.
- Berni, Francesco. 1490-1536.
Sbernia.
- Berni, François Joachim. 1715-1794.
The King of Rome.
- Berthollet, Claude Louis, Count. 1748-1822.
The Martyr to Science.
- Bétterton, Thomas. 1635-1710.
The British Roscius.
- Betty, William Henry West. 1790-1874.
The Young Roscius.
- Bidder, George Parker. 1806-1878.
The Calculator.
- Biddle, John. 1615-1662.
The Father of English Unitarianism.
- Bidpay, or Pilpay. Fl. third century B. C.
The Æsop of India.

- . Billaut, Adam. 1602-1662.
 Master Adam.
 Bindley, James. 1737-1818.
 Leontes.
 Bismarck, Prince. 1813-.
 Siffroi.
 Black, Joseph. 1728-1799.
 The Nestor of the Chemical Revolution.
 Black, Mrs. -1876.
 The Maid of Athens.
 Blackmore, Sir Richard. 1650-1729.
 Those Blockheads of Renown.
 Our Bold Briton.
 The Cheapside Knight.
 The City Bard.
 The Knight Physician.
 Maurus.
 Quack Maurus.
 Blackwood, William. 1777-1834.
 Ebony.
 Blaine, James Gillespie. 1830-.
 The Plumed Knight.
 Blanchard, Jacques. -1638.
 The French Titian.
 Blanche of Castile. 1187-1252.
 Dame Herseut.
 Bloomfield, Nathaniel. Fl. *circa* 1809.
 ———, Robert. 1766-1823.
 The Cobbler Laureates.
 Blount, William, Lord Mountjoy. -1534.
 Mæcenas.
 Blücher, Lebrecht von. 1742-1819.
 Marshal Forward.
 Boaden, James. 1762-1839.
 Billy-the-go-by.
 Boccaccio, Giovanni. 1313-1375.
 The Bard of Prose.
 The Father of Italian Novelists.
 The Prince of Story-Tellers.
 Bœhme, Jacob. 1575-1624.
 Philosophus Teutonicus.
 The Teutonic Theosopher.
 Boerhaave, Herman. 1668-1758.
 The Father of Modern Physic.
 The Hippocrates of Our Age.
 Boetius. Fl. fifth century.
 The Captain in Music.
 The Prince in Music.
 Boileau. *Vis.* DESPREAUX.
 Boisjolin, Jacques François. 1761-1841.
 The French Erasmus Darwin.
 Boleslas I. of Poland. -1025.
 Cœur de Lion.
 The Intrepid.
 Bolivar, Simon. 1785-1831.
 The Liberator.
 The Washington of Colombia.

Bolingbroke. *Vid.* ST. JOHN.

Bonaparte, Napoleon. 1769-1821.

The Armed Soldier of Democracy.

Boney.

The Eagle.

Father Violet.

A French Coxcomb.

Le Général Entrepreneur.

God Hanuman.

God of Clay.

The Heir of the Republic.

Jean d'Épée.

Jupiter Scapin.

The Little Corporal.

The Man of Destiny.

The New Sesostri.

The Nightmare of Europe.

Tiddy-Doll.

Bonaparte, Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles. 1822-
Plon-Plon.

Boniface VIII. 1228-1303.

The Leader of the Modern Pharisees.

Misleader of the Papacy.

The Prince of the New Pharisees.

Bonner, Edmund. -1569.

London Little-Grace.

Bonneval, Alexandre. 1675-1747.

Achmet Pasha.

Bonnivard, François de. 1496-1571.

The Prisoner of Chillon.

Bonvicino, Alessandro. 1514-1564.

Il Moretto da Brescia.

Booth, Henry, Earl of Warrington. 1651-1694.

Turn-coat Meres.

Borde, Andrew. 1500-1549.

Merry Andrew.

The Vicar of Hell.

Borrow, George. 1803-1881.

Lavengro.

Bortniansky, Dmitri. 1752-1825.

The Russian Palestrina.

Bossuet, Jacques Bénigne. 1627-1704.

The Eagle of Meaux.

The Father of the Church.

Boswell, James. 1740-1795.

Ambitious Thane.

The Bear-Leader.

Bozzy.

Corsica Boswell.

Curious Scrapmonger.

Dapper Jemmy.

A Feather in the Scale.

Thou Jackall.

Lazarus.

Will-o'-th'-Wisp.

Boswell, James. 1778-1822.

Lælius.

- Boucher, François.** 1704-1770.
 The Anacreon of Painting.
 The French Raphael.
 The Painter of the Graces.
 The Raphael of the Parc-aux-Cerfs.
- Bouchet, Jean.** 1476-1555.
 Xenomanes.
- Bourbonnais, Charles, Duc du.** 1489-1527.
 Constable de Bourbon.
- Bourdaloue, Louis.** 1632-1704.
 The Demosthenes of French Divines.
 The Founder of Christian Eloquence.
 The King of Preachers.
- Bourdeille, Pierre de, Lord of Brantome.** 1527-1614.
 The Grammont and the Pepys of His Age.
- Bourette, Charlotte.** 1714-1784.
 La Muse Limonadière.
- Bourgogne, Antoine de.** 1421-1504.
 The Great Bastard.
- Bourne, Vincent.** 1700-1747.
 Sweet Vinny Bourne.
- Boursault, Edme.** 1638-1701.
 Lycidias.
- Bower, Archibald.** 1686-1766.
 Saint Archibald.
- Boyle, Charles.** 1676-1731.
 Phalaris Junior.
- Boyle, Richard.** 1566-1643.
 The Great Earl of Cork.
- Bozzaris, Marco.** -1823.
 The Leonidas of Modern Greece.
- Bracciolini, Francis.** 1566-1645.
 Delle-Ape.
- Bracegirdle, Mrs. Anne.** 1663-1748.
 Angelica.
 The Diana of the Stage.
- Bradstreet, Anne.** -1672.
 The Glory of Her Sex.
 The Mirror of Her Age.
- Bradwardine, Thomas.** -1349.
 Doctor Profundus.
- Braithwaite, Richard.** 1588-1693.
 Drunken Barnaby.
 Famous Barnaby.
- Brandenburg, Hugo von.** -1006.
 The Great Baron.
- Brandolini, Aurelius.** 1440-1497.
 The Blear-eyed.
 Il Lippo.
- Brantome.** *Vid.* BOURDEILLE.
- Breydel, Charles.** 1677-1744.
 Le Chevalier.
- Brial, Michel Jean Joseph.** 1743-1828.
 The Father of French History.
- Bridgetower, George A. P.** 1780-1845.
 The Abyssinian Prince.
- Bridgewater, Earl of.** 1736-1829.
 The Earl of Milton's Comus.

- Bridgewater. *Vid.* EGERTON.
 Britton, Thomas. 1654-1714.
 The Musical Small-Coal Man.
 Brome, Alexander. 1620-1666.
 The English Anacreon.
 Brome, Richard. -1652.
 Ben Jonson's Servant and Pupil.
 Brooke, Henry, Lord Cobham. -1619.
 Lord Sycophant.
 Brooke, Ralph. -1625.
 A Cholerick Herault.
 Brooks, Mrs. 1795-1845.
 Maria del Occidente.
 Brougham, Henry, Lord. 1778-1868.
 Blundering Brougham.
 Dominie Hairy.
 Foaming Fudge.
 The God of Whiggish Idolatry.
 Harry Twitcher.
 Jupiter Placens.
 Brown, Sir George. 1698-1792.
 Sir Plume.
 Brown, Dr. John. -1766.
 Leucophæus.
 Brown, Launcelot. Fl. eighteenth century.
 Capability Brown.
 Browne, Charles Farrar. 1834-1867.
 The Delicious.
 Browne, Isaac Hawkins. 1706-1760.
 Tobacco Browne.
 Browning, Robert. 1812-.
 The Danton of Modern Poetry.
 Bruce, James. 1730-1794.
 Abyssinian Bruce.
 Sagacious Terrier.
 Bruce, Thomas, Lord Elgin. 1771-1841.
 The Modern Pict.
 Brummel, George Bryan. 1778-1840.
 Beau Brummel.
 Buck Brummel.
 The Dandy-Killer.
 George the Lesser.
 The Prince of Beaux.
 Brunswick, Charles Frederick, Duke of. 1804-1873.
 The Diamond Duke.
 Brydges, Grey, Lord Chandos. -1621.
 The King of Cotswold.
 Timon.
 Buccleugh, Countess of. *Vid.* MONMOUTH.
 Buchanan, George. 1506-1582.
 The Sage.
 Buchanan, James. 1791-1868.
 Old Buck.
 The Old Public Functionary.
 Buckhurst, Lord. 1536-1608.
 Eugenius.
 Buckingham, Duke of. *Vid.* VILLIERS and SHEFFIELD.

- Buckingham, Duchess of. Fl. seventeenth century.
Atossa.
- Budæus, William. 1467-1540.
The Prodigy of France.
The Viking of Literature.
- Buffon, George Louis, Comte de. 1707-1788.
The King of Phrases.
- Bull, Ole B. 1810-1880.
The Musician.
- Bulwer-Lytton, Edward. 1805-1873.
Bulwig.
- Bunbury, Henry William. -1811.
The Second Hogarth.
- Bunbury, Mrs., *née* Catharine Horneck. 1750-
Little Comedy.
- Bunn, Alfred. 1796-1860.
Good Friday.
- Bunyan, John. 1628-1688.
The Immortal Dreamer.
The Immortal Tinker.
The Inspired Tinker.
- Buonaccordi, Filippo. -1496.
The Italian Callimachus.
- Buonarotti, Michael Angelo. 1475-1564.
The Divine Madman.
The Interpreter of the Renaissance.
The Salt of Art.
- Burbage, Richard. -1620.
Another Roscius.
- Burdett, Sir Francis. 1770-1844.
England's Pride.
The Piccadilly Poet.
- Burges, James Bland. -1824.
Jamie.
- Burgoyne, John. -1792.
Chrononhotonthologus.
That Martial Macaroni.
Sir Jack Brag.
- Burgundy, Philip, First Duke of. 1342-1404.
The Bold.
- Burgundy, Jean, Second Duke of. 1371-1419.
The Fearless.
Sans Peur.
- Burgundy, Philip, Third Duke of. 1396-1467.
The Good.
The Great Duke of the West.
- Burgundy, Charles, Fourth Duke of. 1435-1477.
The Audacious.
The Bold.
- Burke, Edmund. 1730-1797.
Paddy Burke.
The Scientific Statesman.
- Burleigh, Lord. *Vid.* CECIL.
- Burleigh, Walter. 1275-1357.
Doctor Planus et Perspicuus.
- Burnet, Gilbert. 1643-1715.
Balak.

- Burnet, Gilbert (*continued*).
 The Busy Scotch Parson.
 The Buzzard.
 The English Eusebius.
 Gil.
 The Lying Scot.
 The Noble Buzzard.
 Burney, James. 1739-1820.
 The Admiral.
 Burns, Robert. 1759-1796.
 The Ayrshire Bard.
 The Ayrshire Ploughman.
 The Ayrshire Poet.
 The Bard of Ayrshire.
 The Glory and Reproach of Scotland.
 The Peasant Bard.
 Sylvander.
 Burns, Mrs. -1834.
 Bonnie Jean.
 Burnside, General Ambrose E. 1824-1881.
 Kaiser William.
 Rhody.
 Burritt, Elihu. 1811-1879.
 The Learned Blacksmith.
 Burroughs, Jeremiah. 1599-1646.
 The Morning Star of Stepney.
 Burrowes, Peter. 1752-1841.
 The Goldsmith of the Bar.
 Burton, Captain Richard. 1821-
 The Modern Admirable Crichton.
 Bus, Cæsar du. 1544-1607.
 The Founder of the Fathers of Christian Doctrine.
 Bute, Lord. 1713-1792.
 Another Machiavel.
 The Wise Master.
 Butler, Benjamin F. 1818-
 Cock-eye.
 Picayune Butler.
 Butler, Dr. -1617.
 The Æsculapius of That Age.
 Butler, Bishop Joseph. 1692-1752.
 The Bacon of Theology.
 Butler, Samuel. 1612-1680.
 The Glory and the Scandal of His Age.
 Buxton, Jedediah. -1775.
 The Calculator.
 Byron, Lady Augusta Ada. 1815-1852.
 Ada.
 The Little Electra.
 Byron, Commodore. 1723-1786.
 Foul-Weather Jack.
 Byron, Lord George Gordon. 1788-1824.
 The Balaam of Baron.
 Bard of Corsair.
 The Comus of Poetry.
 Damætas.
 Don José.

- Byron, Lord George Gordon (*continued*).
 Don Juan.
 A Literary Vassal.
 Lord Glenarvon.
 The Mocking-Bird of Our Parnassian Ornithology.
- Byron, Lady. 1792-1860.
 My Moral Clytemnestra.
- CADE, JOHN. Fl. 1450.
 Jack-Amend-All.
- Cadoudal, Georges. 1771-1804.
 The Great Bullet-Head.
- Cædmon. Fl. seventh century.
 The Dreamer of Whitby.
 The Father of English Song.
- Cæsar, Julius. B. C. 100-44.
 Daphnis.
 The Flower of All the Aristocrats.
- Caffarelli. 1703-1783.
 The Insolent.
- Cagliostro. 1743-1795.
 The Bull-Necked Forger.
- Caillet, Guillaume. -1359.
 The Jack Cade of France.
- Cairo, Francesco. 1598-1674.
 Il Cavaliere del Cairo.
- Caius Marius. B. C. 157-86.
 The Third Founder of Rome.
- Calvin, John. 1509-1564.
 The Accusative.
 The Democritus of the Sixteenth Century.
 The Demon of Geneva.
 An Impostor.
 Jack.
 Jack Asse.
 Panurge.
 The Pope of the Reformation.
 A Predestinator.
 Usinulea.
- Cambio, Arnolfo del. 1232-1300.
 The Michael Angelo of the Middle Ages.
- Cambyses, King of Persia. -521 B. C.
 Ahasuerus.
- Camden, Earl of. 1713-1794.
 Our Spanish Cato.
- Camden, William. 1551-1623.
 The British Pausanias.
 The British Pliny.
 The English Strabo.
 The Nurse of Antiquity.
 The Pausanias of Britain.
 School-Master Camden.
 The Varro of Britain.
- Cameron, Donald. -1748.
 The Gentle Lochiel.
- Cameron, Sir Evan. -1719,
 The Black.

- Cameron, Sir Evan** (*continued*).
 Ewan Dhu.
 Lochiel.
 The Ulysses of the Highlands.
- Camoens, Luis.** 1524-1579.
 The Apollo of Portugal.
 The Great.
 The Homer of Portugal.
- Campbell, Alexander.** 1764-1824.
 Dunnie-Wassail.
- Campbell, Mary.** -1786.
 Highland Mary.
- Campbell, Mrs., *née* Miss Young.** Fl. *circa* 1743.
 Amanda.
- Campbell, Robert Macgregor.** 1660-1735.
 Rob Roy.
 The Robin Hood of the Lowlands.
- Campbell, Thomas.** 1777-1844.
 The Bard of Hope.
 The Dromedary.
 Tam.
- Campi, Bernardino.** 1522-1590.
 The Annibale Caracci of the Eclectic School.
- Canning, George.** 1770-1827.
 Æolus.
 A Brazen Defender of Corruptions.
 Charlatan Gas.
 The Cicero of the British Senate.
 Jocular Samson.
 Wentworth.
- Cano, Alonzo.** 1600-1676.
 The Michael Angelo of Spain.
- Canute of Denmark.** -1035.
 The Great.
- Capern, Edward.** 1819-.
 The Postman Poet.
 The Rural Postman of Bideford.
- Carausius, Marcus.** 250-293.
 The Dutch Augustus.
- Carleton, William.** 1798-1869.
 The Prose Burns of Ireland.
- Carlyle, Alexander.** 1722-1805.
 Jupiter Carlyle.
- Carlyle, Thomas.** 1795-1881.
 Doctor Pessimist Anticant.
- Carr, Sir John.** 1772-1832.
 The Jaunting Carr.
- Carstairs, William.** 1649-1715.
 Cardinal Carstairs.
- Cartwright, William.** 1611-1643.
 Another Tully and Virgil.
 Drusus.
- Carvalho, Sebastiano Jose de, Marquis de Pombal.** 1699-1782.
 The Great Marquis.
- Casa, Giovanni della.** 1503-1556.
 The Lord Chesterfield of Italy.
- Casimir II. of Poland.** 1138-1194.
 The Just.

- Casimir III. of Poland.** 1309-1370.
The Great.
- Caslon, William,** 1692-1766.
The Coryphæus of Letter-Founders.
- Cassagnac, Paul de Granier de.** 1840-
Servacis.
- Castel, Guido di, of Reggio.** Fl. circa 1300.
The Simple Lombard.
- Castlereagh, Viscount.** 1769-1822.
Carotid-artery cutting.
Derrydown Triangle.
The Intellectual Eunuch.
- Castriota, George.** 1414-1467.
Scanderbeg.
The White Devil of Wallachia.
- Catesby, William.** -1485.
The Cat.
- Catharine of Aragon.** 1483-1536.
Grylsde the Seconde.
- Catharine II. of Russia.** 1729-1796.
The Modern Messalina.
The Semiramis of the North.
- Catinat, Nicholas.** -1712.
Father Thoughtful.
- Catullus, Caius Valerius.** 87-130.
Doctus.
- Cavalcenti, Guido.** -1300.
The Other Eye of Florence.
- Cavendish, William George.** 1790-1858.
The Mæcenas and Lucullus of His Island.
- Caxton, William.** 1412-1491.
The Father of English Printing.
The Father of the British Press.
- Cecil William, Lord Burleigh.** 1520-1598.
The Eremite of Tibbals.
Sir Eremite.
- Cecil, William, Lord Burleigh.** 1563-1612.
The Little Beagle.
Machiavel.
The Weasel.
- Cenci, Beatrice.** -1599.
La Belle Parricide.
- Centlivre, Mrs. Susannah.** -1723.
Cloe.
- Cerquozzi, Michael Angelo.** 1600-1660.
The Michael Angelo of Battle Scenes.
- Cervantes, Miguel de.** 1547-1616.
The Æschylus of Spain.
- Chalmers, George.** 1742-1825.
The Atlas of Scotch Antiquaries.
Aurelius.
- Chamberlain, Joseph.** 1836-
Casca.
- Chambers, Sir William.** 1726-1796.
The Lime and Mortar Knight.
- Champagne, Philippe de.** 1602-1674.
The Painter of Jansenism.

- Champeaux, William de.** Fl. twelfth century.
The Pillar of Doctors.
The Venerable.
- Champion, Edme.** 1764-1853.
The Little Blue-Cloak.
- Chandler, Zachariah.** 1813-1879.
Honest Old Zach.
- Chandos, Lord.** *Vid.* BRYDGES.
- Chapman, George.** 1557-1634.
Silver-Whiskered Chapman.
- Charles, Archduke of Austria.** 1771-1847.
Esquire South.
- Charles of Austrasia.** 689-741.
Martel.
- Charles I. of England.** 1600-1649.
Baby Charles.
Britain's Josiah.
The Last Man.
The Man of Blood.
The Martyr King.
Pseudoplutarch.
The Royal Martyr.
The White King.
- Charles II. of England.** 1630-1685.
Amazia.
Blackbird.
Bonny Black Boy.
Camillus.
David.
Fabius.
The Great Physician.
The Merry Monarch.
The Mutton-Eating King.
Old Rowley.
The Royal Wanderer.
Our Setting Sun.
The Son of the Last Man.
Young Tarquin.
- Charles I. of France.** 822-877.
The Bald.
Most Christian King.
- Charles II. of France.** 832-888.
The Fat.
- Charles III. of France.** 879-929.
The Simple.
- Charles IV. of France.** 1293-1328.
Le Bel.
The Fair.
- Charles V. of France.** 1337-1380.
Le Sage.
The Solomon of France.
The Wise.
- Charles VI. of France.** 1368-1422.
Le Bien-aimé.
The Well Beloved.
- Charles VII. of France.** 1403-1461.
Le Bien Servi.

- Charles VII. of France (*continued*).
The King of Bourges.
The King of Kings.
The Mark Tapley of Kings.
The Victorious.
- Charles VIII. of France. 1470-1498.
The Affable.
Flagellum Dei.
The King of the Beggars.
The Scourge of God.
- Charles IX. of France. 1550-1574.
Pollente.
- Charles X. of France. 1757-1836.
The First Gentleman of Europe.
- Charles I. of Germany. 742-814.
Charlemagne.
The Great.
- Charles IV. of Germany. 1316-1378.
Der Pfaffen-Kaiser.
The Pope's Kaiser.
- Charles V. of Germany. 1500-1558.
A Discrowned Glutton.
The Harlequin.
A Second Charlemagne.
- Charles III. of Lorraine. -1608.
The Great.
- Charles II. of Naples. 1248-1309.
The Cripple of Jerusalem.
The Lame.
- Charles II. of Navarre. -1387.
The Bad.
- Charles III. of Navarre. 1361-1425.
The Noble.
- Charles II. of Spain. 1661-1700.
Lord Strutt.
- Charles XII. of Sweden. 1682-1718.
The Alexander of the North.
The Brilliant Madman.
The Madman of the North.
The Quixote of the North.
- Charles Emanuel I. of Savoy. -1630.
The Great.
- Charlier de Gerson, Jean. 1363-1429.
Doctor Christianissimus.
- Chartier, Alain. 1386-1458.
The Father of French Eloquence.
- Charton, Louis. -1684.
Le Président je dis ça.
- Chatelet, Madame. Fl. eighteenth century.
The Divine Emilie.
- Chatterton, Thomas. 1752-1770.
The Bristol Boy.
The Marvellous Boy.
- Chaucer, Geoffrey. 1328-1400.
The Beautie of Oure Tongue.
Our English Homer.
The Father of English Poetry.

- Chaucer, Geoffrey** (*continued*).
 The Flower of Poets.
 The God of English Poets.
 Our Tityrus.
- Chaulieu, Guillaume Amfrye de.** 1639-1720.
 The Anacreon of the People of Quality.
 The Anacreon of the Temple.
 The Gaul Narquois of Parisian Society.
 The Tom Moore of France.
- Cheke, Sir John.** 1514-1557.
 The Exchequer of Eloquence.
- Chénier, André.** 1762-1794.
 The Adonais of the French Revolution.
 The Young Swan.
- Cheotsin.** Fl. twelfth century.
 The Sardanapalus of China.
- Chesterfield, Lord.** *Vid.* STANHOPE.
- Chevalier, Sulpice Paul.** 1801-1866.
 Gavarni.
- Chiabrera, Gabriello.** 1552-1637.
 The Italian Pindar.
 The Pindar of Italy.
- Choiseul, Stephen Francis, Duc de.** 1714-1785.
 Le Cocher de l'Europe.
- Chosroes I. of Persia.** 531-579.
 The Magnificent.
 Noushirwan.
- Christian II. of Denmark.** 1480-1559.
 The Angry.
 The Nero of the North.
- Christian III.** 1502-1559.
 The Father of His People.
- Christina of Sweden.** 1626-1689.
 The Heavenly Heroine.
 The Miracle of Nature.
 The Swedish Amazon.
 The Tenth Muse.
- Christopher III. of Norway.** -1448.
 The King of Bark.
- Chrysippus.** B.C. 280-207.
 The Knife of Academic Knots.
- Chudleigh, Elizabeth, Duchess of Kingston.** 1720-1788.
 Kitty Crocodile.
- Churchill, Charles.** 1731-1764.
 The British Juvenal.
 Bufo.
 The Clumsy Curate of Clapham.
 The Rev. Mr. Charles Pylades.
- Churchill, John, Duke of Marlborough.** 1650-1722.
 The British Pallas.
 The Handsome Englishman.
 Humphrey Hocus.
 The Silly Duke.
- Churchill, Sarah, Duchess of.** Fl. eighteenth century.
 Queen Zarah.
 The Wise Duchess.
- Churchyard, Thomas.** 1520-1640.
 Palamon.

- Cibber, Colley.** 1671-1757.
King Coll.
The King of Dulness.
The King of Dunces.
- Cicero, Marcus Tullius.** B.C. 106-43.
The Father of His Country.
A Fire-Kindler.
- Clairon, Claire Joséphe.** 1723-1803.
The Queen of Carthage.
- Clare, John.** 1793-1864.
The Northamptonshire Poet.
The Peasant Poet of Northamptonshire.
- Clare, Richard de.** Fl. twelfth century.
Strongbow.
- Clarendon, Lord.** 1608-1664.
The Chancellor of Human Nature.
- Clarke, Macdonald.** 1798-1842.
The Mad Poet.
- Clarke, Dr. Samuel.** 1675-1729.
A Reasoning Engine.
- Clarke, Samuel.** 1599-1682.
Suck All Cream.
- Claude of France.** 1499-1524.
The Good Queen of France.
- Clavius, Christopher.** 1537-1612.
The Euclid of His Age.
- Clay, Henry.** 1777-1852.
The Apostle of Liberty.
The Gallant Harry of the West.
The Great Commoner.
The Great Pacificator.
Harry of the West.
The Judas of the West.
The Mill-Boy of the Slashes.
Old Chief.
The Savior of His Country.
- Clayton, Sir Robert.** 1695-1758.
Ishban.
- Cleghorn, James.** 1778-1838.
The Bear.
- Cleland, Colonel John.** -1789.
Will Honeycomb.
- Clement XIV.** 1705-1774.
The Protestant Pope.
- Clement, Jacques.** -1557.
Clemens non papa.
- Cleopatra.** B.C. 69-30.
A Punk.
The Queen of Queens.
The Young Isis.
- Cleveland, John.** 1613-1659.
The Cavalier Poet.
- Clifford, John, Ninth Lord.** 1436-1461.
The Black.
The Butcher.
- Clifford, Tenth Lord.** 1455-1523.
The Good Lord Clifford.
The Shepherd Lord.

- Clifford, Henry, Eleventh Lord.** 1493-1542.
 Henry.
Clifford, Thomas, Lord. -1673.
 Pollio.
 Varus.
Clive, Robert, Lord. 1725-1774.
 Sabut Jung.
Clootz, Johann Baptiste. 1755-1794.
 Anacharsis Clootz.
 The Orator of the Human Race.
Clough, Arthur Hugh. 1819-1861.
 Adam.
Clovis. 465-511
 The Great.
Coates, Robert. 1771-1848.
 Diamond Coates.
 Romeo Coates.
Cobbett, William. 1762-1835.
 Boney Cobbett.
 A Hampshire Farmer,
 The Trumpeter of Pitt.
Cobden, Richard. 1804-1865.
 The Apostle of Free-Trade.
Cockburn, Mrs. Catharine. 1679-1749.
 A Female Philosopher of the North.
Coello, Alonzo. 1515-1590.
 The Titian of Portugal.
Coke, Sir Edward. 1549-1634.
 The Oracle of Law.
Colbert, Jean Baptiste de. 1619-1683.
 The North Wind.
Colburn, Zerah. 1804-1840.
 The Calculator.
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. 1772-1834.
 Mr. Flosky.
 A Second Johnson.
Colla, Mme., née Lucrezia Agujari. 1743-1783.
 La Bastardina.
Collier, John. 1709-1786.
 The Lancashire Hogarth.
Collins, John. 1624-1683.
 The English Mersenne.
Colman, George. 1762-1836.
 George the Grinner.
Coloman. Fl. twelfth century.
 The Learned.
Columbus, Christopher. 1446-1506.
 The Old Admiral.
Colvil, Samuel. Fl. seventeenth century.
 The Scottish Hudibras.
Combe, William. 1741-1823.
 Duke Combe.
Comestor, Peter. -1185.
 The Great Eater.
 Helluo.
Comines, Philippe de. 1445-1511.
 The Booted Head.

- Commodus.** - A.D. 122.
Hercules Secundus.
- Compton, Dr.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Sagan of Jerusalem.
- Comyn, John.** -1305.
Red Comyn.
- Condé, Prince de.** 1621-1682.
Cyrus.
- Confucius.** B.C. 551-479.
Little Hillock.
The Moral Censor of China.
The Philosopher of China.
- Congreve, William.** 1670-1729.
The Best Vitruvius.
Ultimus Romanorum.
Valentine.
- Conrad II. of Germany.** 984-1039.
The Salic.
- Conscience, Hendrick.** 1812-.
The Walter Scott of Belgium.
- Constable, Archibald.** 1775-1821.
The Czar of Muscovy.
- Constantine I.** 274-337.
The Great.
- Constantine IV.** -685.
The Bearded.
- Constantine V.** -775.
Cepronimus.
- Cooke, William.** 1766-1824.
Conversation Cooke.
- Coomans, Joanna.** Fl. *circa* 1622.
The Pearl of Zealand.
- Cooper, Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury.** 1621-1683.
Achitophel.
Antonio.
Little Machiavel.
Old Tony.
The Politician.
Shiftesbury.
Tapsky.
- Cooper, James Fenimore.** 1789-1851.
The Scott of the Sea.
- Cooper, Richard.** -1806.
The British Poussin.
- Cooper, Thomas.** 1805-.
The Chartist.
- Copernicus, Nicholas.** 1473-1543.
The Reformer of Astronomy.
- Corday, Charlotte.** 1768-1793.
The Angel of Assassination.
- Cordova, Gonzalvo de.** 1453-1515.
El Gran Capitan.
- Corelli, Angelo.** 1653-1713.
Archangelo.
- Cornarus, John.** 1500-1558.
The Mad Cornarus.

- Corneille, Pierre.** 1606-1684.
The Creator of French Dramatic Art.
Le Grand Corneille.
The Shakespeare of France.
- Correggio, Antonio Allegri.** 1494-1534.
The Ariel of the Italian Renaissance.
The Faun of the Italian Renaissance.
- Cortellini, Camillo.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Il Violino.
- Cortes, Hernando.** 1485-1554.
The Great Marquis.
- Corvinus, Matthias.** 1442-1490.
The Cosmo de Medici of Hungary.
The Lorenzo de Medici of Hungary.
- Corwin, Thomas.** 1794-1865.
The Wagon Boy.
- Cotin, l'Abbe Charles.** 1604-1682.
The Father of French Enigma.
The Father of the French Riddle.
Trissotin.
- Cottureau, Jean.** 1757-1794.
Le Chouan.
- Couperin, François.** 1668-1733.
Le Grand.
- Courteville, Raphael.** -1771.
Court-Évil.
- Coventry, Henry.** -1752.
Plato.
- Cowell, John.** -1611.
Dr. Cowheel.
- Cowley, Abraham.** 1618-1667.
Our English Virgil.
The Melancholy.
The Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England.
- Cowper, William, Lord.** 1664-1723.
Will Bigamy.
- Cowper, William.** 1731-1800.
The Bard of Olney.
England's Domestic Poet.
- Cox, Samuel Sullivan.** 1824-.
Sunset Cox.
- Coypeau, Charles, Sieur d'Assouci.** 1604-1679.
The Ape of Scarron.
Our Mock Ovid.
- Coysevox, Antoine.** 1640-1720.
The Vandyke of Sculpture.
- Crabbe, Rev. George.** 1754-1832.
Nature's Sternest Painter.
The Poet of the Poor.
Pope in Worsted Stockings.
- Cracherode, Clayton.** 1729-1799.
A Bibliomaniacal Hercules.
- Craig, Agnes.** *Vid.* MRS. MACLEHOSE.
- Crary, J. M.** 1828-.
The Sidewalk Poet.
- Crashaw, Richard.** 1616-1650.
Blest Swan.
Poet and Saint.

- Crates of Thebes.** Fl. B.C. 320.
The Door-Opener.
- Crawford, General S. Wylie.** 1829-.
Physics.
- Crébillon, Claude Prosper Jolyot de.** 1707-1777.
The Petronius of France.
- Crebillon, Prosper Jolyot de.** 1674-1762.
The Æschylus of France.
- Crétin, Guillaume.** -1525.
Raminagrobis.
- Crichton, James.** 1560-1583.
The Admirable.
- Crockett, David.** 1786-1836.
The Münchausen of the West.
- Croker, John Wilson.** 1780-1857.
Councillor Crawley.
- Croker, Thomas Crofton,** 1798-1854.
The King of the Fairies.
- Croly, George.** 1780-1860.
Catiline Croly.
Saint Bernard Croly.
- Crome, John.** 1769-1821.
The English Hobbema.
- Cromwell, Oliver.** 1599-1658.
The Almighty Nose.
The Blasphemer.
The Brewer.
Brother Fountain.
Copper-Face.
The Copper-Nosed Saint.
Crum-Hell.
A Glorious Villain.
The Great Independent.
The Great Leviathan of Men.
His Noseship.
Immortal Rebel.
The Impious.
The Impostor.
King Oliver.
Lord Achon.
The Lord Protector.
The Man of Sin.
Megaletor.
Nod-Noll.
Old Noll.
The Protector.
The Sagest of Usurpers.
Saul.
The Town-Bull of Ely.
Zabad.
- Cromwell, Richard.** -1712.
Ishbosheth.
The Lame Vicegerent.
Queen Dick.
Tumble-down Dick.
- Cromwell, Thomas.** 1490-1540.
The Maul of Monks.
The Vicar of Hell.

- Crosbie, Andrew.** 1733-1785.
Paulus Pleydell.
- Crowne, John.** -1703.
Starch Johnny.
- Cruden, Alexander.** 1701-1770.
Alexander the Corrector.
- Cruikshank, George.** 1792-1878.
The Modern Hogarth.
The Prince of Caricaturists.
- Cullen, Robert, Lord.** 1740-1810.
Courteous Cullen.
- Culmer, Richard.** Fl. *circa* 1660.
Blue Dick of Thanet.
- Cumberland, Duke of.** 1721-1765.
The Bloody Butcher.
- Cumberland, Richard.** 1732-1811.
The English Terence.
Sir Fretful Plagiary.
- Cumming, Sir Alexander.** -1775.
The King of the Cherokees.
- Cunningham, Allan.** 1785-1842.
Honest Allan.
A Ruder Burns.
- Curtis, George William.** 1824-.
The American Charles Lamb.
- Cusa, Nicolas de.** 1401-1464.
Doctor Christianissimus.
- Custer, General George A.** 1840-1876.
Long-Hair.
Ringlets.
- Cuvier, George.** 1769-1832.
The Aristotle of the Nineteenth Century.
- Cybo of Genoa.** 1326-1408.
The Monk of the Golden Islands.
- Cyrus the Great.** -529 B.C.
The Great Founder of the Persian Name.
- Czacki, Thaddeus.** 1765-1813.
The Polish Franklin.

DAMASCENUS, JOANNES. -756.

- The Golden Stream.
- Damelowicz.** Fl. thirteenth century.
The Lion.
- Damer, Mrs. Anne Seymour.** 1748-1828.
Our Female Phidias.
- Damiens, Robert François.** 1714-1757.
Robert the Devil.
- Daniel, Rose.** Fl. sixteenth century.
Mirabel.
Rosalinde.
- Daniel, Samuel.** 1562-1619.
Dacus.
The English Lucan.
Musus.
The Well Languaged.

- Dante, Alighieri.** 1265-1321.
The Great Poet-Sire of Italy.
The White-Flower.
- Danton, Georges Jacques.** 1759-1794.
The Mirabeau of the Mob.
The Strong Arm.
- Darius the Great.** -B.C. 485.
Ahasuerus.
- Darwin, Erasmus.** 1731-1802.
That Bright Luminary.
- Dati, Carlo.** 1619-1676.
The Bewildered.
Smarrito.
- Davaux, Jean Baptiste.** -1822.
The Father of the Rondo.
- Davenant, Sir William.** 1605-1668.
Daphne.
Jeered Will.
Old Daph.
A Poetical Rochefoucault.
Rare Sr. Will.
- David, Jacques Louis.** 1748-1825.
The Artist of the Revolution.
- Davies, Cecilia.** 1740-1836.
L'Inglesina.
- Davies, Mrs. Christian.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Mother Ross.
- Davies, Robert.** -1836.
Bard Nantglyn.
- Davyl, Poupart.** Fl. *circa* 1825.
Legrand.
- Dee, John.** 1527-1608.
Another Pythagoras.
Nobilis Mathematicus.
Præstantissimus Mathematicus.
- Deering, Sir Edward.** -1576.
The Silver Trumpet of the House.
- Defoe, Daniel.** 1660-1731.
Restless Daniel.
- Dekker, Thomas.** -1638.
Demetrius.
Orange.
- Delacroix, Ferdinand Victor.** 1799-1863.
The Rubens of France.
The Veronese of France.
The Victor Hugo of Painting.
- De Lolme, John Louis.** 1745-1806.
The English Montesquieu.
- Deloraine, Lady.** -1744.
Delia.
- Democritus of Abdera.** B.C. 460-357.
The Derider.
The Laughing Philosopher.
- Demosthenes.** ? B.C. 380-322.
The Prince of Orators.
- Denham, Sir John.** 1618-1668.
That Limping Old Bard.

- Dennie, Joseph.** 1768-1812.
The Addison of America.
- Dennis, John.** 1657-1734.
Appius.
The Best Abused Man in England.
Cacus.
The Critic.
Furens.
Python.
The Royal Midas.
Sir Tremendous.
Young Zoilus.
- Dent, John.** -1826.
Baroccio.
- Dentatus, Sicinius.** Fl. fifth century B.C.
The Achilles of Rome.
- De Quincey, Thomas.** 1786-1859.
My Admirable Crichton.
The English Opium-Eater.
A Man of a Million.
Plato.
- Derby, Countess Dowager of.** 1601-1664.
Amaryllis.
The Warrior Lady of Latham.
- Derby, Earl of.** *Vid.* FERDINANDO AND GEOFFREY.
- Desbillons, François Marie.** 1751-1789.
The Last of the Romans.
- Desforges, Evariste Désiré.** 1753-1814.
The French Tibullus.
- Desmoulins, Camille.** 1762-1794.
Attorney-General of the Lantern.
- Despréaux, Nicolas Boileau.** 1636-1711.
Ariste.
Our Champion for Homer.
The Flatterer of Louis XIV.
The Law-Giver of Parnassus.
The Legislator of Parnassus.
The Solon of Parnassus.
The Zoilos of Quinault.
- Devereux, Penelope.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Philoclea.
Stella.
- Devereux, Robert, Second Earl of Essex.** 1567-1601.
The English Achilles.
- Devereux, Robert, Third Earl of Essex.** 1592-1646.
Bonny-Bootes.
Old Robin.
Philotas.
- Devin, Thomas C.** -1878.
Old Tommy.
The Old War-Horse.
- Dibdin, Charles.** 1748-1814.
The Bard of the British Navy.
The True Laureate of England.
The Tyrtaeus of the British Navy.
- Dibdin, Thomas.** 1731-1780.
Tom Bowling.

- Dibdin, Thomas Frognall.** 1776-1847.
The Beau Brummel of Living Authors.
Black-Letter Tom.
Lysander.
The Prince of Bibliomaniacal Writers.
Rosicrucius.
- Dick, Robert.** 1811-1865.
The Thurso Baker.
- Dick, Thomas.** 1774-1857.
The Christian Philosopher.
- Dickens, Elizabeth.** -1662.
Morra.
- Dickinson, John.** 1732-1808.
The Pennsylvania Farmer.
- Digby, Sir Kenelm.** 1603-1665.
The Mirandola of His Age.
- Dilke, Sir Charles.** 1843-.
Sophronion.
- Dionysius.** Fl. sixth century B.C.
The Little.
- Dionysius the Younger.** Fl. fourth century B.C.
Corinth's Pedagogue.
- Disraeli, Benjamin.** 1804-1881.
Ben Sidonia.
Mr. Danberry.
Diamond Albany.
Dizzy.
The Gay Lothario of Politics.
Vivian Grey.
- Disraeli, Isaac.** 1767-1848.
The Modern Indagator Invictissimus.
Sherborne.
- Dobson, Austin.** 1840-.
The Harmless Prior of the Generation.
- Dobson, William.** 1610-1646.
The English Tintoretto.
The English Vandyke.
- Dodd, John.** 1555-1645.
The Decalogist.
- Doddington, George Bubb.** 1691-1762.
Umbra.
- Dodsley, Robert.** 1703-1764.
The Livery Muse.
- Dolcebono, Giacomo.** Fl. sixteenth century.
The Master of Stone-Cutting.
- Dorat, Jean.** 1507-1588.
Auratus.
The French Pindar.
The Golden.
- Dorea, Andrea.** 1468-1560.
The Father of His Country.
The Father of Peace.
- Dorset, Charles, Earl of.** 1637-1706.
Harpalus.
The Muses' Pride.
- Douce, Francis.** 1757-1834.
The Porson of Old English and French Literature.
Prospero.

- Douglas, Archibald, Fourth Earl of Angus. -1424.
The Good Earl.
The Red Douglas.
- Douglas, Archibald, Fifth Earl of Angus. 1453-1514.
Bell-the-Cat.
Gray-Steel.
The Great Earl of Douglas.
- Douglas, Archibald, Fourth Earl of. -1424.
Tine-Man.
- Douglas, James, Seventh Earl of. -1443.
The Gross.
- Douglas, James, Ninth Earl of. -1488.
The Black Douglas.
- Douglas, Sir James. 1288-1330.
The Black Douglas.
The Good.
- Douglas, Sir William. 1300-1353.
The Flower of Chivalry.
The Hardy.
- Douglas, Stephen A. 1813-1861.
The Little Giant.
- Douglass, Mrs. -1761.
Mrs. Cole.
- Dow, Neal. 1803-.
The Kossuth of the Temperance Revolution.
- Dowling, Vincent. -1852.
The Long Scribe.
- Drake, Sir Francis. 1545-1596.
England's Neptune.
- Draper, Mrs. Elizabeth. Fl. eighteenth century.
The Brahmine.
- Drayton, Michael. 1563-1631.
Ætior.
The Golden-Mouthed.
Sweet-Tongued.
Tragædiographus.
- Drummond, William, of Hawthornden. 1585-1649.
Bo-Peep.
The Scotian Petrarch.
- Drury, Henry Joseph. 1779-1841.
Menalcas.
- Drury, Joseph. 1750-1834.
Probus.
- Dryden, John. 1631-1701.
Asaph.
Bayes.
Glorious John.
Ignoramus.
Matthew Coppinger.
Neander.
Old Squab.
Poet Squab.
Reverend Levi.
Shimei.
- Du Bartas, Salustius. 1544-1591.
The French Solomon.
A Gascon Moses.
Some French Angel.

- Du Bellay, Joachim.** 1524-1560.
The Father of Grace and Elegance.
The French Ovid.
The Prince of the Sonnet.
- Duchesne, André.** Fl. seventeenth century.
The Father of French History.
- Duck, Stephen.** -1756.
The Wiltshire Bard.
- Dudley, Henry Bate.** 1745-1824.
Parson Bate.
- Dürer, Albert.** 1471-1528.
The Chaucer of Artists.
The Prince of Artists.
- Duff, Mrs. Mary.** 1794-1857.
The Queen of the American Stage.
The Siddons of America.
- Dughet, Gaspar.** 1613-1675.
Gaspar Poussin.
- Du Guesclin, Bertrand.** 1314-1380.
The Eagle of Brittany.
The Flower of French Chivalry.
- Du Hallier, François.** -1660.
Cresus.
- Dumas, General.** 1753-1837.
The Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol.
- Dumont, Jean.** 1700-1781.
Le Romain.
- Dunbar and March, Agnes, Countess of.** -1369.
Black Agnes.
- Duncan I. of Scotland.** -1039.
Gracious Duncan.
- Duncan, Andrew.** 1748-1828.
Andrew the Chief Physician.
- Dundas, Harry.** Fl. eighteenth century.
Starvation Dundas.
- Dunlop, John.** -1842.
The Teeger.
- Dunois, Jean.** 1403-1468.
The Bastard of Orleans.
- Duns Scotus.** *Vid.* SCOTUS.
- Dunstan, Jeffrey.** 1759-1797.
Old Wigs.
- Duparc, Elizabeth.** Fl. *circa* 1740.
La Francesina.
- Durandus de St. Pourçain, Guillaume.** -1332.
Doctor Resolutissimus.
- Durham, Lord.** 1792-1842.
The Coal-master.
- Dutens, Louis.** 1730-1812.
A Literary Sir Plume.
- Dyer, George.** 1755-1841.
An Archimagus.
An Archimedes.
A Copernicus.
A Tycho Brahe.
- Dyke, Elizabeth.** 1797-1865.
Bessy.

- E**ARLY, JUBAL A. 1818-
The Bad Old Man.
- Eck**, Dr. Johann. 1486-1543.
Dreck.
- Edmund II.** 989-1016.
Ironside.
- Edrehi**, Israel. Fl. *circa* 1830-60.
A Spanish Jew from Alicant.
- Edward the Black Prince.** 1330-1376.
The Invincible Soldier.
- Edward I. of England.** 1239-1307.
The English Justinian.
Longshanks.
Scotorum Malleus.
- Edward IV. of England.** 1461-1483.
The Robber.
- Edward VI. of England.** 1538-1553.
The Josiah of England.
The Saint.
- Edwards, George.** 1693-1773.
The Father of Ornithologists.
- Edwards, James.** 1757-1816.
The Exotic Bookseller.
Rinaldo.
- Edwards, Pierpont.** 1750-1826.
Major Sanford.
- Edwards, Thomas.** 1698-1757.
The Presbyterian Paul-Pry.
Shallow Edwards.
- Egerton, Francis, Duke of Bridgewater.** 1736-1803.
The Father of British Inland Navigation.
- Eldon, Lord.** *Vid.* SCORR.
- Eleanora of Brittany.** -1241.
The Damsel of Brittany.
- Elgin, Lord.** *Vid.* BRUCE.
- Eliot, Rev. John.** 1603-1690.
The Apostle of the Indians.
- Elizabeth of Bohemia.** 1596-1662.
The Queen of Hearts.
- Elizabeth, Queen of England.** 1533-1603.
Astræa.
Belphebe.
Bloody Queen Bess.
The Deliverer of God's People.
Fortune's Empress.
Gloriana.
The Glory of Her Sex.
Good Queen Bess.
The Maiden Queen.
The Miracle of Time.
Nature's Glory.
Oriana.
Partheusa.
Queen Bess.
The Queen of Virgins.
The True Diana.
The Untamed Heifer.

Elizabeth, Queen of England (*continued*).

The Virgin Queen.

The World's Wonder.

Elizabeth Petrovna. 1709-1761.

La Catin du Nord.

La Clemente.

The Infamous.

The Northern Harlot.

Ellerthorpe, John. Fl. *circa* 1800.

The Hero of the Humber.

Ellice, Edward. 1789-1863.

The Nestor of the House of Commons.

Elliott, Ebenezer. 1781-1841.

The Corn-Law Rhymer.

Elliston, Robert William. -1831.

The Napoleon of Drury Lane.

Elyot, Thomas. -1546.

The Learned Knight.

Emanuel I. of Portugal. 1469-1521.

The Portuguese Mæcenæ.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. 1803-1882.

The American Montaigne.

The Buddha of the West.

A Winged Franklin.

Ennius, Quintus. B.C. 239-169.

The Father of the Latin Poets.

The Roman Chaucer.

Épine, Francesca Margherita de l'. Fl. eighteenth century.

Greber's Peg.

Hecate.

Epiphanius. Fl. sixth century.

The Scholastic.

Erasmus, Desiderius. 1465-1536.

The Batavian Buffoon.

Errans Mus.

The Glory of Netherland.

The Glory of the Priesthood.

The Viking of Literature.

The Voltaire of the Sixteenth Century.

Erigena, John Scotus. -875.

The Last of the Platonists.

Erik IX. of Sweden. -1161.

The Pious.

Ernest I. of Gotha. 1601-1674.

The Pious.

Ernest of Austria. 1383-1424.

The Iron-Handed.

Erskine, John, Eleventh Earl of Mar. 1675-1732.

A Rogue of a Scot.

Erskine, Thomas, Lord. 1750-1823.

Jupiter Tonans.

Essex, Earl of. *Vid.* DEVEREUX.

Estcourt, Richard. 1668-1713.

Tom Mirror.

Estrées, Antoine d'. 1571-1599.

La Belle Gabrielle.

Ethelred II. -1016.

The Unready.

Ethelwold of Winchester. 925-984.

The Father of Monks.

Etheredge, Sir George. 1636-1690.

Bellair.

Gentle George.

Medley.

Euclid. Fl. third century B.C.

The Sage of Alexandria.

Euripides. B.C. 480-407.

The Philosophic Bard.

Eusden, Lawrence. -1730.

A Laurell'd Bard.

Eusebius of Cæsarea. 264-340.

The Father of Ecclesiastical History.

Evans, Elizabeth. Fl. *circa* 1839.

Dinah Morris.

Evelyn, John. 1620-1705.

The Sir Joseph Banks of His Time.

Sylva Evelyn.

Eyck, John van. 1370-1441.

John of Bruges.

Ezzelino of Vicenza. 1215-1259.

A Child of Hell.

The Son of the Devil.

FABELL, PETER. Fl. *circa* 1500.

The Merry Devill of Edmonton.

Faber, John. 1470-1541.

Malleus Hereticorum.

Fairfax, Edward. - *Circa* 1632.

The Poetical Father of Waller.

Fairfax, Thomas, Lord. 1612-1671.

Fiery Young Tom.

The Great Croysado.

Falcandus. Fl. twelfth century.

The Tacitus of Sicily.

Farmer, Richard. 1735-1797.

A Bloodhound of Unfailing Scent.

Farquhar, George. 1678-1707.

The Fielding of the Drama.

Sir Harry Wildair.

Faulkner, George. 1700-1775.

The Irish Atticus.

Peter Paragraph.

Felton, John. -1628.

Brutus.

Honest Jack.

Little David.

Fénelon, François de Salignac de la Motte. 1651-1715.

Mentor.

The Swan of Cambray.

Ferdinand I. of Aragon. 1373-1416.

The Just.

Ferdinand II. 1453-1516.

The Catholic.

Ferdinand I. of Leon and Castile. -1065.

The Great.

- Ferdinand II. of Naples.** 1830-1859.
Bomba.
- Ferdinando, Earl of Derby.** Fl. *circa* 1600.
Amyntas.
- Ferguson, Robert.** 1638-1714.
Judas.
The Plotter.
- Fernando, Regent of Spain.** Fl. fifteenth century.
El Infante de Antegüera.
- Ferrari, Benedetto.** 1597-1681.
Della Tiorba.
- Ferrari, Gaudenzio.** 1484-1550.
The Eagle.
- Feversham, Earl of.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Helon.
King Dowager.
- Field, John.** 1782-1837.
Russian Field.
- Fielding, Henry.** 1707-1754.
The Prince of Novelists.
The Prose Homer of Human Nature.
The Shakespeare of Novelists.
Will Booth.
- Fielding, Mrs. Henry.** -*circa* 1745.
Amelia Booth.
- Fielding, Robert.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Beau Fielding.
Handsome Fielding.
Orlando the Fair.
- Fiennes, Nathaniel.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Young Subtlety.
- Fiennes, William.** 1583-.
Old Subtlety.
- Finch, Daniel.** 1647-1730.
Don Diego Dismallo.
- Finch, Heneage.** 1621-1683.
Amri.
The Dismal.
The Father of Equity.
- Fisher, H. W.** Fl. *circa* 1840.
Arthur.
- Fitzgeoffrey, Charles.** 1575-1636.
That High-Towering Falcon.
- Fitzgerald, Elizabeth.** 1527-1589.
The Fair Geraldine.
- Fitzgerald, George Robert.** 1749-1786.
Fighting Fitzgerald.
- Fitzgerald, William Thomas.** 1759-1829.
The Small-Beer Poet.
- Fitzgibbon, John, Second Earl of Clare.** 1792-1851.
Lycus.
- Fitzpatrick, actor.** Fl. eighteenth century.
Fitzgig.
A Six-Foot Suckling.
- Fitz-Walter, Robert.** Fl. thirteenth century.
The Marshal of the Army of God.
- Fléclier of Nismes.** 1632-1710.
The French Isocrates.

- Fleming, Miss. Fl. circa 1790.
Nannie.
- Fleming, Paul. 1609-1640.
The Anacreon of Germany.
The Herrick of Germany.
- Fletcher, John. 1576-1625.
A Limb of Shakespeare.
The Muses' Darling.
- Fletcher, Phineas. 1584-1650.
The Spenser of This Age.
- Florinda of Spain. Fl. seventh century.
The Helen of Spain.
- Florio, John. 1545-1625.
Don Adriano de Armado.
Holofernes.
The Resolute.
- Fludd, Robert. 1574-1637.
The Searcher.
- Fludyer, Samuel. -1768.
Great Dulman.
- Foix, Gaston de. 1489-1512.
The Thunderbolt of Italy.
- Fontanges, Mlle. de. 1661-1681.
Eucharis.
- Fontanier, Paul Pellisson. 1624-1693.
The King's Convertisseur.
- Fontenelle, Bernard Le Bovier de. 1657-1757.
Centenary Fontenelle.
Cydias.
- Foote, Samuel. 1722-1777.
A Beau Nasty.
The English Aristophanes.
The Modern Aristophanes.
The Proteus.
- Forbes, Alexander, Lord Pitsligo. 1678-1762.
Baron Bradwardine.
- Fordyce, Alexander. Fl. 1840.
The Shark of the Exchange.
- Foscolo, Ugo. 1778-1827.
Fudgiolo.
A Spoilt Marmoset.
- Fox, Charles James. 1749-1806.
Carlo Khan.
A Hercules.
The Last of the Romans.
The Man of the People.
Niger.
The Young Cub.
- Fox, George. 1624-1690.
The Boehme of England.
The Man with the Leather Breeches.
- Francis, Paul. 1694-1775.
Paul of the Cross.
- Francis II. of Naples. 1836-.
Bombalino.
- François I. 1515-1547.
The Father of Letters.

- François I.** (*continued*).
 Gargantua.
 The Mæcenas of France.
- Franklin, Benjamin.** 1706-1790.
 The American Socrates.
 The Liberator of the World.
- Frederick IV. of Austria.** 1384-1439.
 The Pennyless.
- Frederick, Duke of York.** 1763-1827.
 The Soldiers' Friend.
- Frederick II. of Brandenburg.** 1413-1471.
 Dent de Fer.
 Iron-Tooth.
- Frederick Augustus of Prussia.** 1790-1843.
 Athénais.
- Frederick I. of Germany.** 1121-1190.
 Barbarossa.
 The Father of His Country.
- Frederick II. of Germany.** 1194-1251.
 The Admirable Crichton of Germany.
 The Cæsar of Cæsars.
 The Law-Giver.
 Phoenix Among Kings.
 A Second Aristotle.
 The Wonder of the World.
- Frederick IV. of Germany.** 1415-1493.
 The Indolent.
 The Pacific.
- Frederick of Saxony.** 1463-1554.
 The Wise.
- Frederick the Great.** 1712-1786.
 Alaric Cottin.
 Der Alte Fritz.
 Fritz der Einzige.
 The Glorious Protestant Hero.
 Luc.
 Le Marquis de Brandenburg.
 That Metromaniac Prince.
 The Philosopher of Sans-Souci.
 Le Sablonnier.
- Frederick I., Elector-Palatine.** 1425-1476.
 The Victorious.
- Frederick V., Elector-Palatine.** 1596-1632.
 Goodman Palsgrave.
 The Winter King.
- Frederick William.** 1620-1680.
 The Great Elector.
- Frederick William IV.** 1795-1861.
 Cliquot.
- Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany.** 1831-.
 Unser Fritz.
- Freeth, John.** 1730-1808.
 The Birmingham Poet.
- Fremont, John C.** 1813-.
 The Pathfinder.
- Fréron, Élie-Catherine.** 1719-1776.
 Frélon.

Fréron, Élie-Catherine (*continued*).

Le Pauvre Diable.

Le Serpent.

Friend, Dr. John. 1675-1728.

The Director of Studies.

Froissart, Jean. 1337-1401.

Le Valet des Princes.

Frommann, Friedrich Johannes. 1797-1886.

The Nestor of the German Book-Trade.

Fry, Mrs. Elizabeth. 1780-1844.

The Female Howard.

Fuchs, Leonhard. 1501-1566.

The Flayed Fox.

Fuller, Andrew. 1754-1815.

The Franklin of Theology.

GABRIELLI, DOMENICO. 1640-1690.

Il Menghino del Violoncello.

Gabrielli, Francesca. 1755-1795.

Ferrarese del Bene.

Gabrielli, Trifone. 1470-1549.

The Socrates of His Age.

Gacon, François. 1667-1725.

The Dennis of His Day.

Gaetano, Benedetto. *Vid.* BONIFACE VIII.

Gainsborough, Thomas. 1727-1788.

The Painter Patriot.

Galen, Bernard de. 1604-1678.

The Converter.

Galiani, Ferdinand. 1728-1787.

A Little Machiavelli.

Galt, John. 1779-1839.

The Great Gander of Glasgow.

Galuppi, Baldassare. 1706-1785.

Il Buranello.

Gambetta, Léon. 1838-1882.

Talazac.

Gardiner, William Nelson. 1766-1814.

Mustapha.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe. 1807-1882.

Il Capitano del Popolo.

Garnier, Robert. 1534-1590.

The Father of French Tragedy.

Garrard, George. 1760-1826.

Thou Myron of the Age.

Garrick, David. 1716-1779.

An Atlas.

The Coxcomb.

The English Roscius.

Little Davy.

That Proteus of the Stage.

The Vain Tyrant.

Garth, Samuel. 1672-1719.

The Kit-Kat Poet.

Gassion, Jean, Comte de. 1609-1647.

La Guerre.

Mazare.

- Gaviniès, Pierre. -1800.
The French Tartini.
- Gay, John. 1688-1732.
The Æsop of England.
The Orpheus of Highwaymen.
- Geber. Fl. ninth century.
The Founder of Chemistry.
- Gemble, Andrew. -1793.
Eddie Ochiltree.
- Genet, Eliazar. -1535?
Il Carpentrasso.
- Geoffrey, Edward, Earl of Derby. 1799-1869.
The Hotspur of Debate.
The Rupert of Debate.
- Geoffrey of Boulogne. 1061-1100.
The Bearded.
- Geoffrin, Marie Thérèse. 1699-1777.
A Female Fontenelle.
- George I. of England. 1660-1727.
The Turnip-Hoer.
- George II. of England. 1683-1760.
Augustus.
Great Patron of Mankind.
- George III. of England. 1738-1820.
Another Philip the Second.
Farmer George.
The Solomon of Great Britain.
Ulysses.
- George IV. of England. 1762-1830.
The Beau of Princes.
The First Gentleman of Europe.
George the Greater.
The Greatest Prince in Christendom.
The Mere Dandini.
The Prince of Princes.
- George, Prince of Denmark. Fl. eighteenth century.
Est-il-possible.
- Gerard, Jules. 1817-1864.
The Lion-Killer.
- Gerbier, Pierre. 1725-1788.
The French Mansfield.
- Gerson. *Vid.* CHARLIER DE GERSON.
- Gesner, Konrad von. 1516-1561.
The German Pliny.
- Geyler, Johann. 1445-1510.
The Herald of the Reformation.
- Ghibbes, James Alban. 1616-1677.
The Horace of His Age.
- Gibbons, Orlando. 1583-1625.
The English Palestrina.
- Gibson, Mrs. Milner. Fl. *circa* 1853.
Mrs. Hobson Newcome.
- Gifford, William. 1756-1826.
Bear-Leader.
The Censor of the Age.
The Cobbling Wonder of Ashburton.
The Coryphæus of Modern Literature.

- Gifford, William** (*continued*).
 Demon of Darkness.
 Grosvenor's Cobbler.
 Master Esop.
 Monster of Turpitude.
- Gildas.** Fl. sixth century.
 The British Jeremiah.
 Sapiens.
- Gill, Dr. John.** 1697-1771.
 The Learned.
- Gillies, Robert Pierce.** -1858.
 Kempferhausen.
- Gilpin, Bernard.** 1517-1583.
 The Apostle of the North.
 The Father of the Poor.
- Giornovich, or Jarnowick, Giovanni Mane.** 1745-1804.
 The Erratic Star.
- Giovanni, Domenico di.** 1403-1448.
 Il Burchiello.
- Gladstone, William Ewart.** 1809-.
 Grandævus.
 Mr. Gresham.
- Glanville.** Fl. twelfth century.
 The Father of Jurisprudence.
- Glover, Richard.** 1712-1785.
 Leonidas Glover.
- Glück, Johann Christoph von.** 1714-1787.
 The Hercules of Music.
 The Michael Angelo of Music.
- Godeau, Antoine.** 1605-1672.
 Julia's Dwarf.
- Godfrey, Sir Edmondbury.** -1678.
 Agag.
- Godolphin, Sidney, Earl of.** -1712.
 Patritio.
 Volpone.
- Godoy, Manuel de.** 1767-1851.
 The Prince of the Peace.
- Godwin, William.** 1756-1836.
 The Sage of Skinner Street.
- Goethals, Henry.** 1227-1293.
 Doctor Solemnis.
- Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von.** 1749-1832.
 The Ariosto of Germany.
 The Confidant.
 The Evangelist of Economy.
 The First of Existing Writers.
 The German Voltaire.
 Goetz von Berlichingen, the Honest.
 The Illustrious.
 The Man of Many Medals.
 The Master.
 The Prince of Poets.
 The Wanderer.
- Goethe, Katharina Elizabeth, née Textor.** 1731-1808.
 Frau Aja.

- Goldoni, Carlo.** 1707-1793.
The Italian Molière.
- Goldsmith, Rev. Henry.** -1768.
The Man in Black.
- Goldsmith, Oliver.** 1728-1774.
The Child of Nature.
Common Sense.
Fancy's Favorite.
Goldy.
The Impenetrable Goodman Dull.
The Inspired Idiot.
The Literary Pollux.
Noll.
- Gongora, Luis y Argote.** 1561-1627.
The Wonderful.
- Goodwin, John.** Fl. circa 1650.
The Great Red Dragon of Coleman Street.
- Goose, Mrs. Isaac, née Elizabeth Foster.** 1665-1757.
Mother Goose.
- Gordigliani, Luigi.** 1806-1860.
The Italian Schubert.
- Gordon, Duke of.** 1770-1836.
The Cock of the North.
- Gordon, Alexander.** 1690-1750.
Sandy Gordon.
- Gordon, Charles George.** 1833-1885.
Chinese Gordon.
The Uncrowned King.
- Gordon, George Hamilton, Earl of Aberdeen.** 1784-1860.
Athenian Aberdeen.
- Gordon, Dr. William.** 1801-1849.
The People's Friend.
- Gosset, Isaac.** 1745-1812.
Lepidus.
Milk-White Gosset.
- Gottschalk, Louis M.** 1829-1869.
The Prince of the Piano-Forte.
- Gottsched, Johann Christoph.** 1700-1766.
Der Tadler.
- Goujon, Jean.** 1515-1572.
The Correggio of Sculptors.
The Father of French Sculpture.
The French Phidias.
- Gould, Dr.** Fl. circa 1700.
Obsequious Umbra.
- Gould, Jay.** 1836-.
The Railway King.
- Gournay.** *Vid.* LEJARS DE GOURNAY.
- Gow, Neil.** 1727-1807.
The King of Scotch Fiddlers.
- Gower, John.** 1320-1402.
The Morall Gower.
- Graham, George.** 1675-1751.
Honest George.
- Graham, James, Marquis of Montrose.** 1612-1650.
The Great Marquis.
Jamie Graeme.

- Graham, John. 1643-1689.
 Bloody Claverse.
 Bonnie Dundee.
- Grahame, James. 1765-1811.
 A Poetical Spagnoletto.
 The Sabbath Bard.
 Sepulchral Grahame.
- Grant, Robert. 1785-1838.
 The Friend of the Jews.
- Grant, Ulysses S. 1822-1885.
 Old Three Stars.
 Uncle Sam.
 Unconditional Surrender.
 United States Grant.
 United We Stand Grant.
- Grantley, Baron. *Vid.* NORTON.
- Granville, George, Viscount Lansdowne. 1667-1735.
 The Polite.
- Granville, Leveson Gower, Earl. 1815-.
 Glaucus.
- Gray, Sir Charles, First Earl. 1729-1807.
 No Flint.
- Gray, Thomas. 1716-1771.
 Fastidious Gray.
 Orosmades.
 The Sweet Lyrist of Peter House.
 The Torré of Poetry.
- Gray, William. 1751-1825.
 Old Billy Gray.
- Grazzini, Antonfrancesco. 1503-1583.
 Il Lasca.
- Greathead, Bertie. 1759-1826.
 That Deep-Mouthed Theban.
- Greeley, Horace. 1811-1874.
 The Napoleon of Essayists.
 The Prince of Paragraphists.
- Greene, F. -1593.
 Infortunatus.
- Greene, Robert. 1560-1592.
 The Ape of Euphues.
 The Dying Titan.
 Flowerdale.
 Francesco.
 The Greene Maister of the Blacke Arte.
 The Homer of Women.
 The King of the Paper Stage.
 The Monarch of Crosbiters.
 The Patriarch of Shifters.
 Philador.
 The Prince of Beggars.
 Roberto.
 Scholar-Like Shepherd.
 The Scrivener of Crosbiters.
 A Second Ovid.
- Greenhill, William. -1677.
 The Evening Star of Stepney.

- Gregory I., Pope.** 544-604.
 The Great.
Gregory VII., Pope. -1085.
 Turk Gregory.
Gregory of Armenia. Fl. third century.
 The Illuminator.
Gregory of Rimini. -1357.
 Doctor Authenticus.
Gregory of Tours. 544-595.
 The Father of Frankish History.
 The Herodotus of Barbarism.
Grenville, George, Lord Temple. 1712-1770.
 The Gentle Shepherd.
 Tiddy-Doll.
Grenville, Richard. 1711-1779.
 Lord Gawky.
 Pitt's Loving Brother.
 Water-Gull.
Grétry, André. 1741-1813.
 The Molière of Music.
Greville, Fulke, Lord Brooke. 1554-1628.
 Musidorus.
Grey, Arthur, Lord. Fl. *circa* 1580.
 Sir Artegal.
Grey, Lord, of Wark. -1674.
 Caleb.
Grey, Zachary. 1687-1766.
 The Father of Modern Commentators.
Grierson, Sir Robert. 1650-1736.
 The Laird of Lag.
Grimes, Ephraim. -1841.
 Old Grimes.
Grimston, William, Lord Viscount. 1692-1756.
 Poet of the Hollow Tree.
Griphius, Andreas. 1616-1664.
 The Corneille of Germany.
 The Father of the Modern German Drama.
Grolier, Jean. 1479-1565.
 The Mæcenas of Book-Lovers.
Gronovius, James. 1645-1716.
 The Grammatical Cur.
 Grunnovius.
Grose, Francis. 1731-1791.
 Captain Grose.
Grossmann, Gustavus. 1746-1796.
 The Shakespeare of Germany.
Grosvenor, Richard, Lord Belgrave. 1767-1845.
 The Élève of Little Esop.
 The Great Lord of Greek.
 Lord Poluflosboio.
Grotius, Hugo. 1583-1645.
 The Phœnix of Literature.
Groto, Luigi. 1541-1585.
 Il Cieco.
Grove, Miss Harriet. Fl. *circa* 1800.
 Cazire.

- Grundtvig, Nikolai Frederik. 1783-1872.
The Younger Brother of Oehlenschläger.
- Gryphius, Andreas. 1616-1664.
The Prince of Silesian Poets.
- Gubernatis, Angelo de. 1840-.
Innominato.
- Guénault, François. Fl. circa 1665.
Macroton.
- Guez, Jean Louis. 1596-1655.
Hortensius.
- Guiche, Countess de. *Vid.* ANDOINS.
- Guidi, Carlo Alessandro. 1650-1712.
The Italian Gray.
- Guimard, Madeleine. 1743-1816.
The Spider.
La Squelette des Graces.
- Guise, Henri, Duc de. 1550-1588.
The People's King.
- Guizot, François P. G. 1787-1874.
The Historian Philosopher.
- Gustavus Adolphus. 1595-1632.
The Antichrist.
The Lion of the North.
The Savior of Protestantism.
The Snow King.
The Star of the North.
Sweden's Glory.
- Gustavus Vasa. 1490-1560.
The Swede.
- Guzman, Alphonso Perez de. 1258-1320.
The Spanish Brutus.
- Guzman, Fernan Nuñez de. 1488-1552.
The Greek Commentator.

- H**ACKLAENDER, FRIEDRICH WILHELM. 1816-1877.
The German Dickens.
- Hafiz, Mohammed. -1388.
The Persian Anacreon.
Sugar-Lip.
- Hahnemann, Samuel. 1755-1843.
The Prodigy of Learning.
- Hakim Ben Allah. Fl. eighth century.
The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.
- Hales, Alexander. Fl. thirteenth century.
Doctor Irrefragabilis.
The Fountain of Life.
- Hales, John. 1584-1656.
Bibliotheca Ambulans.
The Ever Memorable.
Little Hales.
The Walking Library.
- Hales, Stephen. 1677-1761.
Parson Hale.
- Halifax, Lord. 1661-1715.
Bufo.
A Mæcenas.
- Halifax, Marquis of. *Vid.* SAVILE.

- Hall, Captain Basil. 1788-1844.
Argonaut.
A Literary Sinbad.
- Hall, Ellis. 1502-1564.
The Carpenter's Son.
The Manchester Prophet.
- Hall, Joseph. 1574-1656.
The Christian Seneca.
The English Persius.
The English Seneca.
- Hallam, Henry. 1778-1859.
Classic Hallam.
- Halleck, General Henry Wager. 1815-1872.
Old Brains.
- Haller, Albert von. 1708-1777.
The Father of Physiology.
- Hamann, Johann Georg. 1730-1788.
The Magician of the North.
Magus aus dem Norden.
- Hamilcar of Carthage. B.C. 247-228.
Barca.
- Hamilton, Duchess of. 1641-1708.
Narcissa.
- Hamilton, Janet. 1795-1873.
The Peasant Poetess.
- Hamilton, Patrick. 1503-1527.
The First Scotch Reformer.
- Hamilton, Thomas. 1789-1842.
Colonel Cyril Thornton.
- Hamilton, Sir Thomas. -1563.
Tam of the Cowgate.
- Hamilton, Sir William. 1788-1856.
The Black Eagle.
- Hamilton, William Gerard. 1729-1796.
Single-Speech Hamilton.
- Hammond, Anthony. 1668-1738.
Silver-Tongued.
- Hancock, John. 1737-1793.
Old Mother Hancock.
- Hancock, General Winfield Scott. 1824-1886.
Superb.
- Handel, George Frederick. 1684-1759.
Bold Briareus.
The Dear Saxon.
The Monarch of the Musical Kingdom.
The Saxon Giant.
- Harcourt, Henri de. 1601-1666.
Cadet-la-Perle.
- Harcourt, William Vernon. 1827-
Historicus.
- Hardham, John. -1772.
The Mæcenas of Embryo Players.
- Hardi, Alexandre. 1560-1631.
The French Lope de Vega.
A Shakespeare Without Genius.

- Hardinge, George.** -1816.
Jeffries' Headsman.
The Waggish Welsh Judge.
- Hardwicke, Earl of.** *Vid.* YORKE.
- Harley, Lady Charlotte.** 1809-
Ilanthe.
- Harley, Robert, First Earl of Oxford.** 1661-1724.
Harlequin.
Hermodactyl.
The King of Book-Collectors.
- Harold I.** -1039.
Harefoot.
- Harold II.** -1066.
The Last of the Saxons.
- Harriot, Thomas.** 1560-1621.
The Universal Philosopher.
- Harris, John.** 1820-1884.
The Cornish Poet.
- Harris, Samuel.** 1724-1795.
The Apostle of Virginia.
- Harrison, William Henry.** 1773-1841.
Hard Cider.
Log-Cabin Harrison.
Old Tip.
Tippecanoe.
The Washington of the West.
- Harvey, Gabriel.** 1545-1630.
The Ape Gabriel.
The Ape of Tully.
The Aristarchus of His Day.
This Bladder of Pride New-Blowne.
Doctor Hum.
Fame's Duckling.
Frigidus Pedagogus.
Gabriel Ergo.
Gabriel Gravedigger.
Our Grafel Hagiels.
Gabriel Howliglasse.
Gaffer Jobbernoule.
Gamaliel Hobgoblin.
Gilgillis Hobberdehoy.
A Heggleddepeg.
Hobbinol.
The Homer of His Age.
Laureate Gabriel.
This Mud-Born Bubble.
A Paralytic Quacksalver.
Silly Quirko.
Our Talatamtana.
Our Tapthartharath.
This Vain Braggadocio.
- Harvey, Richard.** Fl. 1580-1620.
The Almanack-Maker.
Astrological Richard.
Donzel Dick.
Io Pæan Dick.
Lipsian Dick.

- Harvey, Richard (*continued*).
Pierian Dick.
Pigmy Dick.
- Hasilrig, Sir Arthur. -1660.
The Brutus of Our Republic.
Dun.
- Haslewood, Joseph. 1769-1833.
Bernardo.
- Hassan-ben-Sabah. Fl. eleventh century.
Old Man of the Mountain.
- Hasse, Johann Adolf. 1699-1783.
Il Caro Sassone.
- Hastings, Jonathan. Fl. 1700.
Yankee Jonathan.
- Hastings, Lord. -1649.
This Phoenix.
- Hatton, Sir Christopher. -1591.
The Dancing Chancellor.
- Hawkins, Sir John. 1719-1789.
England's Nestor.
The Fiddling Knight.
The Prince, the King, the Emperor of Quavers.
- Hawthorne, Nathaniel. 1804-1864.
The Friend of Sinners.
The Gentle Boy.
- Hawtrey, Dr. Edward. 1789-1862.
Priscian.
- Haydn, Joseph. 1732-1809.
The Father of Symphony.
- Hayley, William. 1745-1820.
King of the English Poets.
- Haynau, Julius Jakob von. 1786-1853.
The Hyena of Brescia.
- Hazlitt, William. 1778-1830.
Boswell Redivivus.
The Dumont of Letters.
Pygmalion Hazlitt.
- Heber, Reginald. 1783-1826.
The Christian Atticus.
- Heber, Richard. 1773-1833.
Atticus.
The Magnificent Heber.
- Hébert, Jacques René. 1755-1794.
Father Duchesne.
- Heinecken, Christian Heinrich. 1721-1726.
The Infant of Lübeck.
- Helisane de Crenne. -1530.
The Limosin Scholar.
- Henderson, John. 1757-1788.
The Bath Roscius.
The Irish Crichton.
- Henley, John. 1692-1756.
The Cain of Literature.
Orator Bronze.
Orator Henley.
The Zany of His Age.
- Henri d'Albret of Navarre. -1516.
Gargantua.

- Henri II., Duc de Guise. 1614-1664.
Balafre.
The Gashed.
- Henri II of France. 1518-1559.
The Defender of German Independence.
Pantagruel.
The Popinjay
The Warlike.
- Henri III. of France. 1551-1589.
The Coxcomb.
The Man-Milliner.
Le Mignon.
- Henri IV. of France. 1553-1610.
Le Béarnais.
The Father of the People.
The Great.
Poliarchus.
Mon Soldat.
Le Roi des Braves.
Vert Galant.
- Henrique, Duc de Visco. 1394-1463.
The Father of Navigation.
The Navigator.
- Henry I. of England. 1068-1135.
Beauclerc.
- Henry II. of England. 1132-1189.
Curtmantle.
- Henry IV. of England. 1367-1413.
Bolingbroke.
- Henry V. of England. 1388-1422.
The English Alexander.
- Henry VI. of England. 1421-1471.
Ill-Fated Henry.
- Henry VII. of England. 1457-1509.
The English Solomon.
Panurgus.
- Henry VIII. of England. 1491-1546.
Bluff King Hal.
Bo-ho.
Corannus.
Defender of the Faith.
Stout Harry.
Walter.
- Henry I. of Germany. 876-936.
The Father of His Country.
The Founder of Chivalry in Germany.
The Fowler.
The Iron Duke.
The Romulus of Brandenburg.
The Saxon.
- Henry II. of Germany. 972-1024.
The Saint.
- Henry III. of Germany. 1017-1056.
The Black King.
- Henry V. of Germany. 1081-1125.
The Parricide.
- Henry VI. of Germany. 1163-1197.
The Cruel.

- Henry X. of Saxony.** 1129-1195.
The Lion.
- Henry, Prince.** 1594-1612.
Our English Marcellus.
- Hensel, Fanny Cecile.** 1805-1847.
The Cantor.
- Henson, Josiah.** 1789-.
Uncle Tom.
- Heraclitus.** Fl. sixth century B.C.
The Weeping Philosopher.
- Herbert, George.** 1593-1633.
The Sweet Singer of the Temple.
- Herder, Johann Gottfried von.** 1744-1803.
The Dean.
The Fénelon of Germany.
The Plato of the Christian World.
- Hermann.** -A.D. 21.
The German Cid.
- Herodotus.** B.C. 484-408.
The Father of Greek Prose.
The Father of History.
The Father of Lies.
- Herrera, A. de.** 1565-1625.
The Prince of Historians.
- Herrera, Ferdinand de.** 1516-1595.
The Divine.
- Hervey, Lord John.** 1696-1743.
Lord Fanny.
Paris.
Sporus.
- Hesiod.** Fl. eighth century B.C.
The Ascræan Poet.
The Old Ascræan.
- Hewit, George.** Fl. *circa* 1676.
Sir Fopling Flutter.
- Hewlet, William.** Fl. 1660.
Father Greybeard.
- Hewson, Colonel John.** Fl. *circa* 1700.
Cerdon.
Old Hewson the Cobbler.
- Heylin, Peter.** 1600-1662.
The Spagnolet of History.
- Heyne, Christian Gottlob.** 1729-1812.
The King of Critics.
- Heywood, Eliza.** 1693-1756.
Eliza.
- Heywood, John.** -1565.
The Great Epigrammatist.
- Hibbert, George.** 1757-1837.
Honorio.
- Hicks, Miss.** - *circa* 1805.
Miranda.
- Higginson, Stephen.** 1770-1834.
The Man of Ross.
- Hill, George H.** 1799-1849.
Yankee Hill.

- Hill, Sir John.** 1716-1775.
 The Cain of Literature.
 Hillaris.
 A Janus-Faced Critic.
 A Literary Proteus.
 A Paltry Dung hill.
 The Universal Butt of All Mankind.
- Hill, Robert.** 1699-1777.
 The Learned Tailor.
- Hill, Rowland.** 1772-1843.
 The Waterloo Hero.
- Hill, Thomas.** 1760-1840.
 Mr. Hull.
 Paul Pry.
- Hippocrates.** B.C. 460-361.
 The Father of Medicine.
- Hipponax.** Fl. sixth century B.C.
 The Ephesian Poet.
 The Father of Burlesque Poetry.
 The Father of Parody.
- Hobbema, Minderhout.** 1611-1699.
 The Painter of Coolness.
- Hobbes, Thomas.** 1588-1679.
 The Atheist.
 The Bear.
 Crowe.
 The Malmesbury Philosopher.
 The Mighty Leviathan.
 The Philosopher of Malmesbury.
 The Self-Tormentor.
- Hobbes, Daughter of Thomas.** Fl. circa 1700.
 Delictum Juventutis.
- Hofer, Andreas.** 1767-1810.
 The Wallace of Switzerland.
 The William Tell of the Tyrol.
- Hogarth, William.** 1697-1764.
 The Beautifyer.
 A Fielding Among Painters.
 The Juvenal of Painters.
 A Lillo Among Painters.
 Painter Pug.
 The Painting Moralist.
 The Pensioned Dauber.
- Hogg, James.** 1772-1835.
 The Boar of the Forest.
 The Ettrick Shepherd.
 The Great Wild Boar.
- Holberg, Louis, Baron de.** 1685-1754.
 The Danish Molière.
 The Danish Plautus.
- Holland, Josiah Gilbert.** 1819-1881.
 The American Tupper.
- Holland, Philemon.** 1551-1636.
 The Translator-General.
- Holland, Lord.** 1773-1840.
 Lord Bluster.
 The Sly Fox.

- Hollis, Thomas. 1720-1774.
 A Dear Liberty Boy.
 Ultimus Romanorum.
- Holman, James. 1787-1857.
 The Blind Traveller.
- Holmes, Sir Robert. Fl. circa 1667.
 The Achates of the General's Fight.
- Homer. Fl. ninth century B.C.
 That Blind Bard.
 Blind Old Man.
 The Chian Father.
 The Father of Comedy.
 The Father of Epic Poetry.
 The Father of Poetry.
 The Father of Song.
 The Father of Tragedy.
 The Friend of Good Sense.
 The Mæonian Poet.
 Melesigenes.
 The Prince of Poets.
 The Prince of Sacred Bards.
 The Swan of Meander.
- Hongo, Francis. -1702.
 Huppazoli.
- Hooker, General Joseph. 1814-1879.
 Fighting Joe.
- Hooker, Richard. 1553-1600.
 The Judicious Hooker.
- Hope, Thomas. 1770-1831.
 Millbank.
- Hôpital, Michel de l'. 1505-1573.
 A Second Cato.
- Hopkins, John. 1663-1732.
 Vulture Hopkins.
- Hoppner, John. 1759-1810.
 Another Reynolds.
- Horace. B.C. 65-8.
 The Prince of Lyrical Roman Poets.
- Horneck, Catharine. *Vid.* MRS. BUNBURY.
- Horneck, Mary. 1753-1840.
 The Jessamy Bride.
- Hortensius, Quintus. -B.C. 50.
 A Dionysiac Singing Woman.
 The King of the Courts.
- Hoskins, Sergeant John. 1566-1638.
 Father Hoskins.
 That Universal Aristarchus.
- Howard, Henry. 1515-1547.
 The Granville of a Former Age.
 Princely Surrey.
- Howard, Sir John. -1485.
 Jockey of Norfolk.
- Howard, John. 1726-1790.
 The Philanthropist.
- Howard, General Oliver O. 1813-
 The Havelock of the War.

- Howard, Sir Robert. 1626-1698.
 Bayes.
 Bilboa.
 Crites.
 Sir Positive At-All.
- Howard, William, Lord. 1563-1640.
 Belted Will.
- Howe, Dr. Fl. circa 1700.
 Shrill Querpo.
- Howe, John. 1630-1706.
 The Platonic Puritan.
- Howe, Lyman. 1801-1861.
 The Landlord.
 The Squire.
- Howe, Richard, Earl. 1725-1799.
 Black Dick.
- Hudson, George. 1800-1871.
 The Railway King.
- Hudson, Jeffrey. 1619-1682.
 Lord Minimus.
- Hughes, John. Fl. circa 1819.
 Buller of Brasenose.
- Hughson, Hugh. -1809.
 Hugh Strap.
- Hugo, Victor. 1802-1885.
 L'Enfant Sublime.
 The Michael Angelo of Modern Literature.
- Hume, David. 1711-1776.
 The Prince of Sceptics.
- Hume, Joseph. 1777-1855.
 Adversity Hume.
- Humphrey Plantagenet. -1446.
 The Good Duke Humphrey.
- Humphreys, General Andrew A. 1810-
 Old Mathematics.
- Hunt, James Henry Leigh. 1784-1859.
 Bacchus.
 Harold Skimpole.
 The Jove of the Modern Critical Olympus.
 King Leigh.
 Lord Mayor of the Theatric Sky.
- Hunt, Ward. Fl. circa 1840.
 Hobbes.
- Hunter, John Kelso. 1802-1873.
 John Kobbler.
- Huntington, Earl of. Fl. circa 1685.
 Balaam.
- Huntington, William. 1744-1813.
 The Coal-heaver Preacher.
 Sinner Saved.
- Hunyadi, Janos. -1456.
 Corvinus.
- Hurd, Richard. 1720-1808.
 A Literary Sycophant.
- Hutchinson, Mrs. Ann. -1643.
 The Non-Such.
- Hutchinson, Thomas. 1711-1780.
 Your Prime Saint.

- I**NGERSOLL, COLONEL ROBERT G. 1832-.
 The Illustrious Infidel.
- Inghirami, Tommaso Fedra.** 1470-1516.
 Phædra.
- Ippolito d'Este.** 1479-1520.
 Good Seed of Hercules.
- Ireland, John.** 1720-1808.
 The Linnæus of Hogarth.
- Irnerius.** Fl. twelfth century.
 The Lamp of the Law.
- Irving, Rev. Edward.** 1792-1834.
 A Boanerges.
 Doctor Squintum:
 A Son of Thunder.
- Isabella of Bavaria.** 1371-1435.
 The Great Sow.
- Isabella of Castile.** 1451-1504.
 The Catholic.
- Isabella of France.** 1260-1350.
 The She-Wolf of France.
- Isabella of Valois.** 1387-1410.
 The Little Queen.
- Isaure, Clémence.** 1463-1513.
 The Sappho of Toulouse.
- Isocrates.** B.C. 436-339.
 The Old Man Eloquent.
- Iturbide, Augusto.** 1784-1824.
 The Napoleon of Mexico.
- Ivan IV. of Russia.** 1529-1584.
 The Terrible.

- J**ACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1845.
 The Gin'ral.
 The Old Hero.
 Old Hickory.
 Sharp Knife.
- Jackson, Thomas Jonathan.** 1824-1863.
 Old Jack.
 Stonewall.
- Jackson, William.** -1815.
 Consequential Jackson.
 Poor Con.
- Jacob, Giles.** 1686-1744.
 The Scourge of Grammar.
- Jacobi, Friedrich Heinrich.** 1743-1819.
 The German Plato.
- Jacobsen, J. P.** 1847-1885.
 The De Quincey of Danish Literature.
- Jam-Sheid.** Fl. eighth century B.C.
 The Illustrious.
- James I. of Aragon.** 1206-1276.
 The Conqueror.
- James II. of Aragon.** 1261-1327.
 The Just.
- James I of England.** 1566-1625.
 The English Solomon.

- James I. of England (*continued*).
The Scottish Heliogabalus.
The Wisest Fool in Christendom.
- James II. of England. 1633-1701.
Eliab.
The Lion.
The Popish Duke.
The Sant'ring Bully.
A Second Constantine.
The Two Kings of Brentford.
- James I. of Scotland. 1395-1437.
The Orpheus of Scotland.
- James II. of Scotland. 1430-1460.
The Fiery-Face.
- James IV. of Scotland. 1472-1513.
The Star of the Stuart Line.
The Thrissil.
- James V. of Scotland. 1512-1542.
The Goodman of Ballengeich.
The King of the Commons.
The Knight of Snowdoun.
- Jameson, George. 1586-1644.
The Scottish Vandyke.
- Jane of Castile. 1479-1555.
The Imbecile.
- Janin, Jules Gabriel. 1804-.
Le Roi des Feuilletons.
- Jarnowick. *Vid.* GIORNOVICH.
- Jasmin, Jacques. 1798-1864.
The Barber Poet.
The Last of the Troubadours.
- Jeacock, Caleb. -1786.
The Literary Baker.
- Jean II. of France. 1309-1364.
The Good.
- Jean IV. of Brittany. 1389-1442.
The Valiant.
- Jean VI. of Armenia. Fl. ninth century.
Catholicos.
- Jefferson, Thomas. 1743-1826.
Long Tom.
The Sage of Monticello.
- Jeffrey, Francis. 1773-1850.
The Aristarchus of the Edinburgh Review.
- Jeffreys, Lord George. 1640-1689.
The Western Hangman.
- Jennens, Charles. Fl. eighteenth century.
Soliman the Magnificent.
- Jennings, Frances. *Vid.* TALBOT.
- Jennings, Henry Constantine. 1731-1819.
Dog Jennings.
- Jennings, Sarah. 1660-1744.
Old Sarah.
Queen Sarah.
The Viceroy.
- Jephson. Fl. seventeenth century.
Crowdero.

- Jewel, John.** 1522-1571.
 The Jewel of Bishops.
Joachim II. of Brandenburg. -1571.
 The Hector of Germany.
Jodelle, Etienne. 1532-1573.
 The Father of the French Drama.
Johann III., Elector of Brandenburg. 1455-1499.
 The Cicero of Germany.
John V. of Brittany. 1389-1442.
 The Good and Wise.
John II. of Portugal. 1455-1495.
 The Great.
 The Perfect.
John V. of Portugal. -1750.
 Most Faithful Majesty.
John Frederick, Duke of Saxony. -1532.
 The Saxon Duke.
 The Second Parent of the Reformed Church.
Johnson, F. R. Fl. circa 1840.
 Lindsay.
Johnson, John Henry. -1826.
 Irish Johnson.
Johnson, Rev. Samuel. 1649-1703.
 Ben Jochanan.
Johnson, Dr. Samuel. 1709-1785.
 The Blaspheming Doctor.
 Blinking Sam.
 The Bolt Court Philosopher.
 The Cerberus of Literature.
 The Classic Rambler.
 The Colossus of English Philology.
 The Giant of Literature.
 The Great Bear.
 Great Caliban.
 The Great Cham of Literature.
 The Great Moralist.
 The Great Seer.
 The Incomprehensible Holofernes.
 A Learned Attila.
 Our Letter'd Polypheme.
 The Leviathan of Literature.
 The Literary Anvil.
 The Literary Castor.
 The Literary Colossus.
 Our Literary Whale.
 Pomposo.
 The Respectable Hottentot.
 Sir Charles Easy.
 Sober.
 Surly Sam.
 Ursa Major.
Johnston, David Claypole. 1799-1865.
 Our American Cruikshank.
Johnstone, William. Fl. sixteenth century.
 The Galliard.
Joinville, Jean, Sieur de. 1224-1318.
 The Father of French History.

- Jones, Inigo.** 1573-1653.
The English Palladio.
The English Vitruvius.
Lanthorn Leatherhead.
Master Surveyor.
Pancridge Earl.
- Jones, James C.** 1809-1859.
Lean Jimmy Jones.
- Jones, John Paul.** 1747-1792.
Gray.
- Jones, O.** Fl. 1780.
The Devonshire Poet.
- Jones, Richard Robert.** 1780-1843.
Dick of Aberdaron.
- Jones, Sir William.** -1682.
Bartoline.
Bull-faced Jonas.
Jock Presbyter.
- Jones, Sir William.** 1746-1794.
The Admirable Crichton of His Day.
Linguist Jones.
- Jones, William.** 1726-1800.
Trinity Jones.
- Jonson, Ben.** 1574-1637.
Brabant Senior.
The Bricklayer.
The Coryphæus of Our Elder Dramatists.
Emulo.
Father Ben.
The Father of Poets.
The Great Soul of Numbers.
Honest Ben.
The Juvenal of the English Drama.
Old Ben.
Rare Ben.
A Rival to the God of Harmonie.
Torquatus.
Young Horace.
- Joseph I. of Germany.** 1676-1711.
The Victorious.
- Josquin des Pres.** 1455-1515.
The Father of Modern Harmony.
- Jouvenet, Jean.** 1647-1707.
The Caracci of France.
- Joyeuse, Anne de.** 1561-1587.
The King's King.
- Julian, Flavius Claudius.** 331-363.
The Apostate.
- Julian, George W.** 1817-
The Orator of Free-Dirt.
- Julius II.** 1443-1513.
A Second Mars.
- Junot, Andoche.** 1771-1813.
The Tempest.
- Justinian I.** 483-565.
The Great.
- Juvenal, Decimus Junius.** Fl. second century.
The Aquinian Sage.

- K**ANG-WANG. 1098-1152.
The Peaceful.
- Kearney, Philip.** 1815-1862.
Fighting Phil.
The One-Armed Devil.
One-Armed Phil.
- Keats, John.** 1796-1821.
Adonais.
Pestleman Jack.
- Keith, Mrs. Murray.** 1736-1818.
Martha Bethune Baliol.
- Kelley, William D.** 1814-.
The Father of the House.
- Kempe, William.** Fl. sixteenth century.
William the Conqueror.
- Kenyon, John.** -1856.
The Apostle of Cheerfulness.
- Kepler, Johann.** 1571-1630.
The Father of Modern Astronomy.
- Khaled.** 582-642.
The Sword of God.
- Kieft, William.** -1647.
William the Testy.
- Kien-Long.** 1709-1799.
The Illustrious.
- Killigrew, Thomas.** 1611-1682.
Merry Droll.
- Kilpatrick, General Judson.** 1836-1881.
Kill.
The Raider.
- King, Edward.** -1637.
Lycidas.
- King, William.** 1663-1712.
Humpty-Dumpty.
- King, William Rufus.** 1786-1853.
Miss Nancy King.
- Kingsley, Charles.** 1819-1875.
The Chartist Parson.
- Kingston, Duchess of.** *Vid.* CHUDLEIGH.
- Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb.** 1724-1803.
The Creator of Biblical Epic Poetry.
The German Milton.
- Knox, John.** 1505-1572.
The Apostle of Scottish Reformers.
A Calvinistical Pope.
The Firebrand of His Country.
The Reformer of a Kingdom.
That Religious Machiavel.
- Koerner, Carl Theodor.** 1791-1813.
The Tyrtaeus of Germany.
- Kotzebue, Augustus Friedrich Ferdinand von.** 1761-1819.
The Shakespeare of Germany.
- Krasicki, Ignatius.** 1774-1801.
The Polish Voltaire.
- Krudener, Julia de.** 1764-1824.
The Joan of Arc of Peace.

Kuhlau, Friedrich Daniel Rodolph. 1787-1832.

The Beethoven of the Flute.

Kyrle, John. 1640-1724.

The Man of Ross.

LAAR, PETER VAN. 1613-1674.

Le Michel-Ange des Bamboches.

Labe, Louisa. 1526-1566.

Aspasia of Lyons.

La Belle Cordière.

Captain Louisa.

Lacépède, Bernard de la Ville, Comte de. 1758-1825.

Le Roi des Reptiles.

Lactantius, Lucius Caelius. Fl. fourth century.

The Christian Cicero.

Ladislaus of Naples. 1375-1414.

The Victorious.

La Fayette, Marie Madeleine de. 1634-1683.

The Fog.

La Fayette, Marie Jean Paul, Marquis de. 1757-1834.

Grandison Cromwell.

Laffemas, Isaac de. 1587-1657.

The Cardinal's Hangman.

La Fontaine, Jean de. 1621-1695.

The Æsop of France.

The French Homer.

Polyphile.

La Harpe, Jean François de. 1739-1803.

The Fontenelle of His Generation.

Laing, A. S. Fl. *circa* 1850.

Mr. Fang.

Laing, Alexander, 1787-1857.

The Brechin Poet.

Lamartine, Alphonse. 1792-1869.

The Narcissus of France.

Lamb, Lady Caroline. 1785-1828.

Mrs. Felix Lorraine.

Lady Calantha.

Lady Montague.

Lamb, Charles. 1775-1834.

The Mitre Courtier.

Old Honesty.

Upright Telltruth, Esq.

Lamb, Mary. -1847.

Cousin Bridget.

Lamoignon, Chrétien François. 1644-1709.

Aristus.

Landor, Walter Savage. 1775-1864.

Deep-Mouthed Beotian.

Gebir.

Lawrence Boythorne.

Lanoue, François de. -1591.

Bras de Fer.

Iron-Arm.

Lansdowne, Viscount. *Vid.* GRANVILLE.

Laplace, Pierre Simon, Marquis de. 1749-1827.

The Modern Newton.

- Lardner, Dionysius. 1793-1859.
Diabolus Gander.
- Las Casas, Bartolomé de. 1474-1566.
The Apostle of the Indians.
- Las Casas, Comte de. 1766-1842.
The Sage.
- Latour d'Auvergne, Théophile de. 1743-1800.
The First Grenadier of France.
- Laud, Archbishop William. 1573-1644.
Hocuspocus.
The Little Vermin.
Parva Laus.
The Urchin.
- Lavater, Johann Caspar. 1741-1801.
The Crane.
The Father of Physiognomy.
The Fénelon of Germany.
- Law, John. 1671-1729.
Beau Law.
The Paper King.
- Lawes, Henry. Fl. 1650.
Tuneful Harry.
- Lawless, John. 1772-1837.
Honest Jack.
- Layamon. Fl. twelfth century.
The English Ennius.
- Laynez, Roderigo. 1026-1100.
The Cid.
- Leapor, Mary. 1722-1746.
The Untaught Poetess.
- Learmount, Thomas. Fl. thirteenth century.
The Merlin of Scotland.
Thomas the Rhymer.
True Thomas.
- Le Blond, Louis Vincent, Comte de St. Hilaire. 1766-1809.
The Roland of the Army.
- Lebrun, Charles. 1619-1690.
The Learned Painter.
- Lebrun, Ponce Denis. 1729-1807.
The French Pindar.
- Ledain, Oliver. -1484.
Le Diable.
- Lee, Alexander. -1831.
Lord Barrymore's Tiger.
- Lee, Ann. 1735-1784.
Mother Ann.
- Lee, Elizabeth. *Vid.* MRS. TEMPLE.
- Lee, Henry. 1756-1818.
Legion Harry.
Light-Horse Harry.
- Lee, Nathaniel. 1657-1690.
The Mad Poet.
- Lee, General Robert Edmund. 1808-1870.
Bob Lee.
Uncle Robert.
- Legendre, Louis. 1756-1797.
The Peasant of the Danube.

- Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm.** 1646-1716.
 The First of Philosophers.
- Leigh, Mrs. Augusta.** -1851.
 Augusta.
- Leighton, Robert.** 1613-1684.
 The Fénelon of Scotland.
- Lejars de Gournay, Marie.** 1566-1645.
 The Tenth Muse.
- Leland, John.** 1506-1552.
 The Antiquarian Poet.
- Lemaître, Frédéric.** 1800-1876.
 Le Grand Frédéric.
 The Talma of the Boulevards.
- L'Enclos, Anne de Ninon de.** 1616-1706.
 The Aspasia of the Seventeenth Century.
- Lenotre, A.** 1613-1700.
 The Father of Landscape-Gardening.
- Leo VI.** 866-911.
 The Philosopher.
- Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau.** 1676-1747.
 Der Alte Dessauer.
- Leopold I. of Belgium.** 1790-1865.
 The Nestor of Europe.
- Leopold I. of Germany.** 1640-1705.
 The Great.
 The Little Man in Red Stockings.
- Leopold II.** -1411.
 The Big.
 The Courtly.
- Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim.** 1729-1781.
 The Æsop of Germany.
 The Father of German Literature.
 The Frederick of Thought.
- L'Estrange, Roger.** 1616-1704.
 Old Noll's Fiddler.
 Sheva.
- Le Sueur, Eustace.** 1617-1655.
 The French Raphael.
- Letellier, François Michel de Louvois.** 1641-1691.
 Protesilaus.
- Lever, Charles James.** 1809-1872.
 The Irish Smollett.
- Lewis, Matthew Gregory.** 1773-1818.
 Dark Musgrave.
 Monk Lewis.
 The Prince of Dandies.
- Lewis, an actor.** 1748-1811.
 The Mercutio of Actors.
- Liddesdale, Lord.** *Vid.* DOUGLAS.
- Ligne, Charles Joseph, Prince de.** 1735-1814.
 The Prince of Coxcombs.
- Lignon, Étienne.** 1779-1833.
 The Prince of Portrait Engravers.
- Lilburne, John.** 1613-1657.
 Free-born John.
 The Haberdasher.

- Lilly, John.** 1553-1601.
 The Ape of Envie.
 Euphues.
 The Euphuist.
 Pap-Hatchet.
 Tullius Anglorum.
 The Vayn Pap-Hatchet.
- Lilly, William.** 1602-1681.
 The English Merlin.
 Erra Pater.
 Sidrophel.
- Lincoln, Abraham.** 1809-1865.
 Father Abraham.
 Honest Old Abe.
 The Illinois Baboon.
 The Martyr President.
 The Rail-Splitter.
- Lind, Jenny.** 1821-.
 The Swedish Nightingale.
- Linley, Miss.** *Vid.* MRS. SHERIDAN.
- Lloyd, Sarah.** Fl. eighteenth century.
 The School-Mistress.
- Lobb, Stephen.** Fl. 1680.
 The Hypocrite.
- Lockhart, John Gibson.** 1794-1854.
 The Aristarchus of British Criticism.
 The Scorpion.
 William Wastle.
- Lockhart, John Hugh.** -1831.
 Hugh Little-John.
- Lofft, Capel.** 1751-1824.
 The Mæcenass of Shoemakers.
 That Modern Midas.
- Logan, General John A.** 1826-1887.
 Black Jack.
 Jack of Spades.
- Loison, Louis Henri, Comte.** 1771-1816.
 Maneta.
- Lokman.** Fl. fifth century.
 The Æsop of Arabia.
- Lollard, Walter.** -1322.
 The Morning Star of the Reformation in Germany.
- Lombard, Pierre.** -1164.
 The Master of Sentences.
- Long, Edward Noel.** -1809.
 Cleon.
- Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth.** 1807-1882.
 The Poet of the Commonplace.
- Longinus, Caius Cassius.** -42 B.C.
 The Last of the Romans.
- Longinus, Dionysius Cassius.** 213-273.
 The Living Cyclopædia.
 The Living Library.
 The Prince of Critics.
 The Walking Museum.
- Lonsdale, Earl of.** *Vid.* LOWTHER.
- Lorris, Guillaume de.** 1235-1265.
 The French Ennius.

Loughborough, Lord. *Vid.* WEDDERBURN.

Louis II., Prince of Condé. 1621-1686.

The Great.

Louis I. of France. 778-840.

Le Débonnaire.

The Meek.

The Pious.

Louis II. of France. 846-879.

Le Bègue.

The Stammerer.

Louis IV. of France. 901-954.

D'Outre-Mer.

The Foreigner.

Transmarine.

Louis V. of France. 966-987.

Le Fainéant.

The Indolent.

Louis VI. of France. 1077-1137.

The Fat.

The Wide-Awake.

Louis VII. of France. 1120-1180.

The Foolish.

Le Jeune.

Louis VIII. of France. 1187-1226.

Cœur de Lion.

Louis IX. of France. 1215-1270.

The Solomon of France.

Louis X. of France. 1289-1316.

Le Hutin.

Louis XI. of France. 1423-1483.

Most Christian King.

A Perjur'd Prince.

The Universal Spider.

Louis XII. of France. 1462-1515.

The Father of the People.

Grangousier.

Louis XIII. of France. 1601-1643.

Cyaxares.

Le Juste.

Louis XIV. of France. 1638-1715.

Ahasuerus.

Augustus.

Cha-abas.

The Destroyer of Heresy.

The Gallic Pharaoh.

Le Grand Monarque.

Idomeneus.

Lewis Baboon.

The New Constantine.

Old Bonafide.

Pharaoh.

Pygmalion.

Le Roi Soleil.

The Ruler of Kings.

Sesostris.

The Sun God; the Sun King

That Wolf of France.

- Louis XV. of France. 1710-1774.
 Le Bien-Aimé.
 Louis XVI. of France. 1754-1793.
 Le Désiré.
 The Locksmith King.
 Monsieur Vêto.
 Louis XVIII. of France. 1755-1824.
 Jehu.
 The King of England's Viceroy.
 Le Roi Panade.
 Louis I. of Hungary. 1326-1383.
 The Great.
 Louis, *dauphin*. 1661-1712.
 Sephî-Mirza.
 Louis Philippe. 1773-1850.
 The Citizen King.
 The King of the Barricades.
 The Napoleon of Peace.
 Louis Philippe Joseph, Duc d'Orléans. 1747-1793.
 Philippe Egalité.
 Louis de Bourbon. 1667-1683.
 Giafer.
 Louisa, Queen of Prussia. 1776-1810.
 Armida.
 Loutherbouurg, Philip James de. -1812.
 Mr. Lanternbug.
 Louvois. *Vid.* LETELLIER.
 Love, Christopher. -1651.
 Venn's Principal Fireman.
 Lovel, Lord. -1487.
 Our Dogge.
 Lowe, Sir Hudson. 1769-1844.
 Turnkey.
 Lowsher, Sir James. -1802.
 The Brazen Bully.
 Farthing Jamie.
 Lowther, James, Earl of Lonsdale. -1802.
 Lord Seventy-four.
 Lowther, William, Earl of Lonsdale. 1787-1872.
 Lord Eskdale.
 Lucilius, Caius Ennius. B.C. 149- B.C. 103.
 The Father of Roman Satire.
 The Great Auruncian.
 Ludwig III. of Germany. 880-934.
 The Blind.
 Ludwig of Thuringia. Fl. eleventh century.
 The Springer.
 Ludwig IX. of Bavaria. 1417-1479.
 The Rich.
 Ludwig Wilhelm I., Margrave of Baden. 1655-1707.
 Der Türken-Louis.
 Luke, Sir Samuel. Fl. seventeenth century.
 Hudibras.
 Lully, Jean Baptiste. 1633-1687.
 Le Bouffon Odieux.
 Le Cœur Bas.
 Un Coquin Ténébreux.

- Lully, Raymond. 1234-1315.
 Doctor Illuminatus.
 Luther, Martin. 1483-1546.
 Brother Martin.
 Doctor Luder.
 The Great Iconoclast.
 Hot-Headed Monk.
 The Nightingale of Wittenberg.
 The Third Elias.
 Lydgate, John. 1375-1461.
 The Monk of Bury.
 Lyly, John. *Vid.* LILLY.
 Lyndhurst, Lord. 1772-1863.
 The Marquess of Carabas.
 Lyttleton, George, Lord. 1709-1773.
 Gosling Scrag.
 Selim the Persian.

- M**ACADAM, JOHN LOUDON. 1756-1836.
 The King of Roads.
 Macaulay, Thomas Babington. 1800-1859.
 The Burke of Our Age.
 The Son of the Saint.
 McClellan, General George B. 1826-1886.
 Little Mac.
 The Little Napoleon.
 The Modern Belisarius.
 McCook, General Alexander McDowell. 1831-.
 Fighting McCook.
 McCreery, Thomas C. 1817-.
 The Silver-Tongued Sluggard of the Senate.
 MacCrie, Thomas. 1772-1835.
 The Griffin.
 Macdonald, James. 1741-1766.
 The Scottish Marcellus.
 Macdonnell, Alexander. -1828.
 Fergus Mac Ivor.
 MacHale, John. 1791-1881.
 The Lion of the Fold of Judah.
 Machiavelli, Nicholas. 1469-1527.
 The Prince of Politicians.
 Macintyre, Duncan. 1724-1812.
 The Fair-Haired.
 Mack, J. G. 1752-1828.
 That Nonpareil of Generals.
 Mackay, Robert. 1714-1771.
 The Brown.
 Mackenzie, Sir George. 1636-1691.
 The Noble Wit of Scotland.
 Mackenzie, Henry. 1745-1831.
 The Addison of the North.
 The Aged Man.
 The Man of Feeling.
 Mackercher, Daniel. Fl. 1750.
 The Melting Scot.
 Mackintosh, Sir James. 1765-1832.
 The Apostate.
 Subscription Jamie.

- Maclehose, Mrs., née Agnes Craig.** 1759-1841.
 Clarinda.
- Macpherson, James.** 1758-1796.
 The Sire of Ossian.
- M'Pherson, Samuel.** -1743.
 A Second Xenophon.
- Macready, William Charles.** 1793-1851.
 The King Arthur of the Stage.
- Macrinus, Jean.** 1490-1557.
 The French Horace.
- Maerlant, Jakob.** 1235-.
 The Father of Dutch Poetry.
 The Father of Flemish Poets.
- Maffei, Andrea.** 1800-1885.
 The Nestor of Modern Italian Authors.
- Magellan, Fernando de.** -1521.
 Mighty Eagle.
- Maginn, William.** 1794-1842.
 The Adjutant.
 Ensign.
 The Modern Rabelais.
 Odoherty.
 Peter Mac-Grawler.
 The Prince of Pedagogues.
 The Standard Bearer.
- Magliabecchi, Anthony.** 1633-1714.
 Il Biblioteca Animata.
 The Book Prodigy of His Age.
 Il Divoratore de' Libri.
 The Glutton of Literature.
 Helluo.
- Magnus of Northumberland.** -1449.
 Red Mane.
- Mahomet, or Mohammed.** 571-632.
 The Apostle of the Sword.
 The Prophet.
- Mahone, General William.** 1826-.
 Skin and Bone.
- Maimon, Moses ben.** 1135-1204.
 The Light of the Age.
- Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de.** 1635-1719.
 Astarbé.
 La Belle Indienne.
 Esther.
 Madame Solidity.
- Malara.** Fl. sixteenth century.
 The Betisian Menander.
- Malcolm III. of Scotland.** 1024-1093.
 Can-More.
- Malcolm IV. of Scotland.** 1141-1165.
 The Maiden.
- Malebranche, Nicolas.** 1638-1715.
 The Plato of His Age.
- Malherbe, François de.** 1555-1628.
 The Father of Modern French Poetry.
 The Oracle of Good-Sense.
 The Purist of Language.

- Malone, Edmond.** 1741-1812.
 Marcellus.
Mamoun, Al. 786-833.
 The Augustus of Arabian Literature.
 The Father of Arabic Literature.
Mandeville, John de. 1300-1372.
 The Bruce of the Fourteenth Century.
Manning, Mrs. -1849.
 Mademoiselle Hortense.
Manning, Thomas. 1774-1840.
 The Darling of the Nine.
Mansel, Dr. William. -1820.
 Magnus.
Manwood, Thomas. -1612 ?
 Philarete.
Mapes, Walter. 1150-1196.
 The Anacreon of the Twelfth Century.
 The Jovial Toper.
Mar, Earl of. *Vid.* **ERSKINE.**
Marat, Jean Paul. 1744-1793.
 L'Ami du Peuple.
March, Arisias. -1462.
 The Petrarch of Catalonia.
Marck, William de la. 1446-1485.
 The Wild Boar of Ardennes.
Marets, Samuel de. 1599-1663.
 The Little Preacher.
Margaret of Denmark. 1353-1412.
 The Semiramis of the North.
Margaret of Norway. -1290.
 The Maid of Norway.
Maria I. of Portugal. -1816.
 The Lusian's Luckless Queen.
Maria Louisa. 1791-1847.
 The Deadly Austrian.
Maria Theresa. 1717-1780.
 The Modern Hippolyta.
 The Mother of Her Country.
Mariana, John. 1537-1628.
 The Father of Spanish History.
Marie Antoinette. 1755-1793.
 The Austrian.
 The Guardian Angel of France.
 Madame Vêto.
Marini, Giambattista. 1569-1625.
 Il Cavaliere.
Marion, General Francis. 1732-1795.-
 The Swamp Fox.
Marlborough, Duke of. *Vid.* **CHURCHILL.**
Marlowe, Christopher. 1564-1593.
 That Atheist Tamburlan.
 The Father of English Dramatic Poetry.
Marley.
 A Second Shakespeare.
Marot, Clément. 1484-1544.
 The French Chaucer.
 The Poet of Princes.
 The Valet Poet.

- Marryat, Captain Frederick.** 1792-1848.
A Sea Fielding.
- Marshall, John.** 1755-1835.
The Expounder of the Constitution.
- Marshall, Stephen.** -1655.
The Geneva Bull.
- Marston, John.** 1575-1633.
Brabant Junior.
Clove.
Crispinus.
Kinsayder.
Mellidus.
Publius Ovid.
The Rugged Timon of the Elizabethan Drama.
- Martin, Samuel.** -1788.
The Duellist.
- Martorell, John.** -1460.
The Boccaccio of the Provençal Language.
- Marvell, Andrew.** 1620-1678.
The British Aristides.
- Mary, Queen of England.** 1516-1558.
Bloody Mary.
- Mary, Queen of England.** -1694.
Chelonis.
- Mason, William.** 1725-1797.
Scroddles.
- Masséna, André.** 1758-1817.
The Favored Child of Victory.
- Massillon, Jean Baptiste.** 1663-1742.
The Cicero of France.
The Peaceful Prelate.
- Massinger, Philip.** 1584-1640.
Apollo's Messenger.
Our Mercurie.
A Sot.
- Mathew, Theobald.** 1790-1856.
The Apostle of Temperance.
- Mathias, Thomas James.** 1750-1835.
That Miserable Imp.
The Nameless Bard.
- Matsys, Quentin.** -1531.
The Blacksmith of Antwerp.
- Matthew, Dr. Toby.** 1546-1628.
The Preaching Bishop.
- Maundeville, Sir John.** 1300-1372.
The Lying Traveller.
- Maximilian of Bavaria.** 1573-1651.
The Great.
- Maximilian I. of Germany.** 1459-1519.
The Last of the Knights.
Pochi Danari.
Theuerdank.
- Maximilian II. of Germany.** 1525-1576.
The Delight of Mankind.
A German Mithridates.
The Prince of Peace.

- Maximus, Quintus Fabius.** -203 B.C.
Cunctator.
The Delayer.
- May, Thomas.** 1595-1650.
The Historian of the Long Parliament.
- Mazarin, Cardinal Jules.** 1602-1661.
The Mæcenas of His Day.
- Meade, General George Gordon.** 1815-1872.
Four-eyed George.
- Medici, Cosmo de.** 1519-1574.
The Father of His Country.
The Great.
- Medici, Francesco de.** 1541-1587.
The Second Brutus.
- Medici, Giovanni de.** -1737.
Il Gran Diavolo.
- Medici, Lorenzo de.** 1448-1492.
The Father of Letters.
The Magnificent.
- Melanchthon, Philip.** 1497-1560.
Præceptor Germaniæ.
- Meli, Giovanni.** 1740-1815.
The Sicilian Anacreon.
- Mello, Francisco de.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Thomiris.
- Mena, Juan de.** 1412-1456.
The Spanish Ennius.
- Mendelssohn, Moses.** 1729-1786.
The Jewish Socrates.
Nathan.
The Plato of Germany.
- Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix.** 1809-1847.
Felix Meritis.
The Mozart of the Nineteenth Century.
- Mendoza, Diego Hurtado de.** 1503-1575.
The Great Cardinal of Spain.
- Menedemos.** Fl. fourth century B.C.
The Eretrian Bull.
- Mengs, Anton Rafael.** 1728-1779.
The Prince of Bohemian Artists.
- Menot, Michael.** 1440-1518.
The Golden-Tongued.
- Mercier, Bartholomew.** 1734-1799.
The Ulysses of Bibliographers.
- Merck, Johann.** 1741-1791.
Mephistopheles Merck.
- Merry, Robert.** 1755-1798.
Della Crusca.
- Mersch, Johann Andreas van der.** 1734-1792.
The Brave Fleming.
- Mesmer, Friedrich Anton.** 1734-1815.
The Father of Mesmerism.
- Metellus, Quintus.** -55 B.C.
Creticus.
- Metternich, Prince Clemens Wenzel.** 1773-1859.
The Autocrat of Austria.

- Meung, Jean de.** 1260-1320.
Clopinel.
The Lydgate of His Day.
- Mezzofanti, Cardinal.** 1774-1849.
The Briareus of Languages.
A Monster of Languages.
A Walking Polyglot.
- Michael II., Emperor of the East.** -829.
The Stammerer.
- Michell, Sir Francis.** Fl. *circa* 1620.
Justice Greedy.
- Mickiewicz, Adam.** 1798-1855.
The Polish Byron.
- Midas of Phrygia.** *Mythol.*
The Berecynthian Hero.
- Middleton, Conyers.** 1683-1750.
Fiddling Conyers.
- Middleton, Richard.** -1304.
Doctor Profundus.
Doctor Solidus.
- Mignard, Pierre.** 1610-1695.
The Roman.
- Milburn, W. H.** 1823-.
The Blind Preacher.
- Millbank, Anne Isabella.** 1792-1860.
Aurora Raby.
Donna Inez.
Miss Millpond.
- Miller, Joseph.** 1684-1738.
The Father of Jests.
- Miller, Thomas.** 1809-1874.
The Basket-Maker.
- Millet, Jean François.** 1814-1875.
A Jupiter in Sabots.
- Milman, Henry Hart.** 1791-1868.
The Poet-Priest.
- Miloradowitch, Michael.** 1770-1820.
The Russian Murat.
- Miltiades.** -481 B.C.
The Tyrant of the Chersonese.
- Milton, John.** 1608-1674.
Black-Mouthed Zoilus.
The British Homer.
The Defender of the People.
The Divine.
The English Mastiff.
Great Gospel Gun.
The Lady.
The Pedagogue.
The Prince of Poets.
The Rival of Homer.
The Samson Agonistes.
Thyrsis.
The Trader in Faction.
- Mind, Raphael.** 1768-1814.
The Raphael of Cats.

- Mirabeau, Boniface Riquetti, Viscount de.** 1754-1792.
Barrel-Mirabeau.
- Mirabeau, Honore Gabriele Riquetti, Viscount de.** 1749-1791.
The Demosthenes of France.
The Hurricane.
The Modern Gracchus.
The Plebeian Count.
The Shakespeare of Eloquence.
Tub Mirabeau.
- Mirabeau, Victor Riquetti, Marquis de.** 1715-1789.
The Friend of Man.
- Mitchel, Ormsby M.** 1810-1862.
Old Stars.
- Mitchell, William.** Fl. eighteenth century.
The Great Tinclarian Doctor.
- Mohammed II. of Turkey.** 1430-1481.
The Great.
- Mölk, Heinrich von.** Fl. twelfth century.
The Juvenal of Chivalry.
- Moeser, Justus.** 1720-1794.
The Franklin of Germany.
- Molière, Jean Baptiste Poquelin de.** 1622-1673.
Alceste.
The Anatomist of Humanity.
Le Contemplateur.
The French Aristophanes.
Gélaste.
Hypochondre.
The King of Dramatists.
- Molière, Mme., née Armande Béjart.** 1643-.
Célimène.
- Molinos, Miguel de.** -1696.
The Quietist.
- Moltke, Count von.** 1800-.
Der Schweigsame.
- Mompesson, Sir Giles.** Fl. *circa* 1620.
Sir Giles Overreach.
- Monk, George, Duke of Albemarle.** 1608-1670.
Abdael.
Old George.
The Thinking Silent General.
- Monmouth, James, Duke of.** 1619-1685.
Absalom.
Azaria.
The Protestant Duke.
- Monmouth, Duchess of, née Anne Scott.** 1651-1732.
Annabel.
- Monro, Robert.** -1633.
The Black Baron.
- Montagu, Mary Wortley.** 1690-1762.
Artemisia.
The Female Mæcenas.
Minerva.
Sappho.
- Montaigne, Michel de.** 1533-1592.
The Father of Modern Miscellanies.
- Montausier, Duc de.** *Vid.* ST. MAURE.

- Montbars, —.** 1645-
The Exterminator.
- Montespan, Mme. Françoise Athénaïs.** 1641-1707.
Calypso.
Vashti.
- Montgomery, James.** 1771-1854.
Alcæus.
The Bard of Sheffield.
Classic Sheffield.
- Monti, Luigi.** 1830-
The Young Sicilian.
- Montifaud, Marc de.** Fl. 1830.
The Boccaccio of the Nineteenth Century.
- Montluc, Blaise de.** 1502-1527.
The Royalist Butcher.
- Montmorenci, François Henri.** 1628-1695.
The Upholsterer of Notre Dame.
- Montmorency, Anne, Duc de.** 1493-1567.
The Fabius of France.
- Montpensier, Duchesse de.** 1627-1693.
La Grande Mademoiselle.
- Montrose, Marquis of.** *Vid.* GRAHAM.
- Moore, Dr. John.** 1662-1714.
The Father of Black-Letter Collectors.
- Moore, Thomas.** 1779-1852.
Anacreon Moore.
The Bard of Erin.
Jove's Poet.
The Lansdowne Laureate.
The Pander of Venus.
That Piperly Poet of Green Erin.
Poor Little.
Sweet, Melodious Bard.
Trumpet Moore.
The Young Catullus of His Day.
- Morales, Luis.** 1509-1586.
Il Divino.
- Moratin, Leandro Fernandez de.** 1760-1828.
The Spanish Molière.
- Moray, Earls of.** *Vid.* STUART.
- More, Hannah.** 1745-1833.
A Giantess of Genius.
Our Little David.
The Tenth Muse.
- More, Henry.** 1614-1687.
The Chrysostom of Christ's College.
An Intellectual Epicure.
The Man-Mouse.
- Morecroft, Thomas.** -1741.
Will Wimble.
- Morellet, André.** 1727-1819.
Bite 'em.
- Morgan, Lady, Sydney Owenson.** 1783-1859.
The Irish De Staël.
- Morgan, Thomas.** -1743.
The Moral Philosopher.

- Morley, Mrs.** Fl. *circa* 1700.
 Thalestris.
Mornay, Philippe de. 1549-1623.
 La Pape des Huguenots.
Morrison, James. Fl. *circa* 1850.
 The Modern Cræsus.
Morton, Thomas. 1764-1838.
 A Troubler of Israel.
Morus, Alexander. 1616-1670.
 The Ethiop.
Mossop, Henry. 1730-1773.
 The Distiller of Syllables.
Motteux, Peter Antony. 1660-1718.
 Our Sturdy Teuton.
Mountjoy, Lord. *Vid.* BLOUNT.
Mozart, Johann Chrysostom. 1756-1791.
 The Father of Modern Music.
 The Raphael of Music.
Müller, Johann von. 1752-1809.
 The Thucydides of Germany.
Mulgrave, Earl of. *Vid.* SHEFFIELD.
Munch, Andreas. 1811-.
 Norway's First Skald.
Munday, Anthony. 1554-1633.
 Old Anthony Now-Now.
Murat, Joachim. 1767-1815.
 Le Beau Sabreur.
 King Franconi.
Murray, Earl of. *Vid.* STUART.
Murray, Earl of. -1592.
 Young Waters.
Murray, John. 1778-1843.
 A Coxcomb Bookseller.
 The Emperor of the West.
Mwynvawr, Morgan. 872-1001.
 The Courteous.
- N**AIGEON, JACQUES ANDRÉ. 1738-1810.
 The Inquisitor of Atheists.
Nairne, Baron William. 1756-1830.
 Kind Robin.
Nairne, Baroness. *Vid.* OLIPHANT.
Napier, Macveigh. 1776-1847.
 The Bacon-fly.
 Macveius Naso.
 Supplement Napier.
Napoleon I. *Vid.* BONAPARTE.
Napoleon III. 1808-1873.
 The Arch-Monarch of the World.
 Badinguet.
 Boustrapa.
 The Man of December.
 The Man of Sedan.
 Nero.
 Porphyro.
 Rantipole.
 Tom Thumb.

- Nash, Richard.** 1674-1761.
 Beau Nash.
 Le Grand Nash.
 The King of Bath.
- Nash, Thomas.** 1567-1600.
 The Ape of Greene.
 Captain Confuter.
 The Divel's Oratour.
 The English Aretine.
 Our English Rabelais.
 This Free-Lance of Our Literature.
 Gallant Young Juvenal.
 The Gentleman Ragamuffin.
 Glossomachicall Thomas.
 The Only Unicorn of the Muses.
 Pierce Pennilesse.
 The Second Leviathan of Prose.
 Signior Capricio.
 The True English Aretine.
 The Very Baggage of Writers.
 Young Euphues.
- Nasmyth, Patrick.** -1831.
 The English Hobbema.
- Nasser Ben Hareth.** Fl. sixth century.
 The Æsop of Arabia.
- Neal, John.** 1793-.
 John O'Cataract.
- Neal, Sir Paul.** Fl. 1650.
 Sidrophel.
- Necker, James.** 1732-1804.
 A Machiavelli.
- Needham, Marchamont.** 1620-1678.
 Britannicus.
 The Cobbett of His Day.
 The Commonwealth Didapper.
 The Goliah of the Philistines.
 The Son of Belial.
- Neill, Patrick.** 1776-1851.
 The Lean Man.
- Nelson, Horatio.** 1758-1805.
 The Hero of the Hundred Battles.
- Nero, Lucius Domitius.** 37-68.
 Caldus Biberius Mero.
- Netterheim, Cornelius.** 1486-1535.
 Herr Trippa.
- Neville, Richard, Earl of Warwick.** -1471.
 The King-Maker.
- Newcastle, Duke of.** -1711.
 Cotta.
- Ney, Michael.** 1769-1815.
 The Bravest of the Brave.
- Niccolo of Ferrara.** Fl. thirteenth century.
 Azo.
- Nicholas I., Pope.** -867.
 The Great.
- Nicholas III., Pope.** -1280.
 The Accomplished.
 The Son of a She-Bear.

- Nichols, John.** 1744-1826.
The Censor-General of Literature.
The Prosper Marchand of English Literature.
- Nicholson, John.** 1790-1843.
The Airedale Poet.
- Nicholson, William.** -1849.
The Galloway Poet.
- Nicolai, Christopher.** 1733-1811.
Erz-Philister.
- Nicomedes II.** 149-191.
The Illustrious.
- Nokes, James.** Fl. *circa* 1700.
The Liston of His Age.
- Norbury, Earl of.** -1831.
The Hanging Judge.
- Norfolk, Henry Granville Howard, Duke of.** 1815-1860.
The Duke of Juggernaut.
- Norris, Henry.** -1725.
Dicky Scrub.
Heigh-ho.
Jubilee Dicky.
- Norris, John.** -1746.
Foul-Weather Jack.
- Northumberland, Earl of.** Fl. sixteenth century.
Bladamour.
- Norton, Sir Fletcher, Baron Grantley.** 1716-1789.
Sir Bull-Face Double-Fee.
- Norton, Thomas.** 1532-1584.
Archicarnifex.
- Notger of St. Gall.** 830-912.
The Stammerer.
- Nowel, Samuel.** -1688.
The Fighting Chaplain.
- Nugent, George Grenville, Lord.** 1788-1851.
The Buckinghamshire Dragon.
- OASTLER, RICHARD.** 1789-1861.
The Factory King.
- Oates, Titus.** 1620-1705.
Corah.
The Knight of the Post.
Libri.
The Light of the Town.
An Orthodox Beast.
The Scorn of the Court.
Thou Shred of a Loom.
Titus Telltroth.
- Obertraut, Johann Michael.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Der Deutsche Michael.
- O'Carolan, Turloch.** 1670-1738.
The Irish Anacreon.
The Last True Bard of Ireland.
- O'Connell, Daniel.** 1775-1847.
Big O.
The Great O.
The Irish Agitator.
The Liberator.

- Oehenschläger, Adam Gottlob.** 1777-1850.
The Poet King of Scandinavia.
- Olaus III. of Norway.** -1093.
The Pacific.
- Oldcastle, Sir John.** -1417.
The Good Lord Cobham.
- Oldfield, Mrs. Anna.** 1683-1730.
Lady Betty Modish.
Narcissa.
- Oldham, John.** 1653-1683.
Astrophel.
The English Juvenal.
Marcellus of Our Tongue.
- Oldys, Alexander.** Fl. seventeenth century.
The English Scarron.
The Little Poet.
- Oldys, William.** 1696-1761.
A Prodigy of Literary Curiosity.
- Oliphant, Caroline, Baroness Nairne.** 1766-1845.
The Flower of Strathearn.
- Oliphant, Laurence.** -1792.
The Auld Laird.
- Omar I.** -644.
The Commander of the Faithful.
The Emperor of Believers.
- Opie, John.** 1761-1807.
The Cornish Wonder.
- Opitz, Martin.** 1597-1639.
The Beau Brummel of Language.
The Dryden of Germany.
The Father of Modern German Poetry.
The Restorer of German Poetry.
- Orléans, Gaston d'.** 1608-1660.
Clérante.
- Ormond, Duke of.** -1745.
Jemmy Butler.
- Orr, James L.** 1822-1873.
That Prince of Demagogues.
- Osman I. of Turkey.** 1259-1326.
The Conqueror.
- Ossian.** Fl. fourth century.
The Celtic Homer.
The Gaelic Homer.
The Glory of Scotland.
The Northern Dante.
That Poet of the Vague.
- Otho I. of Germany.** 912-973.
The Great.
The Lion.
- Otho II. of Germany.** 955-983.
The Bloody.
Rufus.
- Otho III. of Germany.** 980-1002.
The Wonder of the World.
- Otho IV. of Germany.** 1175-1218.
The Proud.

- Otho of Austria. -1339.
The Jovial.
- Otto of Ballenstedt. -1123.
The Rich.
- Otto of Meissen. 1116-1190.
The Rich.
- Otway, Thomas. 1651-1685.
Tom the Second.
- Ouvrard, Gabriel Julien. 1770-1846.
The Napoleon of Finance.
- Oxberry, William. 1784-1824.
The Five P's.
- Oxenstierna, Axel. 1583-1654.
Aquila Aquilonius.
The Eagle of the North.
- Oxford, Earl of. *Vid.* HARLEY.
- P**AGANINI, NICCOLO. 1784-1840.
The Devil.
- Paget, Ephraim. -1646.
Old Father Ephraim.
- Pakington, Sir John. Fl. sixteenth century.
Her Temperance.
Lusty Pakington.
- Palestrina, Giovanni Pierluigi. 1524-1594.
The Father of Musicians.
The Prince of Music.
- Palmerston, Lord. *Vid.* TEMPLE.
- Panard, Charles François. 1674-1765.
The Father of Modern French Song.
The La Fontaine of the Vaudeville.
- Paoli, Pasquale de. 1726-1807.
Corsica Paoli.
- Parisot, Pierre. 1697-1769.
Father Norbert.
- Parker, Dr. Samuel. 1640-1687.
Mr. Bayes.
Mitred Dulness.
- Parnell, Paul. -1810.
Toby Philpott.
- Parr, Samuel. 1747-1825.
Brummagem Johnson.
The Man with a Wig.
The Nazarite.
- Parrhasius. Fl. fourth century B.C.
The King of Painters.
The Prince of Painters.
- Parsons, Theophilus. 1750-1813.
The Giant of the Law.
- Parsons, Thomas William. 1819-.
The Poet.
- Pastorius, Francis Daniel. 1651-1719.
The Pennsylvania Pilgrim.
- Paterson, Robert. -1801.
Old Mortality.
- Patin, Guy. 1601-1672.
The Rabelaisian Doctor.

- Payne, Roger. 1739-1797.
The Coryphæus of Book-Binders.
- Pearce, Dr. Zachary. 1690-1774.
Avaro.
Longinus the Pope.
- Pedro of Castile. 1334-1369.
The Cruel.
- Pedro I. of Portugal. 1320-1367.
The Cruel.
The Just.
Le Justicier.
- Pedro. *Vid.* also PETER.
- Peel, Sir Robert. 1750-1830.
Parsley-Peel.
- Peel, Sir Robert. 1788-1850.
Fitzborn.
Judas.
The Leonidas of the Day.
The Moral Surface.
Orange-Peel.
The Runaway Spartan.
The Spinning Spoon.
- Peele, George. 1552-1598.
The Atlas of Poetrie.
George Pyeboard.
- Pegge, Samuel. 1731-1800.
An Old Modern.
- Peiresc, Nicolas Claude Fabi de. 1580-1637.
The Attorney-General of the Republic of Letters.
- Pelham, Henry. -1754.
The Bulwark of the State.
- Pelham, Major John. -1863.
The Gallant.
- Pendleton, George H. 1825-.
Gentleman George.
- Penn, William. 1644-1718.
That Jesuit.
- Penni, Giovanni Francesco. 1488-1528.
Il Fattore.
- Pepin III. -768.
Most Christian King.
The Short.
- Pepys, Samuel. 1632-1703
The Father of Black-Letter Lore.
The Prince of Gossips.
The Weather-Glass of His Time.
- Percy, Henry. -1408.
Hotspur.
- Percy, Henry, Ninth Earl of Northumberland. 1563-1623.
The Wizard.
- Percy, Thomas. 1728-1811.
The Father of Poetical Taste.
- Pereira, Nuñez Alvarez. 1360-1431.
The Portuguese Cid.
- Pericles. -429 B.C.
Onion-Head.
Schinocephalus.

- Perne, Dr. Andrew.** 1519-1586.
A Doctor of Hypocrisy.
- Perrault, Charles.** 1628-1723.
Immortal Pindar's Foe.
The Modern Zoilus.
- Perrault, Claude.** 1613-1688.
Lubin.
- Perryan, Noel.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Colon.
- Persius Flaccus, Aulus.** 34-62.
The Ligurian Sage.
- Persons, Robert.** 1546-1610.
A Proteus.
- Peter of Clugny.** 1093-1156.
The Venerable.
- Peter I. of Russia.** 1672-1725.
The Great.
The Northern Star.
- Peter III. of Aragon.** 1239-1285.
The Great.
- Peter IV. of Aragon.** 1319-1387.
The Ceremonious.
- Peter.** *Vid.* also PEDRO.
- Petrarch, Francesco.** 1304-1374.
The Prince of Italian Poets.
The Tuscan Imp of Fame.
- Petronius, Caius.** -66 B.C.
A Roman Beau Brummel.
- Petty, Sir William.** 1623-1687.
The Universal Genius.
- Pezza, Michele.** 1760-1806.
Fra Diavolo.
- Philip I. of Spain.** 1478-1506.
The Handsome.
- Philip II. of Spain.** 1527-1598.
Radirobanes.
- Philip V. of Spain.** 1683-1746.
A Bigot.
- Philippe, Duc d'Orléans.** 1674-1723.
The Boaster of Crimes.
A Godless Regent.
- Philippe, Duc d'Orléans.** 1747-1793.
Égalité.
- Philippe I. of France.** 1052-1108.
The Amorous.
- Philippe II. of France.** 1165-1223.
Augustus.
The Gift of God.
The Magnanimous.
- Philippe III. of France.** 1245-1285.
Le Hardi.
- Philippe IV. of France.** 1268-1314.
Le Bel.
The Fair.
A Malignant Plant.
The Modern Pilate

- Philippe V. of France.** 1293-1322.
The Long.
- Philippe VI. of France.** 1293-1350.
Le Bien Fortuné.
- Philips, John.** 1676-1708.
Pomona's Bard.
- Philips, Katherine.** 1631-1664.
The Matchless Orinda.
- Philipps, Morgan.** -1577.
The Sophister.
- Phillips, Ambrose.** 1675-1749.
Macer.
Namby-Pamby.
- Phillips, Wendell.** 1811-.
The Patrick Henry of New England.
- Philo Judæus.** Fl. first century.
The Jewish Plato.
- Philopoemen.** 253-183 B.C.
The Last of the Greeks.
- Phipps, Sir Constantine.** -1723.
The Impudent.
- Picart, Stephen.** 1631-1721.
Le Romain.
- Piccinino, Jacopo.** -1465.
The Thunderbolt of War.
- Pichegru, Charles.** 1761-1804.
The Savior of His Country.
- Picken, Andrew.** 1788-1833.
Dominie Legacy Picken.
- Pickering, William.** -1854.
Discipulus Aldi.
- Pierce, Franklin.** 1804-1869.
Purse.
- Pigalle, Jean Baptiste.** 1714-1785.
The French Phidias.
- Pillow, General Gideon J.** 1806-1878.
The Liberator of Missouri.
- Pilon, Germain.** 1515-1590.
The Father of French Sculpture.
- Pindar.** 518-439 B.C.
The Dircean Swan.
The Great Theban.
The Prince of Lyric Poets.
The Theban Bard.
- Pindemonte, Ippolito.** 1753-1828.
The Italian Gray.
- Pineau, Gabriel du.** 1573-1644.
The Father of the People.
- Pinto, Ferdinand Mendez.** Fl. sixteenth century.
The Prince of Liars.
- Pinturicchio, Bernardo.** 1454-1513.
An Umbrian Gozzoli.
- Piozzi, Hester Lynch.** 1740-1821.
An Idle Gossip.
Matilda.
- Pippi, Giulio.** 1492-1546.
Romano.

- Pitsligo, Lord. *Vid.* FORBES.
 Pitt, William. 1708-1788.
 Æolus.
 An Atlas.
 The Bottomless Pit.
 The British Cicero.
 The Distressed Statesman.
 The Great Commoner.
 Jowler.
 The Loggerhead of London.
 The Young Marshal.
 Pius VI. 1717-1798.
 The Great Harlot.
 The Last of Monsters.
 Pixérécourt, René de. 1775-1844.
 The Corneille of the Boulevards.
 Pizarro, Francisco. 1475-1541.
 The Conqueror.
 Plantin, Christopher. 1514-1589.
 The Cellini of Printing.
 Platière, Roland de la. 1524-1567.
 The Just.
 Platner, Ernst. 1744-1818.
 The Nestor of German Philosophy.
 Plato. 429-328 B.C.
 The Athenian Bee.
 The Bee-Lipped Oracle.
 Dæmon.
 Deum Philosophorum.
 The God of All Philosophers.
 The Moses of Athens.
 The Philosopher of the Christians.
 The Prince of Philosophers.
 The Rapt Sage.
 Player, Sir Thomas. Fl. 1680-1700.
 Rabsheka.
 Plutarch. 50-120?
 The Cheronean Sage.
 Pocahontas. 1595-1617.
 Virginia's Tutelary Saint.
 Poe, Edgar Allan. 1811-1849.
 The American Richard Savage.
 Poliziano, Angelo. 1454-1494.
 The Ruler of the Ausonian Lyre.
 Polk, James K. 1795-1849.
 Young Hickory.
 Polyænus, Julius. Fl. second century.
 The Macedonian.
 Polygnotus of Thasos. Fl. fifth century B.C.
 The Father of Historic Painting.
 Pombal, Marquis de. *Vid.* CARVALHO.
 Pomponazzi, Pietro. 1462-1524.
 Peretto.
 Poniatowski, Joseph. 1763-1814.
 The Polish Bayard.
 Pope, General John. 1823-.
 Saddle-Bag John.

- Pope, Alexander.** 1688-1744.
An Ape.
An Apothecary.
The Bard of Twickenham.
The Best Poet of England.
The Empty Flask.
Gunpowder Percy.
A Little Druid-wight.
A Little Liar.
The Little Man of Twickenham.
The Little Nightingale.
A Lurking, Way-Laying Coward.
The Most Faultless of Poets.
The Nightingale of Twickenham.
Paper-Sparing Pope.
Poet Pug.
The Portentous Cub.
Sawney.
The Sweet Swan of Thames.
That True Deacon of the Craft.
The Wasp of Twickenham.
- Pordage, Samuel.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Mephibosheth.
- Porphry.** 233-305.
The Philosopher.
- Porson, Richard.** 1759-1808.
That Coryphæus of Learning.
The Norfolk Boy.
- Portsmouth, Duchess of.** 1652-1734.
Bathsheba.
- Pot, Philippe.** 1428-1494.
La Bouche de Cicéron.
- Potier, Augustin.** -1650.
The Mitred Ass.
- Potter, Bishop.** -1642.
The Puritanical Bishop.
- Poussin, Nicholas.** 1594-1665.
The Intellectual Artist.
- Pride, Colonel.** Fl. seventeenth century.
The Purging Colonel.
Yeasty Pride.
- Priestley, Joseph.** 1733-1804.
Proteus Priestley.
- Prince, John Critchley.** 1808-1866.
The Bard of Hyde.
- Pringle, Thomas.** 1789-1839.
The Lamb.
- Prior, Matthew.** 1664-1721.
Plenipo Rummer.
The Solomon of Bards.
A State Proteus.
- Procter, Bryan Waller.** 1790-1874.
Baby Cornwall.
Euphues.
A Moral Byron.
- Prudentius, Aurelius Clemens.** 348-.
The Virgil and Horace of the Christians.

Prynne, William. 1600-1669.

Brave Jersey Muse.
The Cato of the Age.
The Homer of the Isle.
Marginal Prynne.
Voluminous Prynne.
William the Conqueror.

Ptolemy I. 367-285 B.C.

Soter.

Ptolemy V. 210-181 B.C.

The Illustrious.

Puget, Pierre. 1623-1694.

The Michael Angelo of Sculptors.

Pulteney, William, Earl of Bath. 1682-1764.

That Weather-Cock.

Puschkin, Alexander. 1799-1837.

The Russian Byron.

Putnam, Israel. 1718-1790.

Old Put.

Pym, John. 1584-1643.

King Pym.

Pyne, John. Fl. *circa* 1660.

The King of the West.

Pyricus. Fl. fourth century B.C.

The Ryparographer.

Pythagoras of Samos. Fl. sixth century B.C.

The Sage of Crotona.

The Samian Sage.

QUARLES, FRANCIS. 1592-1644.

Those Blockheads of Renown.
The Darling of Our Plebeian Judgments.
The Leveller in Poetry.

Queensberry, William, Duke of. -1695.

The Proto-Rebel.

Querno, Camillo. -1528.

The Antichrist of Wit.

Quillinan, Edward. 1791-1851.

The Heavy Horseman.

Quin, James. 1693-1766.

A Stage Leviathan.

Quintana, Manuel. 1772-1857.

The Spanish Tyrtæus.

RABELAIS, FRANÇOIS. 1483-1553.

Le Curé de Meudon.
The Father of Ridicule.
The Idol of the Age.
The Lucian of France.
Mad Man.
The Phoenix of Wit.
The Socrates of the French Renaissance.

Racan, Honorat de Bueil. 1589-1670.

A Heretic in Verse.

Saluste.

Racine, Jean. 1639-1699.

Acante.

- Racine, Jean** (*continued*).
 L'Historien Trop Payé.
 L'Hypocrite Rimeur.
- Radcliffe, Mrs. Anne.** 1764-1823.
 The Queen of Horror.
 The Shakespeare of Romance Writers.
- Radcliffe, John.** 1650-1714.
 Æsculapius.
- Rahbeck, Knud Lyne.** 1760-1830.
 The Mæcenas of Danish Letters.
- Raleigh, Sir Walter.** 1552-1618.
 Our English Milo.
 The Shepherd of the Ocean.
 Timias.
- Rameau, Jean Philippe.** 1683-1764.
 The Newton of Harmony.
- Ramler, Charles William.** 1725-1798.
 The German Horace.
- Ramsay, Allan.** 1685-1758.
 The Scottish Theocritus.
- Ranc, Arthur.** 1831-.
 Rock.
- Randolph, John.** 1773-1833.
 Lord of Roanoke.
- Ranger, Morris.** -1883.
 The Napoleon of Liverpool Finance.
- Raphael, Sanzio.** 1483-1520.
 Il Divino.
- Ratcliffe, Richard.** -1485.
 The Rat.
- Rawlinson, Thomas.** 1681-1725.
 The Leviathan of Book-Collectors.
 Tom Folio.
- Raymond, Henry J.** 1820-1869.
 The Little Villain.
- Réaux.** *Vid.* TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX.
- Récamier, Mme. Jeanne Françoise.** 1777-1849.
 A Second Helen.
- Reeve, Clara.**
 Euphrasia.
- Regnier, Mathurin.** 1573-1613.
 The Father of French Satire.
- Reinhart, Charles Stanley.** 1844-.
 Velveteen.
- Remi, Philippe de.** -1296.
 The French Justinian.
- Renan, Ernest.** 1823-.
 Léolin.
- René of Anjou.** 1408-1480.
 Le Bon Roi René.
- René of Naples.** -1452.
 The Good.
- Rennie, John.** 1761-1821.
 Archimedes.
- Retz, Cardinal de.** 1614-1679.
 Catiline Retz.
 Monsieur le Coadjuteur.

- Reynolds, Sir Joshua. 1723-1792.
The Bachelor Painter.
The Raphael of England.
- Ribera, Jose. 1588-1656.
The Little Spaniard.
Spagnoletto.
- Ricasoli, Bettino. 1809-.
The Baron.
- Rice, Thomas D. 1808-1860.
Jim Crow Rice.
- Rich, Christopher. -1714.
Divito.
- Rich, John. 1690-1761.
Lun.
- Richard II., Duc de Normandie. -1026.
The Good.
- Richard I. of England. 1157-1199.
Cœur de Lion.
- Richard II. of England. 1367-1400.
The Coxcomb.
Le Jeune Damoisel Richart.
- Richard III. of England. 1452-1485.
The Boar.
The Hogge.
Prince Ramiro.
- Richard of Cirencester. -1402.
The Monk of Westminster.
- Richardson, Gabriel. 1759-1820.
Brewer Gabriel.
- Richelieu, Armand Jean du Plessis de. 1585-1642.
The Cardinal of Atheists.
The Cardinal of La Rochelle.
The Cardinal of the Huguenots.
The Cautious Tyrant.
A Colossus.
L'Éminence Rouge.
The Great Cardinal.
The King of the King.
The Mayor of the Palace.
The New Luther.
The Pontiff of Calvinists.
The Pope of the Huguenots.
- Richelieu, Louis Du Plessis de. 1696-1788.
The Lovelace of His Time.
- Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich. 1763-1825.
Der Einzige.
Jean Paul.
- Riddell, Robert. -1724.
Glenriddell.
- Rienzi, Cola di. 1313-1354.
The Last of the Romans.
The Last of the Tribunes.
- Riquetti, Boniface. *Vid.* MIRABEAU.
- Ris, Clément, Comte de. 1750-1827.
Le Comte de Gondreville.

- Ritchie, David. -1811.
The Black Dwarf.
- Ritchie, Thomas. 1778-1854.
The Father of Democracy in Virginia.
- Ritson, Joseph. 1752-1803.
The Antiquary of Poetry.
The Learned Cabbage-Eater.
Sycorax.
The Word-Catcher.
- Rive, Jean Joseph. 1730-1791.
An Ajax Flagellifer.
The Bull-Dog of La Vallière.
The French Ritson.
- Rivers, Lord. *Vid.* ANTHONY WOODVILLE.
- Robert I. of Calabria. 1015-1085.
The Cunning.
Guiscard.
- Robert of Normandy. -1035.
Le Diable.
The Magnificent.
Robert the Devil.
- Robert II. of Scotland. 1326-1390.
Blear-Eye.
- Robert Capet. 971-1031.
The Pious.
- Robespierre, François. 1758-1794.
The Living Sophism.
The People's Friend.
- Robinson, Frederick. 1782-1859.
Goosey Goderich.
Prosperity Robinson.
- Robinson, Mrs. Mary. 1758-1800.
The English Sappho.
The Fair Perdita.
Laura.
- Robinson, or Robertson, Patrick. 1794-1855.
Diminutive Peter.
Peter o' the Painch.
- Robinson, Rev. William. 1803.
Reverend Billy.
- Robinson, Sir Thomas. Fl. eighteenth century.
Long Sir Thomas.
- Robusti, Jacopo. 1512-1594.
Il Furioso.
The Thunderbolt of Painting.
Tintoretto.
- Roche, James. 1770-1853.
The Roscoe of Cork.
- Rochester, John Wilmot, Earl of. 1647-1680.
Bessus.
Dorimant.
Virgin Modesty.
- Rochester, Lawrence Hyde, Earl of. 1635-1711.
Hushai.
- Rode, Pierre. 1774-1830.
The Correggio of the Violin.

- Roderick. -711.
The Last of the Goths.
- Roemers, Anna. 1584-1651.
A Dutch Sappho.
- Roger of Sicily. 1031-1101.
The Great Count.
- Rogers, Samuel. 1762-1855.
The Bard of Memory.
The Last English Mæcenas.
The Nestor of English Authors.
- Rohan, Prince de. 1734-1803.
The Hero of the Necklace.
- Roland, Manon Jeanne. 1754-1793.
The Circe of the Revolution.
- Rolle, Richard. 1290-1349.
The Hermit of Hampole.
- Rollin, Charles. 1661-1741.
The Bee of France.
Thucydides.
- Rolls, Colonel. Fl. seventeenth century.
Hudibras.
- Romanus IV. -1071.
Diogenes.
- Romilly, Sir Samuel. 1757-1818.
The Law's Expounder.
The State's Corrector.
- Ronsard, Pierre de. 1524-1585.
L'Apollon de la Source des Muses.
The First Lyrist of France.
The French Chaucer.
The Horace of France.
The King of Poets.
The Petrarch of France.
The Pindar of France.
The Poet of the Future.
Le Poète des Rois.
The Prince of the Ode.
- Roomen, Adrian van. 1561-1615.
Romanus.
- Roscius, Quintus. -62 B.C.
The Jewel.
- Roscoe, William. 1753-1831.
The Gillyflower of Liverpool.
- Rosecrans, General William S. 1819-.
Old Rosey.
- Rosey.
- Rossetti, Dante Gabriel. 1828-.
Hamlin.
- Rossini, Giovacchino. 1792-1868.
The Swan of Pesaro.
- Rotron, Jean de. 1609-1650.
The Founder of the French Theatre.
- Roubillac, Louis François. 1695-1762.
The Little Sculptor.
- Rouquette, Abbé de. Fl. circa 1660.
Tartuffe.

- Rous, Francis.** 1579-1659.
 Another Proteus.
 That Old Jew of Eton.
- Rousseau, Jean Jacques.** 1712-1777.
 The Father of Sentiment.
 The Melancholy Jacques.
- Roussille.** *Vid.* SCORAILLE DE ROUSSILLE.
- Rowe, Nicholas.** 1673-1718.
 Bayes the Younger.
- Rudolf II. of Germany.** 1552-1612.
 The Hermes Trismegistus of Germany.
 The Prince of Alchemy.
- Rumford, Count.** *Vid.* THOMPSON.
- Rupert, Prince.** 1619-1682.
 The Brilliant.
 The Mad Cavalier.
 The Mirror of Chivalry.
 The Prince-Robber.
- Ruprecht of Germany.** 1352-1410.
 The Straited.
- Russell, Earl John.** 1792-1878.
 Finality John.
 The Lycurgus of the Lower House.
- Russell, Rev. John.** 1740-1817.
 Black Russell.
- Russell, William Howard.** 1821-.
 Bull Run Russell.
- Ruysbroek, Jean de.** 1294-1381.
 The Divine Doctor.
 Doctor Ecstaticus.
- Rymer, Thomas.** 1639-1714.
 Shakespeare's Critic.
- SACHEVERELL, DR. HENRY.** 1672-1724.
 The High-Church Trumpet.
 A Pulpit-Physician.
 The Zealous Doctor.
- Sacheverell, Lucy.** Fl. seventeenth century.
 Lucasta.
- Sachs, Hans.** 1494-1578.
 The Prince of Satirists.
- Sackville, General George Edward.** Fl. 1680.
 Benaiah.
- Sadi, Sheik Moslehedin.** Fl. thirteenth century.
 The Nightingale of a Thousand Songs.
 The Oriental Homer.
- St. Augustine.** Fl. sixth century.
 The Apostle of the English.
 The Hammer of Heresies.
- St. Basil.** Fl. fourth century.
 The Great.
- St. Bernard.** 1091-1153.
 Doctor Mellifluus.
 The Last of the Fathers.
 The Oracle of the Church.
 The River of Paradise.
 The Thaumaturgus of the West.

- Sainte-Beuve, Charles Augustin.** 1804-1869.
 Another Proteus.
 The Don Juan of Literature.
- St. Bonaventura.** 1221-1274.
 Doctor Seraphicus.
- St. Boniface.** 680-755.
 The Apostle of Germany.
- St. Columba.** 521-597.
 The Apostle of the Highlanders.
- St. Cyril.** -868.
 The Apostle of the Slavs.
- St. Denis.** Fl. third century.
 The Apostle of the French.
- Saint-Evremond, Charles de.** 1613-1703.
 The Old Satyr.
- St. Francis d'Assisi.** 1182-1226.
 The Seraphic Saint.
- St. Hilaire, Comte de.** *Vis. LE BLOND.*
- St. Hilary.** -368.
 Malleus Arianorum.
 The Rhone of Christian Eloquence.
- St. Hubert.** -727.
 The Apostle of Ardennes.
- St. Irenæus.** Fl. second century.
 The Apostle of the Gauls.
 The Gem of Asia.
- St. James.** Fl. first century.
 The Lesser.
- St. John, Henry, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.** 1672-1751.
 High-Mettled Harry.
 Proud Bolingbroke.
- St. John, Oliver.** 1598-1673.
 The Dark-Lantern Man.
- St. John Chrysostom.** 354-407.
 The Glorious Preacher.
 The Golden-Mouthed.
 John the Almoner.
 The Thirteenth Apostle.
- St. Mark the Evangelist.** -68 A.D.
Κολοβοδάκτυλος
- St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.** 316-397.
 The Apostle of Gaul.
- Saint-Martin, Louis Claude de.** 1743-1803.
 The Philosopher of the Unknown.
- St. Maure, Claude de, Duc de Montausier.** 1610-1690.
 Alceste.
- St. Nicholas.** Fl. fourth century.
 The Boy Bishop.
- St. Ninian.** Fl. fifth century.
 The Apostle of the Picts.
- St. Patrick.** Fl. fifth century.
 The Apostle of Ireland.
- St. Peter of Ravenna.** Fl. fifth century.
 Chrysologos.
 The Golden-Tongued.

- St. Pourçain.** *Vid.* DURANDUS.
St. Vincent de Paul. 1576-1660.
 Le Père de la Patrie.
St. Willibrod. 657-738.
 The Apostle of the Frisians.
Salisbury, Lord. 1830-.
 Cæcilius.
Sallo, Denis de. 1626-1669.
 The New Aristarchus.
Sallust, Caius Crispus. 86-35 B.C.
 The Roman Thucydides.
Salmasius, Claudius. 1588-1653.
 Alastor.
 δ αείων.
 The Great Kill-Cow of Christendom.
 The Great Pan.
 The Prince of Letters.
Sancroft, William. 1616-1693.
 Zadoc.
Sandford, Samuel. Fl. seventeenth century.
 The Spagnolet of the Theatre.
Sandjar. 1117-1158.
 The Persian Alexander.
Sandwich, John, Earl of. 1718-1792.
 Jemmy Twitcher.
Santerre, Antoine Joseph. 1752-1809.
 The Frothy General.
Sarpi, Pietro. 1552-1622.
 Father Paul.
 Paul of Venice.
Saurin, Jacques. 1677-1731.
 The Bossuet of the Protestant Pulpit.
Sauval, Henri. 1620-1670.
 The Stowe of France.
Savile, George, Marquis of Halifax. 1630-1691.
 Jotham.
 The Trimmer.
Savile, Sir Henry. 1549-1622.
 The Lay Bishop.
Saxe, Maurice, Count de. 1696-1750.
 A Homeric Ajax.
 The Turenne of Louis XV.
Scarlett, Sir James, Lord Abinger. 1769-1844.
 The Briareus of the King's Bench.
 Ex-Officio Jemmy.
Scarron, Paul. 1610-1660.
 The Father of French Burlesque.
 The Invalid Laureate.
Schiller, Friedrich von. 1759-1805.
 The Poet of Liberty.
 The Shakespeare of Germany.
Schönemann, Anna Elizabeth. 1758-.
 Lili.
Schopenhauer, Arthur. 1786-1860.
 The Philosopher of Disenchantment.

- Schumann, Mme. Robert, *née* Clara Josephine Wieck. 1819-.
Cecilia.
Chiara.
Zilia.
- Schunke, Jonathan. -1834.
Jonathan.
- Schurman, Anna Maria von. 1607-1678.
The Torch of Wisdom.
- Schwerin, Count von. 1684-1757.
The Little Marlborough.
- Scioppius, Gaspar. 1576-1649.
The Attila of Authors.
The Grammatical Cynic.
- Scoraille de Roussille, Marie Angélique de. 1661-1681.
Brilliant Fontanges.
- Scot, Alexander. 1530-1570.
The Anacreon of Ancient Scottish Poetry.
The Scottish Anacreon.
- Scott, Adam. -1529.
The King of the Border.
- Scott, Anne. *Vis.* DUCHESS OF PORTSMOUTH.
- Scott, Daniel. -1806.
Conacher.
- Scott, John. 1730-1783.
The Quaker Poet.
- Scott, John, Lord Eldon. 1751-1838.
Old Bags.
- Scott, Michael. 1789-1835.
The Salvator Rosa of the Sea.
- Scott, Sir Walter. 1771-1832.
Alan Fairford.
The Ariosto of the North.
A Bard of Martial Lay.
The Black Hussar of Literature.
The Border Minstrel.
A Borderer Between Two Ages.
The Caledonian Comet.
The Charmer of the World.
Colonel Grogg.
The Duke of Darnick.
Duns Scotus.
The Great Border Minstrel.
The Great Magician.
The Great Minstrel.
The Great Unknown.
A Homer of a Poet.
The Mighty Minstrel.
The Minstrel of the Border.
Our Northern Homer.
Old Peveril.
Peveril of the Peak.
The Proudest Boast of the Caledonian Muse.
Sir Tristram.
The Superlative of My Comparative.
The Wizard of the North.
- Scott, Walter. 1729-1799.
Alexander Fairford.

- Scott, General Winfield. 1786-1866.
Old Chapultepec.
- Scotus, Johannes Duns. -877.
Doctor Subtilis.
The Wise.
- Sears, Isaac. 1729-1785.
King Sears.
- Sebastian of Portugal. 1554-1578.
The Madman.
- Sedgwick, William. 1609-.
The Apostle of the Isle of Ely.
Doomsday Sedgwick.
- Sedley, Catherine. -1692.
Dorinda.
- Sedley, Sir Charles. 1637-1701.
Lisideius.
- Selden, John. 1584-1654.
The Champion of Human Law.
The Learned Selden.
Monarch of Letters.
The Walking Library of Our Nation.
- Semmes, Raphael. 1810-1877.
Old Beeswax.
- Serment, Louise Anastasie de. 1642-1692.
The Philosopher.
- Settle, Elkanah. 1648-1724.
The City Laureate.
Codrus.
Doeg.
- Seume, Johann Gottfried. 1763-1810.
Der Spaziergänger nach Syrakus.
- Sewall, Samuel. 1652-1730.
A Puritan Pepys.
- Seward, Anna. 1747-1809.
The Swan of Lichfield.
- Seymour, Charles, Duke of Somerset. -1748.
The Proud Duke.
- Seymour, Sir Edward. -1707.
Amiel.
- Sforza, James. 1369-1424.
The Great.
- Sforza, Lodovico. 1451-1510.
Il Moro.
- Shadwell, Thomas. 1640-1692.
Great Prophet of Tautology.
Mac Flecknoe.
Og.
Tom the First.
Our Young Ascanius.
- Shaftesbury, Earl of. *Vid.* COOPER.
- Shakespeare, William. 1564-1616.
Ætion.
The Bard of Avon.
The Divine.
Doron.
Drusus.

Shakespeare, William (*continued*).

The English Terence.
Fancy's Child.
The Glory of the English Stage.
The Glory of the Human Intellect.
The God of Our Idolatry.
Great Heir of Fame.
Honie-Tongued.
Incomparable.
Johannes Factotum.
The Lord of the British Pandemonium.
Malevole.
The Matchless.
A Mimicke.
The Mirror-Upholder of His Age.
Mullidor.
That Nimble Mercury.
Planet.
Poor Poet Ape.
Post-Haste.
The Protagonist.
Rufus.
Rufus Laberius Crispinus.
Shake-scene.
The Swan of Avon.
An Upstart Crow.
The Young Apollo.

Sharp, Richard. 1759-1835.

Conversation Sharp.

Sharp, Dr. Samuel. -1778.

Mundungus.

Sharpe, Charles Kirkpatrick. 1781-1851.

The Scottish Walpole.

Sheffield, John, Duke of Buckinghamshire and Earl of Mulgrave. 1649-1721.

Lord All-Pride.

Shelburne, Lord. 1737-1805.

Malagrida.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe. 1792-1822.

Ariel.

The Atheist.

Glowry Scythrop.

The Poet of Poets.

The Snake.

Shenstone, William. 1714-1763.

Columella.

Lord of Leasowes.

Sheridan, General Philip H. 1831-.

Jack of Clubs.

Little Phil.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. 1751-1816.

A Young Hercules.

Sheridan, Mrs. R. B., née Miss Linley. -1792.

The Maid of Bath.

Sheridan, Thomas. -1817.

Tom Sparkle.

- Sherman, William T. 1818-.
Old Tecumseh.
- Shirley, James. 1594-1666.
The Last Minstrel of the English Stage.
- Shrewsbury, Countess of. Fl. seventeenth century.
The Lost Mistress.
- Shrewsbury, Duke of. *Vid.* TALBOT.
- Sibbes, Dr. Richard. 1577-1635.
Humble and Heavenly-Minded.
- Sidmouth, Lord. *Vid.* ADDINGTON.
- Sidney, Algernon. 1622-1683.
The British Cassius.
- Sidney, Sir Philip. 1554-1586.
Astrophel.
The Blazing-Starre of England's Glory.
The British Bayard.
Calidore.
The Chevalier Bayard of Our History.
The English Petrarch.
The Flower of Chivalry.
Illustrious Philip.
The Marcellus of the English Nation.
The Miracle of Our Age.
Philisides.
A Phœnix of the World.
The Plume of War.
The Poet of Kissing.
Pyrocles.
Our Rarest Poet.
The Syren of This Latter Age.
The Warbler of Poetic Prose.
The Zutphen Hero.
- Sidonius Apollinaris. 431-482.
The Sydney Smith of the Gallic Church.
- Sigel, General Franz. 1824-.
Dutchy.
- Sigfusson, Sæmond. Fl. eleventh century.
The Sage.
- Sigismund of Austria. 1427-1496.
The Simple.
- Sigismund of Germany. 1367-1437.
The Balaam of Modern History.
The Light of the World.
Super Grammaticam.
- Sigismund II. of Poland. 1520-1572.
Augustus.
The Great.
- Sigourney, Lydia H. 1791-1865.
The Hemans of America.
- Simon, Richard. 1638-1712.
The Father of the German Exegesis.
- Simonides. 554-469 B.C.
The Cean Poet.
The Samian Poet.
- Siri, Victor. 1613-1683.
The Procopius of France.

- Skelton, John.** 1460-1529.
The Inventive Skelton.
The Poet-Laureate of Oxford.
The Vicar of Hell.
- Skippon, General Philip.** Fl. seventeenth century.
The Pious.
- Skobeleff, Michael.** 1845-1882.
The Poet of the Sword.
- Sleidan, John.** 1506-1556.
The Protestant Livy.
- Slodtz, René Michel.** 1705-1764.
The Michael Angelo of Sculptors.
- Smart, Anna Maria.** Fl. *circa* 1770.
The Lass with the Golden Locks.
- Smith, Adam.** 1723-1790.
Father Adam.
- Smith, Edmund.** 1668-1710.
Captain Rag.
Rag Smith.
- Smith, Henry.** 1560-1591.
Silver-Tongued.
- Smith, John Thomas.** 1766-1833.
Rainy-Day Smith.
- Smith, Joseph.** -1878.
The Sheep-Maker.
- Smith, Dr. Robert.** 1689-1768.
Black Smith of Trinity.
- Smith, Mrs. Spencer.** Fl. *circa* 1800.
Fair Florence.
- Smith, Sydney.** 1771-1845.
Peter Pith.
- Smith, Sir Thomas.** 1514-1577.
The Glory of the Muses.
- Smith, Dr. Thomas.** 1638-1710.
Doctor Roguery.
Rabbi Smith.
Tograi Smith.
- Smith, William.** 1769-1839.
The Father of English Geology.
- Smith, William.** 1797-1887.
Extra Billy.
- Smitz, Gaspar.** -1689.
Magdalen Smitz.
- Smollett, Tobias George.** 1721-1771.
Smelfungus.
A Vagabond Scot.
- Smyth, John.** -1610.
The Father of English General Baptists.
- Smythe, George Sydney.** Fl. nineteenth century.
Lionel Averanche.
- Sobieski, John.** 1624-1696.
The Wizard.
- Socrates.** 470-402 B.C.
The Athenian Sage.
The Bearded Master.
The Midwife of Men's Thoughts.

Socrates (*continued*).

Plato's Master.

The Wisest Man of Greece.

Solari, Andrea. Fl. fifteenth century.

Del Gobbo.

The Humpback.

Solario, Antonio de. 1382-1455.

Il Zingaro.

Soleyman Tchelibî. -1410.

The Noble.

Soleyman II. 1496-1566.

Canuni.

The Conqueror.

The Law-Giver.

The Magnificent.

Somerset, Duke and Marquis of. *Vid.* SEYMOUR and WORCESTER.

Somerville, William. 1692-1742.

The Poet of the Chase.

Sophocles. 496-406 B.C.

The Attic Bee.

The Bee of Athens.

Sorel, Agnes. 1410-1450.

La Dame de Beauté.

Soult, Nicolas Jean de Dieu, Marshal. 1769-1851.

Old Fox.

South, Robert. 1633-1716.

The Scourge of Fanaticism.

Southcote, Johanna. 1750-1814.

The Spiritual Mother.

Southey, Robert. 1774-1843.

The Ballad-Monger.

The Bard of the Bay.

The Blackbird.

My Epic Renegade.

The First Man of Letters in Europe.

Illustrious Conqueror of Common-Sense.

Mouthy.

The Poet of Greta Hall.

Turncoat.

Southwell, Robert. 1560-1595.

Our Second Ciceronian.

Spence, Joseph. 1698-1768.

Phesoj Enceps.

Spencer, Robert, Second Earl of Sunderland. 1642-1702.

President Bob.

Spenser, Edmund. 1553-1598.

Anglicorum poetarum nostri seculi facile princeps.

The Bard of Mulla's Silver Stream.

The Child of Fancy.

The Child of the Ausonian Muse.

Colin Clout.

The Fairy Singer.

The Father of the Poets.

King of Poets.

The Mighty Minstrel of Old Mole.

Mother Hubbard.

- Spenser, Edmund (*continued*).
The Poet's Poet.
The Prince of Poets.
The Rubens of English Poetry.
The Sage and Serious.
Signor Immerito.
- Spenser, John. -1609.
Rich Spenser.
- Spira, Francis. -1548.
Philologus.
- Spotswood, Alexander. 1676-1740.
The Tubal Cain of America.
- Spreull, John. 1657-1722.
Bass John.
- Spurzheim, John Gaspar. 1766-1832.
Douster-Swivel.
- Squarcialupo, Ignazio. Fl. sixteenth century.
Griffarosto.
- Staël-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine de. 1766-1817.
Corinne.
An Orestes of Exile.
- Standish, John. -1556.
Doctor Inkpot.
- Standish, Miles. 1584-1656.
The Puritan Captain.
- Stanhope, Philip, Lord Chesterfield. 1694-1773.
Our English Rochefoucault.
The Mæcenas and Petronius of His Age.
The Prince of Wits.
Sir John Chester.
A Tea-Table Scoundrel.
- Steedman, General James B. 1820-1883.
Old Chicamauga.
Old Steady.
- Steele, Sir Richard. 1671-1729.
The First of the British Periodical Essayists.
Jay.
Little Dicky.
A Twopenny Author.
- Steevens, George. 1736-1800.
The Puck of Commentators.
- Stephen II. of Hungary. -1131.
Thunder and Lightning.
- Stephens, Alexander H. 1812-1883.
The Little Pale Star from Georgia.
The Nestor of the Confederacy.
- Sterling, Edward. 1773-1847.
Captain Whirlwind.
The Magus of *The Times*.
The Thunderer of *The Times*.
- Sterne, Laurence. 1713-1768.
The Brahmin.
The English Rabelais.
Yorick.
- Stesichoros. 632-552 B.C.
The Father of Choral Epode.

- Stevens, Thaddeus. 1793-1868.
 Old Thad.
 Stevenson, John Hall. 1718-1785.
 Eugenius.
 The Lord of Crazy Castle.
 Stewart, John. -1822.
 Walking Stewart.
 Stilling, Johann Heinrich. 1740-1817.
 The German Dominie Sampson.
 Stoddard, Sir John. 1773-1856.
 Doctor Slop.
 Stone, Henry. -1653.
 Old Stone.
 Stothard, Thomas. 1755-1834.
 Our Domestic Raffaele.
 The English Raphael.
 Stow, John. 1525-1605.
 Trudger and Trencher.
 Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of. 1593-1641.
 The Crown Martyr.
 Strode, Ralph. ?1370-.
 The Philosophicall.
 Strunck, Nicolaus Adam. 1640-1700.
 Archdiavolo.
 Stuart, Charles Edward. 1720-1788.
 The Bonnie Chevalier.
 Father Buonaventura.
 The Highland Laddie.
 The Warming-Pan Child.
 The Young Cavalier.
 The Young Pretender.
 Stuart, Gilbert. 1742-1786.
 Zoilus.
 Stuart, Gilbert Charles. 1756-1828.
 The American Stuart.
 Stuart, Henry Benedict. 1725-1807.
 The Last of the Stuarts.
 Stuart, James, First Earl of Moray. 1533-1570 ?
 The Good Regent.
 Stuart, James, Second Earl of Moray. -1592.
 The Bonny Earl.
 Stuart, James Francis Edward. 1688-1765.
 Le Chevalier de St. George.
 The Old Pretender.
 Stuart, Mary. 1542-1587.
 The Mermaid.
 The White Queen.
 Stubbs, Philip. Fl. sixteenth century.
 The Prynne of His Day.
 Stucley, Thomas. 1520-1578.
 Lusty Stucley.
 Sturlason, Snorro. 1179-1241.
 The Northern Herodotus.
 Sturm, Johann. 1507-1589.
 The German Cicero.
 Sturm, Johann Christoph. 1635-1703.
 The Restorer of Science in Germany.

Stuyvesant, Peter. 1602-1682.

Hardkoppig Piet.

Peter the Headstrong.

Suett, Richard. -1805.

Cherub Dicky.

The Robin Good-Fellow of the Stage.

Suffolk, Lady Harriet Howard. 1688-1767.

Chloe.

Sugar, Abbé of St. Denis. 1092-1152.

The Father of His Country.

Suleyman. *Vid.* SOLEYMAN.

Sully, Maximilien de Bethune, Duc de. 1560-1641.

Duplessis-Mornay.

The Iron Duke.

Sumpter, Thomas. 1734-1832.

The Carolina Game-Cock.

Sunderland, Earl of. *Vid.* SPENCER.

Surrey, Earl of. *Vid.* HOWARD.

Sutherland, Elizabeth, Countess of. 1765-1839.

Banzu-Mohr-ar-Chat.

Swain, Charles. 1803-1874.

The Manchester Poet.

Swift, Jonathan. 1667-1745.

Cadenus.

Mr. Dean.

The English Rabelais.

This Impious Buffoon.

Presto.

The Rabelais of Good Society.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles. 1837-.

Dennistown

Sydenham, Thomas. 1624-1689.

The Father of Modern Practice in Medicine.

Sykes, General George. 1824-1880.

Syksey.

Sykes, Sir Mark. 1721-1823.

Lorenzo.

Sylvester, Joshua. 1563-1618.

Silver-Tongued.

A True Nathaniel.

Sym, Robert. 1750-1844.

Timothy Tickler.

Syrus, Ephraem. -378.

The Prophet of the Syrians.

TACITUS CORNELIUS. 54-117.

The Still.

Talbot, Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury. -1718.

The King of Hearts.

Talbot, Frances Jennings, Duchess of Tyrconnel. 1649-1730.

The White-Milliner.

Tallemant des Réaux, Gédéon. 1619-1692.

The Calomniographe of His Age.

Tallien, Madame. 1774-1831.

Our Lady of Mercy.

Tamerlane. 1335-1405.

The Prince of Destruction.

- Tao-Tse. Fl. sixth century B.C.
The Epicurus of China.
- Tarquin II. -496 B.C.
The Proud.
Superbus.
- Tasso, Torquato. 1544-1595.
The Bard of Chivalry.
The Father of Tuscan Poetry.
- Tattersall, John Cecil. 1788-1812.
Davus.
- Tauler, Johann. 1294-1361.
Doctor Illuminatus.
- Taylor, Jeremy. 1613-1667.
The Poet-Bishop.
The Shakespeare of Divines.
- Taylor, John. 1580-1654.
The Chanticleere.
The Scullor.
The Water-Poet.
- Taylor, Chevalier John. Fl. 1750.
Liar Taylor.
- Taylor, Thomas. 1758-1835.
The Platonist.
- Taylor, Zachary. 1784-1850.
Old Buena Vista.
Old Rough-and-Ready.
Old Zach.
Rough and Ready.
- Tehuhe. -1200.
The Aristotle of China.
The Prince of Science.
- Temple, Lord. *Vid.* GRENVILLE.
- Temple, Mr. -1740.
Philander.
- Temple, Mrs. Elizabeth. -1736.
Narcissa.
- Temple, Henry John, Lord Palmerston. 1784-1865.
Pam.
- Tennyson, Alfred. 1809-.
The Bard of Arthurian Romance.
Schoolmiss Alfred.
- Terpander of Lesbos. Fl. seventh century B.C.
The Father of Greek Music.
- Terrail, Pierre du. 1476-1524.
Le Chevalier sans Peur.
The Flower of Chivalry.
- Tetzel, John. -1519.
A Holy Autolytus.
- Textor, Katharina Elizabeth. *Vid.* GOETHE, MME.
- Thelwall, John. 1764-1834.
Citizen Thelwall.
- Theobald, Lewis. 1688-1744.
The King of Dunces.
King Tibbald.
Margites.
- Theocritus. Fl. third century B.C.
The Allan Ramsay of Sicily.

- Theodoric.** 455-526.
The Great.
- Theodosius I.** 345-395.
The Great.
- Thespis.** Fl. sixth century B.C.
The Father of the Greek Drama.
The Father of Tragedy.
The Richardson of Athens.
- Thiard, Pontus de.** 1521-1605.
The French Anacreon.
- Thibaut IV.** 1201-1253.
The Father of French Poetry.
- Thibault, Comte de Champagne.** 1210-1253.
The French Fitz-Osbert.
- Thom, William.** 1799-1848.
The Weaver Poet.
- Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth.** 1675-1730.
Corinna.
- Thomas, General George H.** 1816-1870.
Old Reliable.
Pa Thomas.
The Rock of Chicamauga.
Slow Trot.
- Thomas, Isaiah.** 1749-1831.
The Didot of America.
- Thomasius, Christian.** 1675-1728.
The Apostle of Enlightenment.
- Thompson, Benjamin, Count Rumford.** 1753-1814.
King of Fire.
The Man of Stove.
- Thompson, Captain F. J.** -1883.
Skikari Thompson.
- Thompson, John.** 1757-1843.
Corner Memory Thompson.
Memory Thompson.
- Thomson, Alexander.** 1744-1817.
Old Stay-Maker.
The Stay-Maker.
- Thomson, Charles.** 1729-1824.
Truth-Teller.
- Thoreau, Henry David.** 1817-1862.
The Poet Naturalist.
- Thornborough, Bishop.** -1641.
Denarius Philosophorum.
- Throckmorton, Elizabeth.** 1570-1647.
The Lovely Bessie.
- Throckmorton, John Courtney.** 1753-1819.
Benevolus.
- Throop, Enos T.** 1784-.
Small-Light Throop.
- Thurlow, Edward, Lord.** 1732-1806.
The Tiger.
- Thynne, Thomas.** Fl. seventeenth century.
Issachar.
- Thynne, William.** -1546.
Aulicus.

- Tibaldi, Pellegrino.** 1527-1598.
The Reformed Michael Angelo.
- Tiberius Claudius Nero.** B.C. 42-A.D. 37.
The Imperial Machiavelli.
The Prince of Hypocrites.
- Tilden, Samuel J.** 1814-1886.
The Graystone Sage.
- Tiraqueau, André.** 1480-1588.
Judge Bridlegoose.
- Titus.** 40-81.
The Delight of Mankind.
- Toland, John.** 1669-1722.
The New Heresiarch.
- Tompion, Thomas.** 1638-1713.
The Father of Clock-Making.
- Tonson, Jacob.** 1656-1736.
Old Jacob.
- Tonti, Henri de.** -1704.
The Iron Hand.
- Tooke, John Horne.** 1736-1812.
The Philosopher of Wimbledon.
- Topham, Thomas.** 1710-1753?
The British Samson.
The Strong Man.
- Tosi, Carlo.** 1538-1584.
Cardinal Borromeo.
- Toussain, Jacques.** 1547-.
A Living Library.
- Townshend, Lord.** Fl. eighteenth century.
Lockit.
- Traill, Robert.** 1642-1716.
The Venomous Preacher.
- Treadwell, Daniel.** 1791-1872.
The Theologian.
- Tremblay, François Leclerc du.** 1577-1638.
Alter Ego of Richelieu.
The Cardinal's Right Arm.
L'Éminence Grise.
Father Joseph.
A Lackey.
A Nero.
Patelin.
- Trissino, Giulio.** Fl. sixteenth century.
Agrilupo.
- Tristan l'Ermite.** 1405-1493.
The Gossip.
- Trousse, Marquis de la.** -1648.
Alcidas.
- Trumbull, Jonathan.** 1710-1785.
Brother Jonathan.
- Turner, Mrs. Anne.** -1615.
Dame Ursula.
Ursley Suddlechop.
- Turner, Francis.** -1700.
Mr. Smirk.
- Turner, Joseph M. W.** 1775-1851.
The Blackbirdy.

- Turner, Richard. -1733.
 Plum Turner.
 Turner, Samuel. ? 1759-1802.
 The Ambassador.
 Tusser, Thomas. 1515-1580.
 The Husbandman.
 Twining, Rev. Thomas. 1734-1804.
 The Country Clergyman of the Eighteenth Century.
 Tyrconnel, Duchess of. *Vid.* TALBOT.
 Tyrtæus. Fl. seventh century B.C.
 The Hobbler.
 Tyrtamos. 390-286 B.C.
 The Divine Speaker.
 Theophrastos.
 Tyson, Dr. 1649-1708.
 Slow Carus.
 Tytler, James. 1747-1804.
 Balloon Tytler.

- UHLAND, JOHANN LUDWIG. 1787-1862.
 The Genre Poet of Germany.
 Ulilas or Uphilas. 311-381.
 The Apostle of the Goths.
 Underhill, Edward. Fl. 1550.
 The Hot Gospeller.
 Upcott, William. 1779-1845.
 The Old Mortality in His Line.
 Urquhart, David. 1805-1877.
 The Russophobist.

- VALDES, JUAN MELENDEZ. 1754-1817.
 The Restorer of Parnassus.
 Valerius, Marcus. Fl. first century.
 Corvus.
 Valette, Louis de Nogaret de la. 1593-1639.
 Le Valet du Cardinal.
 Vallot, Antoine. 1594-1671.
 Tomès.
 Vanbrugh, Sir John. 1666-1726.
 Van.
 Van Buren, John. 1810-1866.
 The Jove of Jolly Fellows.
 The Jupiter Tonans of His Party.
 Prince John.
 Van Buren, Martin. 1782-1862.
 The Follower in the Footsteps.
 King Martin the First.
 The Little Magician.
 The Northern Man with Southern Principles.
 The Political Grimalkin.
 The Sweet Little Fellow.
 The Weazel.
 Whiskey Van.
 Vanderbilt, William H. 1821-1886.
 The Railway King.
 Vane, Anne. 1710-1736.
 Vanella.

- Vane, Henry. 1589-1654.
Pulteney's Toad-Eater.
- Vane, Sir Henry, the Younger. 1612-1662.
Brother Heron.
- Vane, Lady. Fl. 1750.
The Lady of Quality.
- Vanhomrigh, Esther. -1723.
Vanessa.
- Van Twiller, Walter. Fl. seventeenth century.
Walter the Doubter.
- Varro, Marcus Terentius. 116-27 B.C.
The Most Erudite of the Romans.
- Varro, William. Fl. thirteenth century.
Doctor Fundatus.
- Vaughan, Henry. 1621-1695.
The Silurist.
- Vaughan, Thomas. 1621-1665.
Anthroposophus.
Eugenius Philalethes.
- Vaughan, Thomas. Fl. eighteenth century.
Dangle.
The Dapper.
Edwin.
- Vega, Garcilasso de la. 1503-1536.
The Prince of Castilian Poets.
- Vega, Lope de. 1562-1635.
The Father of the Spanish Drama.
The Monster of Nature.
- Veldig, Henry of. Fl. twelfth century.
The Father of German Minstrelsy.
- Verdi, Giuseppe. 1814-
The Euripides of Italian Opera.
- Verelius, Olaus. 1618-1682.
The Coryphæus of Northern Lore.
- Vernon, Edward. 1684-1757.
Old Grog.
- Vertue, George. 1684-1756.
The Old Mortality of Pictures.
- Vestris, Eliza. 1797-1856.
The Tenth of the Muses.
- Vestvali, Felicita. 1839-
The Magnificent Vestvali.
- Viau, Théophile de. 1590-1623.
The Coryphæus of His Day.
- Vichard, César. 1639-1692.
The Sallust of France.
- Victor Amadeus II. of Sardinia. 1666-1732.
A Genius.
Ned the Chimney-Sweeper.
- Victor Emmanuel II. 1820-1878.
The Gallant King.
Guaff.
King Honest-Man.
Re Galantuomo.
- Vida, Marco Girolamo. 1490-1566.
The Christian Virgil.
Virgilius Redivivus.

- Villehardouin, Geoffroi de.** -1213.
 The Father of French History.
 The Father of French Prose.
 The Xenophon of His Own History.
- Villiers, George, Duke of Buckingham.** 1627-1688.
 The Alcibiades of His Time.
 Steenie.
 Zimri.
- Vinci, Leonardo da.** 1452-1519.
 The Diviner.
 The Father of Modern Painting.
 The Wizard of the Italian Renaissance.
- Virgil.** 70-29 B.C.
 The Great Shepherd of the Mantuan Plains.
 The Mantuan Bard.
 The Prince of Roman Poets.
 The Swan of Mantua.
- Visconti, Galeazzo.** 1320-1370.
 The Mæcenaz of His Time.
- Visconti, Matteo, of Milan.** 1250-1322.
 The Great.
- Vitellius.** 15 B.C.-69 A.D.
 The Flatterer.
- Vladimir of Russia.** -1014.
 The Great.
- Voiture, Vincent.** 1598-1648.
 The Great Letter-Writer.
- Voltaire, François Marie Arouet de.** 1694-1778.
 The Ape of Genius.
 The Apostle of Infidelity.
 The Audacious Gaul.
 The Coryphæus of Deism.
 The Devil's Missionary.
 The Dictator of Letters.
 Don Gabriel Triaquero.
 The Eye of Modern Illumination.
 The French Virgil.
 Le Grand Pan.
 The Lord of Irony.
 The Modern Baillet.
 The Patriarch of Ferney.
 The Philosopher of Ferney.
 The Prince of Scoffers.
 The Proteus of These Their Talents.
- Volterre, Daniel da.** 1509-1566.
 The Breeches-Maker.
- Vondel, Joost van den.** 1587-1659.
 Shakespeare de la Hollande.
- Voraigne, Jacobus de.** 1230-1298.
 James of the Sink-Hole.

WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS GRIFFITHS. -1852.
 Gabriel Varney.
 The Poisoner.

Wait, Simeon. Fl. seventeenth century.
 Magnano.

- Wakfeld, Robert. -1537.
 Polypus.
 Waldbrühl. *Vid.* ZUCCALMAGLIO.
 Waldemar I. of Denmark. 1131-1182.
 The Great.
 Wales, Henry Ware. 1819-1856.
 A Youth of Quiet Ways.
 Walker, Helen. -1791.
 Jennie Deans.
 Walker, John. 1732-1807.
 Elocution Walker.
 Wallace, General Lew. 1829-.
 Louisa.
 Waller, Edmond. 1605-1681.
 The Father of English Numbers.
 The Inimitable.
 The Master of the Feast.
 Nature's Darling.
 The Parent of English Verse.
 Waller, Lady Sophia. Fl. seventeenth century.
 Amoret.
 Waller, Sir William. 1597-1668.
 Arod.
 William the Conqueror.
 Wallon, Jean. -1882.
 Colline.
 Walpole, Horace. 1717-1797.
 The Autocrat of Strawberry Hill.
 The Frenchified Coxcomb.
 Lying Old Fox.
 A Parasite of Genius.
 The Puck in Literature.
 Trifler in Great Things.
 Tydeus.
 Ultimus Romanorum.
 Walpole, Horatio. 1678-1757.
 Old Horace.
 Walpole, Sir Robert. 1676-1745.
 Flimnap.
 The Grand Corrupter.
 The Leviathan.
 The Norfolk Gamester.
 Robin Bluestring.
 Sir Bob.
 Sir Sidrophel.
 The Triumphant Exciseman.
 Walsh, William. 1663-1707.
 The Muses' Judge and Friend.
 Walsingham, Sir F. -1590.
 Amyntas.
 Walton, Izaak. 1593-1683.
 The Father of Angling.
 Meek Walton.
 Warbeck, Perkin. -1499.
 The White Rose of England.
 Warburton, William. 1698-1779.
 A Blazing Star.

- Warburton, William (*continued*).
 A Colossus of Literature.
 The Great Preserver of Pope and Shakespeare.
 The Literary Bull-dog.
 A Literary Revolutionist.
 The Modern Stagirite.
 The Most Impudent Man Living.
 A Mountebank in Criticism.
 The Poet's Parasite.
 A Quack in Commentatorship.
 The Scaliger of the Age.
 A Universal Piece-Broker.
- Ward, Dr. Joshua. Fl. eighteenth century.
 Spot Ward.
- Ward, Sam. -1884.
 King of the Lobby.
- Warner, William. 1558-1608.
 Our English Homer.
- Warrington, Earl of. *Vid.* BOOTH.
- Warton, Thomas. 1728-1790.
 Honest Tom.
 Menander.
- Warwick, Earl of. *Vid.* NEVILLE and BEAUCHAMP.
- Washington, George. 1732-1799.
 The American Fabius.
 The Atlas of America.
 The Cincinnatus of the West.
 The Deliverer of America.
 The Father of His Country.
 The Flower of the Forest.
 The Lovely Georgius.
- Watson, James. -1820.
 The Doctor.
- Wayne, Anthony. 1745-1796.
 Mad Anthony.
 The Tanner.
 The Warrior-Drover.
- Webster, Daniel. 1782-1852.
 The Expounder of the Constitution.
 A Traitor to Freedom.
- Webster, Noah. 1758-1843.
 The School-Master of the Republic.
- Wedderburne, Alexander, Lord Loughborough. 1733-1805.
 A Pert, Prim Prater of the Northern Race.
 Proudest of the Proud.
- Wedell, C. H. 1712-1782.
 Leonidas Wedell.
- Wedgwood, Josiah. 1730-1795.
 The Father of English Pottery.
- Welby, Henry. 1554-1638.
 The Hermit of Grub Street.
- Wellesley, Arthur, Duke of Wellington. 1769-1852.
 The Achilles of England.
 The Best of Cut-throats.
 The Duke of Waterloo.
 Europe's Liberator.
 The Great Duke.

- Wellesley, Arthur, Duke of Wellington (*continued*).
The Iron Duke.
Old Douro.
Savior of the Nations.
- Wenceslaus of Bohemia. 1357-1419.
The Nero of Germany.
The Sardanapalus of Germany.
The Worthless.
- Wergeland, Henrik Arnold. 1808-1845.
The Betrayer of the Fatherland.
The Holberg of Norway.
- West, Richard. 1716-1742.
Favonius.
- Westmoreland, Earl of. -1665.
Sir Paridel.
- Weston, Joseph. Fl. *circa* 1800.
Execrable Erostratus.
- Weyde, Roger van der. 1455-1529.
Roger of Bruges.
- Whately, Richard. 1787-1863.
The White Bear.
- Whitbread, Samuel. 1758-1815.
The Brewer.
- White, John. 1590-1645.
Century White.
- White, Rev. John. 1574-1648.
Patriarch White.
- Whitefield, George. 1714-1770.
Doctor Squintum.
- Whitelocke, Bulstrode. 1605-1676.
The Temporizing Statesman.
- Whitman, Elizabeth. 1752-1788.
The Coquette.
Eliza Wharton.
- Whitman, Walt. 1819-
The Good Gray Poet.
- Whittier, John G. 1808-
The Quaker Poet.
- Whyteforde, Richard. Fl. sixteenth century.
The Wretch of Sion.
- Wiclif. *Vid.* WYCLIF.
- Wieck, Clara. *Vid.* MME. SCHUMANN.
- Wieck, Friedrich. 1785-1873.
Master Raro.
- Wieland, Christoph Martin. 1733-1813.
The German Voltaire.
- Wilberforce, Samuel. 1805-1873.
Soapy Sam.
- Wilberforce, William. 1759-1833.
The Man of Black Renown.
Moral Washington of Africa.
- Wilbraham, Roger. 1743-1829.
Sempronius.
- Wild, Henry. 1684-1734.
The Learned Tailor.
- Wilde, Robert. Fl. seventeenth century.
The Withers of the City.

- Wilkie, Sir David. 1785-1841.
The Raphael of Domestic Art.
The Scottish Teniers.
- Wilkie, William. 1721-1772.
The Scottish Homer.
- Wilkinson, Henry. -1690.
Dean Harry.
- Wilkinson, Henry, Jr. Fl. 1650.
Long Harry.
- Willamow, Johann. 1736-1777.
The Prussian Pindar.
- William, Duke of Cumberland. 1721-1765.
Billy the Butcher.
- William of Apulia. Fl. eleventh century.
The Iron Arm.
- William of Austria. -1406.
The Delightful.
- William I. of England. 1027-1087.
The Conqueror.
- William II. of England. 1056-1100.
Rufus.
- William III. of England. 1650-1702.
The Gallic Bully.
Old Glorious.
- William IV. of England. 1765-1837.
The Sailor King.
- William I., Emperor of Germany. 1797-.
Kartätschenprinz.
- William of Normandy. -943.
Long-Sword.
- William of Occam. -1347.
Doctor Singularis.
The Venerable Initiator.
- William I. of Orange. 1533-1584.
The Silent.
- William of Scotland. 1143-1214.
The Lion.
- William I. of Sicily. 1120-1166.
The Bad.
- William II. of Sicily. 1152-1189.
The Good.
- Williams, John. 1582-1650.
The Statesman-Bishop.
- Williams, John. 1644-1729.
The Redeemed Captive.
- Williams, John. -1818.
Tony Pasquin.
- Willis, Browne. 1682-1760.
Old Wrinkle-Boots.
- Willis, John. 1616-1703.
The Sub-Scribe.
- Willis, Nathaniel P. 1806-1867.
Namby-Pamby Willis.
Penciller Willis.
The Pink of the Press.
- Wilmot. *Vid.* ROCHESTER.

- Wilson, Rev. Benjamin. -1764.
The Rev. Dr. Primrose.
The Vicar of Wakefield.
- Wilson, James. 1795-1856.
The Stork.
- Wilson, John. 1750-1821.
Wee Johnny.
- Wilson, John. -1839.
Doctor Hornbook.
- Wilson, John. 1785-1854.
The Admiral of the Lake.
The Blackbird of Buchanan Lodge.
- Wilson, John. 1774-1855.
Old Jock.
- Wilson, Richard. 1714-1782.
The English Claude.
- Winchcomb, John. Fl. circa 1500.
Jack of Newbury.
- Winder, J. S. Fl. seventeenth century.
Old Hewson.
- Wingfield, John. -1811.
Alonzo.
- Wiseheart, George. 1514-1546.
Sophocardus.
- Wither, George. 1588-1667.
Chronomastix.
The English Juvenal.
- Wolff, Wilhelm. 1816-1887.
Der Thier-Wolff.
- Wollstonecraft, Mary. 1759-1797.
Marguerite.
- Wolsey, Cardinal Thomas. 1471-1530.
The Boy-Baccalaur.
The Butcher's Dog.
Hough-no.
The Mastiff Cur.
The Vicar of Hell.
- Wood, Anthony. 1632-1695.
The Ostade of Literary History.
- Wood, John B. -1884.
Doc. Wood.
The Great American Condenser.
- Wood, Sir Matthew. 1768-1843.
The Absolute Wisdom.
- Woodfall, William. 1745-1803.
Memory Woodfall.
- Woodhull, Michael. 1740-1816.
Orlando.
- Woodstock, Thomas, Duke of Gloucester. Fl. fourteenth century.
Cignus de Corde Benignus.
- Woodville, Anthony, Lord Rivers. 1442-1483.
Le Wellington des Joueurs.
- Woodward, Henry. 1717-1777.
Great Master in the Science of Grimace.
- Woodward, Dr. John. 1665-1728.
Fossile.

- Woodworth, Samuel. 1785-1842.
 The American Goldsmith.
- Worcester, Edward Somerset, Marquis of. 1601-1667.
 Bezaliel.
- Wordsworth, William. 1770-1850.
 The Bard of Rydal Mount.
 The Blockhead.
 The Clownish Sycophant.
 The Converted Jacobin.
 The Cumberland Poet.
 The Farmer of a Lay.
 The Great God Pan.
 The Great Laker.
 The Little Boatman.
 The Lost Leader.
 Old Ponder.
 The Poet of Nature.
 The Poet of the Excursion.
 Poet Wordy.
 This Poetical Charlatan.
 This Political Parasite.
 That Windemere Treasure.
- Wotton, William. 1666-1726.
 The Boy Bachelor.
- Wrangel, Friedrich, Baron von. 1784-1877.
 Papa Wrangel.
- Wren, Christopher. 1632-1723.
 Nestor.
- Wycherly, William. 1640-1715.
 The Plain Dealer.
- Wyclif, John. -1384.
 Doctor Evangelicus.
 The Father of English Prose.
 The Morning Star of the Reformation.
- Wyndham, Sir William. 1687-1740.
 Wildfire.

XENOPHON. ? 445-354 B.C.
 The Attic Muse.
 The Muse of Greece.

YARMOUTH, COUNTESS OF. Fl. eighteenth century.
 Walmoden.

Yông-Tching. -1736.

 The Immortal.

Yorke, Philip, First Earl of Hardwicke. 1690-1764.
 Judge Cripus.

Young, Edward. 1684-1765.
 The Hoary Bard of Night.

Young, Miss. *Vid.* MRS. CAMPBELL.

Young, Rev. William. -1757.
 Parson Abraham Adams.

ZAKARIJA IBN MUHAMMED. 1200-1283.

 The Pliny of the East.

Zenobia of Palmyra. Fl. third century.

 The Queen of the East.

- Zinzendorf, Nicholas Louis, Count. 1700-1760.
The Moses of Our Age.
- Zisca, John. 1360-1424.
The One-Eyed.
- Zoffani, John. 1723-1810.
The Dutch Hogarth.
- Zoroaster. Fl. 2500 B.C.
The Bactrian Sage.
- Zuccalmaglio-Waldbrühl, Wilhelm von. 1805-1860.
Gottschalk Wedel.
- Zwingli, Ulrich. 1484-1531.
The Martin Luther of Switzerland.

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